"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; tomorrow fair, warmer; gentle south to west winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,207. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1918. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

WILSON PROCLAIMS GERMANY'S FATE; DISARMED, DRIVEN BEYOND RHINE; SOLF BEGS AID FOR GERMAN PEOPLE; NAVY REBELLIOUS OVER THE TERMS

NATION REJOICES AT WAR'S END; CITY IS JUBILANT

All America, with Pealing Bells and Parades, Celebrates Germany's Defeat.

SHUT COURTS AND SCHOOLS

Exchanges and Offices Close and Workers by Thousands Acclaim Victory.

CITY IS ABLAZE AT NIGHT

Salvation Army Holds Solemn Service at Library Steps—Mayor Leads City Employes' Demonstration.

The glooms who said that New York had exhausted its reserves of enthusiasm when the false report of the coming of peace was spread abroad last week by the United Press were wrong. Notwithstanding last Thursday's tremendous celebration, there was enough emotion left, when the real and authentic news of the signing of the armistice arrived before daylight yesterday morning, to start a celebration that lasted without interruption for fully twenty-four hours, and while it was going on stopped all kinds of business in the city except theatrical performances and the dispensing at retail of food.

And what was true of New York was true of the nation. Throughout the country there were joyous celebrations of the signing of the armistice, marked by parades and the ringing of bells. Every city village and hamlet thus expressed its emotion at the victorious ending of the war.

Yet it was not altogether the same kind of celebration that occurred last week here. Ever since the false news came last Thursday New York had been looking for the real news of the end of the war at almost any hour, and constant expectancy had taken some of the edge off the tidings. Moreover, there was no longer the pressure that was behind the unprecedented outpouring of popular emotion last week; that very celebration had let off much of the surplus steam, and nothing else could quite get up the enthusiasm which was then manifested. Last week, when the false peace report dropped suddenly, as if out of the skies, on a city which had not expected the news at that particular moment, New York was like a city which found itself saved after entertaining gloomy forebodings. On every countenance in the street, in the early hours of that day before the peace report was known to be false, there was a heartfelt, unconscious smile of rapture, an outward token of the coming to every man and woman of glad tidings of great joy. The devil was dead and everybody felt a particular personal interest in his demise.

Yesterday this first spontaneous expression of relief had already been discounted; there was more of a prearranged air about the celebration. But if it was deliberate, it was none the less heartfelt, none the less of universal appeal. The whole city joined in celebrating the final and complete disappearance of German autocracy, a disappearance whose surprising fulness was not known when the false peace report came last week. And so, while there was not the impressive revelation of a people's soul which was evoked by the false news of Thursday, there was none the less a celebration which the city of New York will hold in its memory for many years.

A man who learned late on last Thursday night that the United Press story was inaccurate, and that the armistice had not been signed, remarked to his friends: "Well, they're going to sign it pretty soon, and I'll just keep on celebrating until they do." There were many like him, and it was some of these determined jubilators, sitting up all night in order not to miss any piece of news that might arrive between sunset and sunrise, who got the first tidings that the war was really over. Around the newspaper offices, when the news first came in at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and at the naval offices on the tip of the island, the story that the war was over was first spread; and from

Continued on Page Five.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.
Delightful at The Greenbriar now. European plan. Open all year. Wonderful curative waters. No influenza. N. Y. office, The Plaza.—Advt.

Former German Crown Prince Reported Shot; Ex-Kaiser's Railway Car Fired On in His Flight

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.—The former German Crown Prince is reported to have been shot, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News. Details are lacking.

A dispatch received from Eysden, Holland, says that when the train of William Hohenzollern arrived there the former Emperor was not aboard. Later he arrived by motor, having abandoned the train because of shots fired at the window of the car in which he was riding.

The ex-Emperor joined his officers on the platform of the station, looking haggard and broken down. He walked up and down the platform slowly and then entered the train.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Emperor William's last words before affixing his signature to the abdication document were: "Let us not lose our faith in the future." The Crown Prince, who was present, "cried like a baby," according to an official telegram from Amsterdam today in which the scene of abdication was discussed. It says:

"The Kaiser signed his letter of abdication in the presence of the Crown Prince and Hindenburg, and of all the officers of the General Headquarters, and of all his private servants. He appeared to be deeply moved. He signed, saying: 'May it be for the good of Germany. Let us not lose our faith in the future.'

"The Crown Prince, who was crying like a baby, signed his letter of renunciation of the throne shortly afterward.

"The Emperor committed to Hindenburg the charge of making the facts known to the troops and the Government.

"The Crown Prince left immediately for his General Headquarters in order to take leave of his officers and to resign his command."

DUTCH TO INTERN FORMER KAISER

Holland Embarrassed by His Presence—Officials Go to Confer with Him.

REMAINS ON RAILWAY TRAIN

Three More German Rulers Ousted—All the Rest Likely to Go.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—It is stated on good authority here that William Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, will be interned in Holland.

The Handelsblad says it learns that the Dutch Government will object to the former Emperor residing in this country.

Officials of the Dutch Government and the German Minister at The Hague have gone to Eysden, on the Dutch frontier, to meet the former Emperor. He and his eldest son, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, it is learned from a reliable source, are in a railway train near the station of Eysden awaiting the decision of the Dutch Government. The blinds on the train are down.

The former Emperor, it is reported, was on his way to the British lines to surrender, when he was headed off by German revolutionists and forced to seek safety in Holland.

Crown Prince Ruppreecht of Bavaria, commander of the German Northern Army group, and his staff have fled from Liége, where the garrison has revolted, according to the Belgian newspaper Les Nouvelles. The officers at Liége, the newspaper adds, have been deposed and the red flag has been hoisted.

Said to Have Planned Internment.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from The Hague dated Sunday says that the former Empress of Germany was not on board the Hohenzollern train, and that no women were among the party.

This dispatch asserts that it was the intention of the former Emperor to remain on board the train at Eysden throughout the night and that he would leave in the morning for internment in a chateau between Utrecht and Arnhem. It was added that his suite would be interned at Arnhem.

A dispatch attributed to the Maastricht (Holland) Handelsblad says that the presence of the former German Crown Prince with the Hohenzollern

Continued on Page Seven.

"A PEACE OFFERING" FREE to celebrate the approach of Peace."—See top of Page 7.—Advt.

HINDENBURG PUTS ARMY UNDER REDS

Soldiers' Council Announces It Has Taken Over Military Administration.

BERLIN FIGHTING RENEWED

Frontier Garrisons Revolt—Majority Socialists Reject Bolshevist Program.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German Army at the disposition of the new People's Government at Berlin, says a dispatch from the German capital by way of Copenhagen.

The Field Marshal asked the Cologne Workmen's and Soldiers' Council to send delegates to German Main Headquarters at once. A delegation left Cologne Monday morning. Field Marshal von Hindenburg said that he had taken this action "in order to avoid chaos."

An Amsterdam dispatch states that German garrisons along the Dutch frontier are reported in revolt. Officers are being disarmed and are treated roughly in some instances. Many of the g... men threw down their arms and have gone home.

Thousands of Dutch workmen are streaming homeward from the Krupp works at Essen. Work in the Rhenish Westphalian industrial regions is at a standstill in many places.

Fighting in Berlin on Sunday.

Fighting between revolutionary forces and Imperial troops was still going on in Berlin Sunday morning. The struggle which began Saturday evening broke out afresh at 9 o'clock on Sunday.

The heaviest fighting was in front of the Victoria and Bauer Cafés and the library of the arsenal, near the Lustgarten, where officers, military cadets, and boy scouts were fortified.

Violent struggles also took place in the neighborhood of the Friedrichstrasse depot, where officers with machine guns fired on patrols of revolutionary soldiers. The revolutionaries took refuge in houses, hotels, and large business establishments which surround the depot, and from the roofs fired down into the street. The combat lasted twenty minutes.

Numerous officers have been arrested. Others are hiding in the cellars and subterranean passages of the Royal Library and the cafés.

Combats lasted all night in the Dorotheenstrasse, where several soldiers were killed or wounded.

Herr Elchorn, minority Socialist

Continued on Page Nine.

FREE SUBWAY GUIDE.
Get yours from your druggist, who is supplied by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., makers of Calox Tooth Powder.—Advt.

DR. SOLF SENDS APPEAL

Asks Wilson's Help in Preventing German Starvation

CALLS CONDITIONS FEARFUL

Food of Millions, He Asserts, Is Threatened by Surrender of Transport.

ALLIES EXPECT TO ASSIST

Washington Prepared to Back the Versailles Council's Decision to Aid.

German Rebel Fleet Leaders Reject Armistice Terms

LONDON, Nov. 11, (Associated Press.)—The Admiralty has intercepted a German wireless, addressed from "the command and Soldiers' Council on the cruiser Strassburg" to "all ships, torpedo boats, destroyers, and submarines in the North Sea." The message refers to the terms of the armistice, and declares:

"This would entail the destruction of us all. German comrades, defend our country against this unheard-of presumption.

"Strong English forces are reported off the Skaw, [northern point of Denmark.] All submarines in the Baltic, except those on outpost duty, assemble immediately in Sassnitz Harbor, [on the east coast of the Island of Ruegen, Prussia.]

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Dr. Solf, the German Foreign Secretary, has addressed a message to Secretary of State Lansing, requesting that President Wilson intervene to mitigate "the fearful conditions" existing in Germany.

Dr. Solf says, according to a German wireless dispatch received here today, that he feels it to be his duty to draw President Wilson's attention to the fact that the enforcement of the conditions of the armistice, especially the surrender of transport, means the starvation of millions, and requests that the President's influence be directed to overcoming this danger.

The President, he says, has declared that he did not wish to make war on the German people and did not wish to impede their peaceful development.

"The German Government has received the conditions of the armistice," continues Dr. Solf. "We had to accept the conditions, but feel it our duty to draw the President's attention most solemnly and with all earnestness to the fact that the enforcement of the conditions must produce among the German people feelings contrary to those upon which alone the reconstruction of a community of nations can rest, guaranteeing a just and durable peace.

"The German people, therefore, at this fateful hour address themselves again to the President with the request that he use his influence with the allied Powers in order to mitigate these fearful conditions."

[It will be noted that, while this dispatch states in the first paragraph that Dr. Solf appeals to the President to mitigate the "fearful conditions existing in Germany," the text of his quoted appeal would indicate that he is protesting against

Continued on Page Two.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Use McK. & R. CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES. All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

3,764,677 Men in Our Army; 2,200,000 Had Gone Abroad

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The American Army had reached a total strength of 3,764,677 men when hostilities ceased today, according to official figures at the War Department. Of that number 2,200,000 had been sent to France, Italy, or Russia. The remainder were under arms in camps in this country.

AMERICANS MARK LINE WITH STAKES

Eyes on Watches, Our Soldiers Continue Advance Until Exactly 11 A. M.

FINAL SALVO TREMENDOUS

Germans, Telling of Orders to Retire, Expected to Get Home in a Week.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 11.—(Associated Press).—The line reached by the American forces at 11 o'clock today, when hostilities ceased, was being staked out this afternoon. The Germans hurled a few shells into Verdun just before 11 o'clock.

Thousands of American heavy guns fired the parting shot to the Germans at exactly 11 o'clock. On the entire American front from the Moselle to the region of Sedan there had been artillery activity in the morning, all the batteries preparing for the final salvos.

At many batteries the artillerists joined hands, forming a long line as the lanyard of the final shot. There was a few seconds of silence as the shells sped through the heavy mist. Then the gunners cheered.

American flags were raised by the soldiers over their dugouts and guns and at the various headquarters.

Truce News Travels Fast.

News that the armistice had been signed spread rapidly along the American front from the Moselle River to the region of Sedan.

Reaching the various headquarters early in the day, the news passed by wire and wireless to division and regiment, and finally from mouth to mouth to the boys in the forward lines.

It was among the boys in the foremost lines, who had been under shell fire for days, that there was the most genuine rejoicing.

There had been so many rumors of peace lately that the troops in the front lines were not inclined to believe the report of the signing of the armistice until their officers informed them that it was a fact. Then there was general rejoicing.

Both sides kept up an intermittent artilery fire on Sunday as a reminder to each other that the order to cease hostilities had not been received. With nightfall the duel became weaker, each side awaiting the final word as to the set hour for desisting all firing of guns.

Final Advance by Americans.

Northeast of Verdun the American infantry began to advance at 9 o'clock this morning, after artillery preparation, in the direction of Ornes.

The German artillery responded feebly, but the machine-gun resistance was stubborn. Nevertheless, the Americans made progress. The Americans had received orders to hold the positions reached by 11 o'clock, and at those points they began to dig in, marking the advanced positions of the American line when hostilities ceased.

Along the American front awaiting the eleventh hour was like awaiting the arrival of a new year. The gunners continued to fire, counting the shells as the time approached. The infantry were advancing, glancing at their watches. The men holding at

Continued on Page Nine.

FOR INFLUENZA CONVALESCENTS.
Imperial Granum, the Unsweetened Food. Digestible. Strengthening. Nourishing. Any druggist, 25 cents.—Advt.

TRUCE ELECTRIFIES CONGRESS

Wilson Wildly Cheered When He Says, 'The War Thus Comes to an End'

GERMANY YIELDS HER NAVY

Must Surrender Forts, Vast Ordnance, and Open Way to Aid of Russia.

GIVES UP ALSACE-LORRAINE

Rhine Country to be Occupied by Allied Armies—Gold to be Returned to Belgium.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—"The war thus comes to an end."

With just a touch of dramatic fervor, a slight lifting of the voice, President Wilson pronounced these words before the Senate and House of Representatives today after he had read to the assembled Congress the drastic terms which Germany has been forced to accept to obtain peace.

For a moment his audience hesitated. The President hesitated also. Then he started to resume the reading of the address in which the armistice terms were embodied. But his auditors would have none of it.

At first a faint handclapping then a cheer or two, then more cheers, and those on the floor and in the gallery were on their feet cheering and applauding like mad in the knowledge that America and the Allies had won the war for freedom, right, and justice.

It was a dramatic moment. THE TIMES correspondent had heard President Wilson deliver most of his addresses before Congress, but on only one of the occasions had he seen any approach in spectacular interest to what occurred today. That was on the night of April 2, 1917, when President Wilson spoke the word that every one knew meant war.

But the war message was delivered under conditions that had a touch of solemnity. Patriotic fervor was at its height, yet the knowledge of the bloody carnage that was to come was in the minds of all, the President's auditors on that still Spring evening nineteen months ago.

Electrified by Victory.

Today it was different. The joy of victory was in the air. Few in that great assemblage had known in advance of the full meaning of Germany's capitulation.

Some were troubled and doubtful. As they heard the President read in measured tones condition after condition, each seemingly more drastic than that which preceded it, and realized with the conclusion of every paragraph how complete the victory was, their hearts beat faster, their enthusiasm grew, until the climax of patriotic pride and elation came with the President's pronouncement:

"The war thus comes to an end."

In the small hours of this morning the word had reached the State Department that the armistice terms had been signed at Marshal Foch's headquarters. President Wilson was notified immediately by telephone. In spite of his broken sleep he was up early, and by his direction arrangements had soon been made for the joint session of the Senate and the House.

Each legislative body had met separately at noon in accordance with custom, and in a few minutes each had adopted the concurrent resolution essential to holding the joint meeting requested by the President. The time fixed was 1 o'clock this afternoon, and at that hour the stage was all set in the hall of the House of Representatives for the historical event that was soon to pass.

Galleries Crowded.

The galleries were crowded with men and women. By far the greater proportion of the spectators were wives, daughters, and other female relatives or friends of Senators, Representatives, and high Government officials.

In the President's pew, the front row of the gallery to the left of the presiding officer's rostrum, sat Mrs. Wilson and the President's daughter, Mrs. William G. McAdoo, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury. Occupying chairs on the floor were members of the Cabinet, General March, the Army's Chief of Staff, men engaged prominently in Government war activities, and many former Senators and Representatives. One member of the present House, La Guardia of New York, was there in the uniform of an army aviator.

The very center of the stage, as it were, was occupied by the nine justices of the Federal Supreme Court. They sat in chairs placed in the area directly in front of the rostrum. If, in all the enthusiasm that punctuated the President's address, any one may be credited with having led the applause, the palm should go to the distinguished Chief Justice of the United States, Edward Douglass White. On a par with his enthusiasm was that of a former member of the highest judicial tribunal, Charles E. Hughes, the man who had lost the Presidency to Woodrow Wilson, whose triumph he now applauded.

Owing to the fact that many Senators and Representatives had not returned to Washington from their homes, where they had been participating in the political campaigns, hardly half the membership of Congress was present and there were scores of vacant benches on the floor.

The Representatives present seemed hardly a handful when they appeared at the opening of the House session. The Senators, led by Vice President Marshall, arrived in the hall of the House shortly before 1 o'clock and after being duly announced, took seats in the forward rows of benches. As it was a joint session, the Vice President sat beside Speaker Clark on the rostrum. Then the Speaker and the Vice President, each in turn, announced the appointment of a committee of Senators and Representatives to escort the President to the chamber, and everything was ready for the historic moment.

As usual, President Wilson reached the Capitol well before the time set for his appearance at the joint session. Outside the main entrance to the House wing a great crowd had gathered.

Before going to the Capitol the President had written in lead pencil on a half sheet of note paper a proclamation to the people announcing the conclusion of hostilities and had then given orders that the employees of all Government departments should have a holiday. The word had gone forth that he was to address the Congress and hundreds of Government workers made their way to Capitol Hill to get a peep at as much of the great show as it was their privilege to see.

President Cheered in Streets.

As the President, attended by his secret service guards, alighted from his motor car at the entrance to the House wing, a cheer went up from the people gathered there and he lifted his top hat and smiled in a way to show his happiness. It was two minutes past 1 o'clock when he appeared in the House Chamber escorted by a committee of Senators and Representatives.

"The President of the United States," shouted Joseph Sinnott, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, as the President stepped through a doorway to the left and rear of the rostrum.

In an instant the whole company was on its feet. There was handclapping, but this dignified, deferential mode of greeting did not satisfy those

When you think of Writing think of WHITING.—Advt.

President Declares the Victorious Nations Will Set Up a Just Peace Throughout the World

From President Wilson's address to Congress:

The war thus comes to an end; for, having accepted these terms of armistice, it will be impossible for the German command to renew it. * * *

The arbitrary power of the military caste of Germany which once could secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world is discredited and destroyed. And more than that—much more than that—has been accomplished. The great nations which associated themselves to destroy it have now definitely united in the common purpose to set up such a peace as will satisfy the longing of the whole world for disinterested justice, embodied in settlements which are based upon something much better and more lasting than the selfish competitive interests of powerful States. There is no longer conjecture as to the objects the victors have in mind. They have a mind in the matter, not only, but a heart also. Their avowed and concerted purpose is to satisfy and protect the weak as well as to accord their just rights to the strong.

(The full text of the President's address and the terms of the armistice will be found on Page 3. Page 3, Nov. 13)

Another Day is Given to Germany For Evacuation of Area West of the Rhine

LONDON, Nov. 11, (British Wireless Service.)—The following message was sent by wireless by the German plenipotentiaries:

To the German High Command, to be communicated to all authorities interested:

Radio received. Armistice was signed at 5 o'clock in the morning, French time. It comes into force at 11 o'clock in the morning, French time.

Delay for evacuation prolonged by twenty-four hours for the left bank of the Rhine, beside the five days; therefore, thirty-one days in all.

Modifications of the text with that brought by [courier] Helldorf will be transmitted by radio.

ERZBERGER.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The period given under the armistice for the evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine by the German forces has been extended by twenty-four hours, according to a French wireless dispatch received here.

Marshal Foch, also, according to a French wireless dispatch, notified the German Commander in Chief that hostilities would cease on the whole front as from Nov. 11 at 11 o'clock A. M., [6 o'clock Washington time,] the allied troops will not, until further orders, go beyond the line reached at that date and hour.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Announcement is made that the German delegates signed the armistice terms at 6 o'clock (French time), this morning. Hostilities will end at 11 o'clock this morning.

[The official announcement from Washington early today said that the armistice terms were signed at 5 o'clock, French time. The London announcement fixed the same hour of signing.]

who were full of the enthusiasm that came from the knowledge that America and her European associates had won the great war. The cheering was mild at first, but it grew in volume, and the presiding officers made no attempt to enforce the rule that spectators in the galleries must not indulge in demonstration.

During the minute—it seemed longer—that the cheering lasted, the President smiled the same happy smile that he had given those who had greeted him outside of the building. His face showed no effect of his broken rest. He seemed the personification of physical vigor and did not look his sixty-one years. He wore a trim-fitting black tailcoat of the sort known to fashion as a morning garment, and to the man on the street as a cutaway, light gray trousers, and a light cravat. He shook hands with Speaker Clark and Vice President Marshall, and as the applause ended took from his pocket some narrow typewritten sheets and began to read to an audience that held its breath in sheer intensive interest.

Reads Armistice Terms.

At the very outset of his address the President read the conditions that Germany was obliged to accept to obtain an ending of the war that her ambition had brought about. He read the written words without any effort at dramatic effect. At first his voice was low and a bit husky. But it soon cleared, and he could be heard in the furthermost corners of floor and galleries.

The President's announcement that the German authorities had accepted and signed the terms of armistice brought a faint round of handclapping. But a moment later, when he made known that the second condition imposed upon Germany was the immediate evacuation of invaded countries, his auditors could not restrain their delight. He read the names of the countries to be evacuated—Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg.

It was the mention of Alsace-Lorraine that brought the spectators cheering to their feet. And how they cheered!—not very long—but heartily.

There was more applause when in the same paragraph he told that German troops that had not left the invaded territory within two weeks would become prisoners of war. In describing the military supplies that Germany must surrender his tongue twisted over the word "minenwerfer." The crowd smiled, and so did the President as he leaped the German hurdle and went on.

Chief Justice Leads Applause.

Chief Justice White, whose delighted enthusiasm was apparent, kept his hands extended in front of him, ready to applaud every good point. A considerable number of members of the Senate and House applauded whenever there was excuse or opportunity.

La Follette of Wisconsin sat silent, with a half smile on his face, drinking in every word that the President uttered. He joined in the handclapping—his first show of feeling—that began the demonstration over the President's declaration: "The war thus comes to an end."

See the Humor of It.

There was cheering when the President mentioned among the conditions that Germany must surrender 160 submarines. More cheering came when he announced that all other German U-boats were to be disarmed and placed under American and allied supervision.

A giggle—it was nothing else—went through the audience when the President, after announcing that six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, and fifty destroyers of the German Navy were to be handed over to the allied Governments, told that all other German warships were to be concentrated and disarmed.

The people gathered in the Hall of the House were beginning to see the humorous side of the surrender of the nation that had set out to conquer the world. Applause and laughter came when the President read that "all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture."

And so it went all through the reading of the conditions imposed on Germany. The spirit that ruled the House was shown in the fact that the more severe the conditions the louder the applause.

The President's audience listened intently, but with hardly any display of feeling to the concluding portion of his address, in which he indicated that the Allies must be helpful to the conquered people of Germany.

When he told that the representatives of the victorious Governments in the Supreme War Council at Versailles had unanimously agreed to assure the peoples of the Central Empires "that everything that is possible in the circumstances will be done to supply them with food and relieve the distressing want that is in so many places threatening their very lives," some faint applause came.

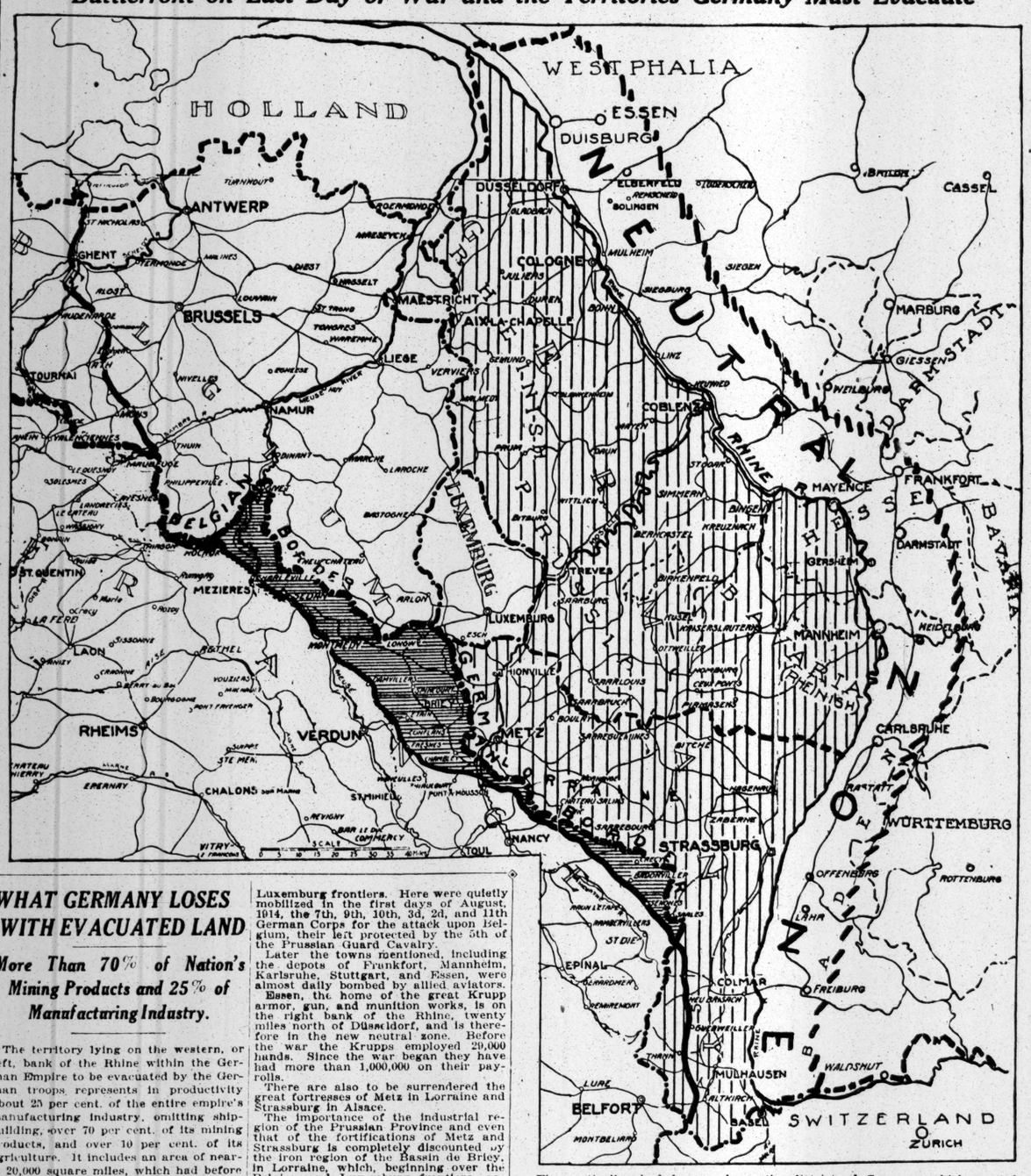
The suggestions of a charitable and helpful attitude toward Germany, however, brought no demonstration from those who listened to the President. Perhaps many of them had in mind the cruelties that Germany had practiced during the great war—the sinking of the Lusitania, the destruction of Belgium and Northern France, and the outrages perpetrated upon women and children, the bombing of hospitals and unfortified cities, the execution of Edith Cavell and the other atrocities practiced by those who took their orders from the Kaiser's Government.

Approve Humane Purposes.

Later, however, when Senators and Representatives had the opportunity of reading and digesting this portion of the President's address, they very generally expressed commendation of the charitable policy outlined.

It was 1:30 o'clock when the President completed the reading of his address. He had taken twenty-seven minutes to read it. As he turned to leave the House, after bowing to his auditors and again shaking hands with Speaker Clark and Vice President Marshall, another demonstration began that lasted until the President was well out of hearing. Then the Senate went back to its own chamber and the House adjourned, while the President, returning to the White House in his motor car, passed great throngs of joymakers, who cheered him without stint.

Battlefront on Last Day of War and the Territories Germany Must Evacuate



The vertically shaded area shows the district of Germany which must be evacuated by her troops under the armistice. To the east is the broad neutral zone—forty kilometers wide from the Dutch border to the latitude of Gernsheim (southwest of Darmstadt) and thirty kilometers wide from there to the Swiss border, the latter width being taken "as far as practicable."

The solid black line at the left, from Holland to Switzerland, marks the approximate position of the allied battleline when the fighting ceased yesterday morning.

The horizontally shaded area between that line and the French frontier represents the small amount of territory of the republic which was held by the enemy when the war ended.

WHAT GERMANY LOSES WITH EVACUATED LAND

More Than 70% of Nation's Mining Products and 25% of Manufacturing Industry.

The territory lying on the western, or left, bank of the Rhine within the German Empire to be evacuated by the German troops represents in productivity about 25 per cent. of the entire empire's manufacturing industry, omitting shipbuilding, over 70 per cent. of its mining products, and over 10 per cent. of its agriculture. It includes an area of nearly 20,000 square miles, which had before the war a civil population of over 11,000,000.

Proceeding from the frontier of the Netherlands as the river ascends to Switzerland there are the Rhine Province of Prussia, (Rheinprovinz,) Rhenish Hesse, (Rheinhessen,) belonging to the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the Principality of Birkenfeld, belonging to the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg on the Baltic, but entirely surrounded by Prussia; the Rhenish Palatinate, formerly a part of the Kingdom of Bavaria, but separated from it during the Napoleonic wars, and finally Lorraine and Alsace, known under German dominion since 1871 as the Reichsland of Elsass-Lothringen. The area and population of these territories is as follows:

State.	Area Sq. Miles.	Population.
Rhine Province	10,420	8,000,000
Rhenish Hesse	530	400,000
Birkenfeld	194	56,000
Palatinate	2,372	937,085
Alsace-Lorraine	5,605	1,874,014
Total	19,121	11,261,099

The northern part of the Prussian province includes the great system of military railways which Germany built in preparation for the war from 1909 to 1913, extending from the great traffic and manufacturing centres of the Rhenish Province—Cologne, Aix la Chapelle, Aadernach, and Lützel-Coblenz—to within an hour's drive of the Belgian and Luxemburg frontiers. Here were quietly mobilized in the first days of August, 1914, the 7th, 9th, 10th, 3d, 2d, and 11th German Corps for the attack upon Belgium, their left protected by the 5th of the Prussian Guard Cavalry.

Later the towns mentioned, including the depots of Frankfort, Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, and Essen, were almost daily bombed by allied aviators.

Essen, the home of the great Krupp armor, gun, and munition works, is on the right bank of the Rhine, twenty miles north of Düsseldorf, and is therefore in the new neutral zone. Before the war the Krupps employed 29,000 hands. Since the war began they have had more than 1,000,000 on their payrolls.

There are also to be surrendered the great fortresses of Metz in Lorraine and Strassburg in Alsace.

The importance of the industrial region of the Prussian Province and even that of the fortifications of Metz and Strassburg is completely discounted by the iron region of the Bassin de Briey, in Lorraine, which, beginning over the Belgian and Luxemburg frontiers, ascends the Moselle to within a few miles of Pont-à-Mousson. This mining region, with an area of 225 square miles, was cut in two by the treaty of Frankfort, which closed the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 and was entirely occupied by the Germans in August-December, 1914. On Sept. 13 last the First American Army in wiping out the St. Mihiel salient reached its southern confines.

During the war the Bassin de Briey has provided the German armaments with 80 per cent. of their steel, and without it, according to the most famous Düsseldorf iron masters, the empire could not have conducted the war for three months.

When the war began France was obtaining yearly from the Bassin de Briey 15,000,000 tons of iron out of her total productivity of 22,000,000. Of Germany's total of 28,000,000 tons, 21,000,000 came from the Bassin de Briey. Since the war began Germany has mined the French area together with the Luxemburg area, (6,000,000 tons annually,) giving her a total of 42,000,000 tons to be added to only 7,000,000 tons, which she has obtained outside the Bassin.

Alsace-Lorraine was forced into the Empire as an Imperial land, and received 15 votes in the Reichstag out of a total of 397, Prussia having 236 and the other 24 States the balance. In 1911 a constitution was granted it, which permitted it 3 votes in the Federal Council out of 61, Prussia leading with 17. The territory has been divided by the Germans into three districts—Oberelsass, Unterelsass, and Lothringen. The population in them averages per square mile 334.3. In the Prussian province it averages 689.4.

Aside from the mineral products of the now recovered provinces, which include annually 3,795,932 tons of coal, also gypsum and limestone, the cotton manufacture of the region had become the most important in Germany; also the yield of wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, oats, and hay (respectively 300,000, 93,000, 100,000, 1,266,000, 210,000, and 1,138,000 metric tons a year) was great. The vineyards in 1917, with a cultivation of 62,122 acres, yielded 2,672,318 gallons of wine.

Nearly 50 per cent. of the 4,572,125 persons employed in the manufacturing establishments of Prussia before the war (representing 57 per cent. of the Empire's total employment) worked in this Rhenish province. Aix-la-Chapelle (the Prussian Aachen) was the great sea of the woolen manufacture; Krefeld and Elberfeld were centres of the silk industry; Cologne, Düsseldorf and Görlitz were noted for their car and wagon works. There were famous chemical and pottery works in some of the smaller towns.

The Rhine crossings which the Allies are to guard west of the new neutral zone beyond the river are the purely military crossings at Emmerich, Wesel, Ruhrort, St. Goar, and Ludwighafen-Mannheim, together with the important commercial—also military during the war—of Duisburg, Düsseldorf and Cologne; thebridge at the university town at Bonn (here the Kaiser was educated); the ferries at Unkel; the railway bridges at Coblenz, where it lies on the Rhine-Moselle peninsula; the ferries at St. Goarshausen, Oberwesel, Lorch, and Bingen, and from Strassburg the entire area between the Rhine and Rhone Canal where it ascends parallel to the River Rhine.

ALL WE FOUGHT FOR IS WON, SAYS WILSON

He Urges, in Brief Proclamation, the Need of Sober and Friendly Counsel.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Wilson issued this formal proclamation at 10 o'clock this morning:

"My Fellow-Countrymen: The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober, friendly counsel, and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world.

"WOODROW WILSON."

DANIELS THANKS NAVY FOR SPLENDID SERVICE

Wireless Message Says Test of War Found It Ready with Every Man on His Toes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Secretary Daniels today sent this wireless message to all naval stations and ships in home and foreign waters:

"The signing of the armistice makes this the greatest day for our country since the signing of the Declaration of Independence. For the world there has been no day so momentous for liberty. I send greetings and congratulations to all in the naval establishment at home and abroad. The test of war found the navy ready, fit, with every man on his toes. Every day all the men in the service have given fresh proof of devotion, loyalty, and efficiency.

"In America and in all countries, the people have applauded naval initiative and naval resourcefulness. As we rejoice in the victory for every principle that caused us to enter the war, let us be thankful that when the American people needed a navy we were ready with all facilities and were rapidly creating all others that could be employed.

"With warm appreciation for the perfect teamwork and splendid co-operation.

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

PARIS GIVES REIN TO ENTHUSIASM

Wild Cheering as Clemenceau Reads the Armistice Terms to the Deputies.

PARIS, Nov. 11, (Associated Press.)—Scenes of the wildest enthusiasm were enacted in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon when Premier Clemenceau read the conditions of the German armistice. The whole Chamber rose to greet the Premier, while the galleries, in which was a predominance of soldiers in uniform, and women, cheered for several minutes.

Prolonged cheering greeted the announcement that Alsace-Lorraine would be occupied, and the name of Marshal Foch, as the signer of the document, was enthusiastically received.

Premier Clemenceau received the newspaper men this morning, addressing them as follows:

"This is a great pleasure to receive you. I thank you for the visit.

"The armistice was signed at 5 o'clock this morning, Germany accepting all the conditions with slight modifications. We have to be very careful about the food problem in Germany. We cannot let the nation suffer famine. We must endure, ourselves, and at the same time keep our military superiority.

"We have seized all locomotives and other means of transport. The terms of the armistice will be officially announced this afternoon in the Chamber of Deputies. Thank you, gentlemen. France has done wonderfully through four long years."

The Municipal Council of Paris has had the following posted on walls in all parts of the city:

"Citizens, victory is here—triumphant victory! The vanquished enemy lays down his arms. Blood ceases to flow. Let Paris emerge from her ordered reserve. Let us give free course to our joy and enthusiasm and hold back our tears.

"Let us testify to our infinite gratitude to our grand soldiers and their incomparable chiefs by festooning our houses in the colors of France and our allies. Our dead can sleep in peace. The sublime sacrifice they have made for the future of their race and the salvation of their country will not be in vain.

"The day of glory has come. Long live the Republic! Long live immortal France!"

The War Office issued the following communication tonight on the cessation of hostilities:

"In the fifty-second month of a war without precedent in history, the French Army, with the aid of the Allies, has achieved the defeat of the enemy.

"Our troops, animated by the purest spirit of sacrifice and giving during four years of uninterrupted fighting a sublime example of endurance and heroism daily, have fulfilled the task confided to them by the mother country, meeting at times with indomitable energy the enemy assaults and at other times themselves attacking—thus bringing victory.

"They have, after a decisive offensive of four months, thrown into disorder, beaten and thrown out of France the powerful German Army. They have compelled it to beg for peace.

"All the conditions required for the suspension of hostilities having been accepted by the enemy, an armistice came into force today at 11 o'clock."

Official announcement of the signing of the armistice and the termination of hostilities at 11 o'clock this morning was given to the Paris papers at 11:30 o'clock. Flags speedily began to appear, and preparations were begun for a demonstration.

As soon as the official announcement was made all official buildings, Embassies, and Legations in Paris were bedecked with flags, and church bells were rung. Workers flocked from offices and shops and formed processions, which paraded through the principal streets of the capital. The marchers sang allied national hymns and carried allied flags.

Marshal Foch was received by Premier Clemenceau at 10 o'clock this morning. President Poincaré also received the Marshal and congratulated him warmly on the signing of the armistice.

GERMANS ARE TRYING TO HOLD SCHLESWIG

Swedes Express Indignation at Move to Prevent Province's Separation.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—According to a Berlin dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende of Copenhagen the German Committee of Schleswig has published a proclamation stating that Schleswig will not voluntarily part from Germany. At the same time, it wants political and economic equality for the two nations and that the Danish language as well as German shall be used in churches, schools, and assemblies.

A Stockholm dispatch to the same paper says that Mayor Lindhagen, on behalf of the Peace Congress of 1916, has sent a note to the Government strongly urging Scandinavian co-operation regarding the Schleswig-Holstein question. The protest from the German Committee in Schleswig-Holstein shows clearly, it is held, that the old German views are not altered, still placing German mastery above the claims of justice and humanity. Mayor Lindhagen wants the question laid before the present session of Parliament.

In the Social Demokraten of Stockholm, Hjalmar Branting writes that the old Prussian brutality is not dead yet and that the maxim "all is right for us, nothing for others" was never proclaimed more cynically from the Prussian viewpoint than by the claims of the Schleswig-Holstein Committee. He cites the local Government paper, the Sonderburger Zeitung, which says that no Schleswig question exists for Germany, "weeks after Germany recognized President Wilson's program and turned democratic," he adds, ironically.

DR. SOLF SENDS APPEAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

the "fearful conditions" of the armistice.]

Allies Disposed to Help.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Dr. Wolf's wireless message to Secretary Lansing has been received by the State Department. It has not yet been acknowledged.

In his address to Congress today President Wilson said that by the use of the idle tonnage of the Central Empires it ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from their oppressed populations. This statement is not quite understood here, as Germany was obliged to surrender practically all her merchant shipping, and it is evident that Dr. Solf had this surrender in mind in his reference to the seizure of transport. The action of the Supreme Council at Versailles, however, gives assurances that the Allies will rush food to Germany to prevent the threatening starvation.

It is evidently the feeling of the United States Government, as President Wilson indicated in his address to Congress, that the revolution in Germany may lead to deplorable political as well as economic conditions which the Allies would do well to check if they were able. The President virtually promised that the allied nations would seek to help the German people, now that the military caste was destroyed, to set up a self-respecting government. He emphasized the view that the Allies would discountenance anarchy in Germany.

So far no definite plans have been made by this Government for sending food to Germany. The economic situation has been aggravated by the revolutionary outbreak which began on Saturday morning.

It is expected that Herbert Hoover, the Federal Food Administrator, who is leaving soon for Europe as the special representative to the United States to co-operate with the allied Governments in relieving the distress in the invaded territories, will receive instructions to give attention immediately upon his arrival in Europe to the German food situation.

This Government has already taken into consideration the food conditions prevailing in parts of Austria and in Montenegro, Serbia, and other Balkan nations, and plans have been made for sending supplies to those sections. It is certain that within the next day or two these plans will be extended so as to include the districts of Germany where suffering is intense.

In the absence of any authoritative statement other than that made by the President as to the terms of the armistice, it is suspected that the failure of the Supreme War Council at Versailles to insist upon the demobilization of the German armies was due in some degree to the fear that German troops might be necessary to prevent food riots and virtual anarchy in parts of the empire.

In those parts of Germany which will be occupied by the allied forces there probably will be an ample food supply for the inhabitants. But elsewhere the food for which the people are crying must be furnished to the German authorities.

TERMS JUST, SAYS LANSING.

Secretary Declares This Has Always Been the Government's Course.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—"The attitude of this Government I believe has always been to be just." This was the comment made by Secretary Lansing today when asked regarding a statement reported from London that the Allied Governments would be inclined to grant more generous peace terms to a democratic form of government than with an empire.

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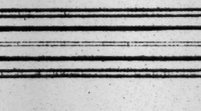

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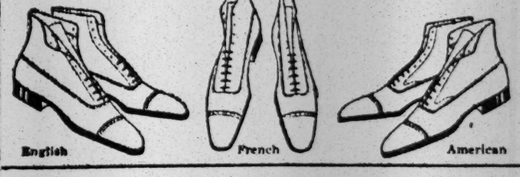

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Text of President Wilson's Address to Congress, Stating the Terms of the Armistice with Germany

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Wilson's address to Congress, in which he announced the terms of the armistice, was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress: In these times of rapid and stupendous change it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal.

The German authorities, who have at the invitation of the Supreme War Council, been in communication with Marshal Foch, have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them. These terms are as follows:

THE ARMISTICE.

I.—Military Clauses on Western Front.

One—Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

Two—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above-mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

Three—Repatriation, beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days, of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

Four—Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns, (2,500 heavy, 2,500 field,) 30,000 machine guns. Three thousand minenwerfers. Two thousand airplanes, (fighters, bombers—firstly, D, seventy-three's and night bombing machines.) The above to be delivered in situ to the Allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

Five—Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine—Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne—together with bridgeheads at these points in thirty kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it forty kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometers from the east of the stream from this parallel upon the Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of eleven days—in all, nineteen days after the signature of the armistice. [Here the President interrupted his reading to remark that there evidently had been an error in transmission, as the arithmetic was very bad. The "further period" of eleven days is in addition to the fourteen days allowed for evacuation of invaded countries, making twenty-five days given to the Germans to get entirely clear of the Rhine lands.] All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

Six—In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, &c., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

Seven—All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons, and 10,000 motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the Associated Powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

Eight—The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay-acting fuse disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops, and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, &c.) under penalty of reprisals.

Nine—The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine land (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German Government.

Ten—An immediate repatriation without reciprocity according to detailed conditions, which shall be fixed, of all allied and United States prisoners of war. The allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

Eleven—Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

II.—Disposition Relative to the Eastern Frontiers of Germany.

Twelve—All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Rumania or Turkey, shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on Aug. 1, 1914.

Thirteen—Evacuation by German troops to begin at once, and all German instructors, prisoners, and civilian as well as military agents now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

Fourteen—German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Rumania and Russia (as defined on Aug. 1, 1914).

Fifteen—Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

Sixteen—The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier either through Danzig or by the Vistula in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for any other purpose.

III.—Clause Concerning East Africa.

Seventeen—Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

IV.—General Clauses.

Eighteen—Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported, who may be citizens of other allied or associated States than those mentioned in Clause Three, Paragraph Nineteen, with the reservation that any future claims and demands of the Allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

Nineteen—The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the national bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Rumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the Allies until the signature of peace.

V.—Naval Conditions.

Twenty—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

Twenty-one—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

Twenty-two—Surrender to the Allies and the United States of America of one hundred and sixty German submarines, (including all submarine cruisers and mine laying submarines,) with their complete armament and equipment in ports, which will be specified by the Allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allied powers and the United States of America.

Twenty-three—The following German surface warships, which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or for the want of them, in allied ports, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and placed under the surveillance of the Allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely: Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mine layers, fifty destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships (including river craft), are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet, trawlers, motor vessels, &c., are to be disarmed.

Twenty-four—The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters and the positions of these are to be indicated.

Twenty-five—Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers. To secure this the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Cattegat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters, without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

Twenty-six—The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged, and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

Twenty-seven—All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.

Twenty-eight—In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments, and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

Twenty-nine—All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the Allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in Clause Twenty-eight are to be abandoned.

Thirty—All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the allied and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

Thirty-one—No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender, or restoration.

Thirty-two—The German Government will notify the neutral Governments of the world, and particularly the Governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the allied and associated countries, whether by the German Government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions, such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately canceled.

Thirty-three—No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

VI.—Duration of Armistice.

Thirty-four—The duration of the armistice is to be thirty days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties on forty-eight hours' previous notice.

VII.—The Limit for Reply.

Thirty-five—This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within seventy-two hours of notification.

Great Problems Ahead.

The war thus comes to an end; for, having accepted these terms of armistice, it will be impossible for the German command to renew it.

It is not now possible to assess the consequences of this great consummation. We know only that this tragical war, whose consuming flames swept from one nation to another until all the world was on fire, is at an end and that it was the privilege of our own people to enter it at its most critical juncture in such fashion and in such force as to contribute, in a way of which we are all deeply proud, to the great result. We know, too, that the object of the war is attained; the object upon which all free men had set their hearts; and attained with a sweeping completeness which even now we do not realize. Armed imperialism such as the men conceived who were but yesterday the masters of Germany is at an end, its illicit ambitions engulfed in black disaster. Who will now seek to revive it?

The arbitrary power of the military caste of Germany which once could secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world is discredited and destroyed. And more than that—much more than that—has been accomplished. The great nations which associated themselves to destroy it have now definitely united in the common purpose to set up such a peace as will satisfy the longing of the whole world for disinterested justice, embodied in settlements which are based upon something much better and more lasting than the selfish competitive interests of powerful States. There is no longer conjecture as to the objects the victors have in mind. They have a mind in the matter, not only, but a heart also. Their avowed and concerted purpose is to satisfy and protect the weak as well as to accord their just rights to the strong.

The humane temper and intention of the victorious Governments have already been manifested in a very practical way. Their representatives in the Supreme War Council at Versailles have by unanimous resolution assured the peoples of the Central Empires that everything that is possible in the circumstances will be done to supply them with food and relieve the distressing want that is in so many places threatening their very lives; and steps are to be taken immediately to organize these efforts at relief in the same systematic manner that they were organized in the case of Belgium. By the use of the idle tonnage of the Central Empires it ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from their oppressed populations and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political reconstruction which now face them on every hand. Hunger does not breed reform; it breeds madness and all the ugly distempers that make an ordered life impossible.

For with the fall of the ancient Governments, which rested like an incubus on the peoples of the Central Empires, has come political change not merely, but revolution; and revolution which seems as yet to assume no final and ordered form, but to run from one fluid change to another, until thoughtful men are forced to ask themselves, with what governments and of what sort are we about to deal in the making of the covenants of peace? With what authority will they meet us, and with what assurance that their authority will abide and sustain securely the international arrangements into which we are about to enter? There is here matter for no small anxiety and misgiving. When peace is made, upon whose promises and engagements besides our own is it to rest?

Let us be perfectly frank with ourselves and admit that these questions cannot be satisfactorily answered now or at once. But the moral is not that there is little hope of an early answer that will suffice. It is only that we must be patient and helpful and mindful above all of the great hope and confidence that lie at the heart of what is taking place. Excesses accomplish nothing. Unhappy Russia has furnished abundant recent proof of that. Disorder immediately defeats itself. If excesses should occur, if disorder should for a time raise its head, a sober second thought will follow and a day of constructive action, if we help and do not hinder.

The present and all that it holds belongs to the nations and the peoples who preserve their self-control and the orderly processes of their Governments; the future to those who prove themselves the true friends of mankind. To conquer with arms is to make only a temporary conquest; to conquer the world by earning its esteem is to make permanent conquest. I am confident that the nations that have learned the discipline of freedom and that have settled with self-possession to its ordered practice are now about to make conquest of the world by the sheer power of example and of friendly helpfulness.

The peoples who have but just come out from under the yoke of arbitrary government and who are now coming at last into their freedom will never find the treasures of liberty they are in search of if they look for them by the light of the torch. They will find that every pathway that is stained with the blood of their own brothers leads to the wilderness, not to the seat of their hope. They are now face to face with their initial test. We must hold the light steady until they find themselves. And in the meantime, if it be possible, we must establish a peace that will justly define their place among the nations, remove all fear of their neighbors and of their former masters, and enable them to live in security and contentment when they have set their own affairs in order. I, for one, do not doubt their purpose or their capacity. There are some happy signs that they know and will choose the way of self-control and peaceful accommodation. If they do, we shall put our aid at their disposal in every way that we can. If they do not, we must await with patience and sympathy the awakening and recovery that will assuredly come at last.

To Seize Heligoland if Necessary.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—(Associated Press).—A supplementary declaration to the armistice terms was signed to the effect that in the event of the six German battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers and fifty destroyers not being handed over owing to a mutinous state, the Allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advance base to enable them to enforce the terms.

CONGRESS HAILS ARMISTICE TERMS

Mean Full Surrender and Fill All Requirements, Members of of Both Houses Say.

PRAISE WILSON'S ADDRESS

President's Suggestion That Peoples of Central Powers Be Aided Meets Commendation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Universal praise of the terms of the armistice was expressed by Senators and Representatives seen after President Wilson had made them known to Congress. There appeared to be no dissenting voice. The drastic demands made upon Germany seemed to satisfy the most warlike of the members. Among many there was a disposition to construe the terms as amounting to unconditional surrender. One or two, such as Senator Myers, Democrat, of montana, regretted that more territory had not been placed under allied domination.

On the other hand, that portion of the President's message treating with the new political situation in Germany was equally applauded, even though it did not parallel in harshness the terms dictated to the military caste. The President's "moderation" and "tolerance," as the speakers put it, were lauded.

Punishment Without Vengeance.

Vice President Marshall said:

"The scene in Congress today was to me far more impressive than the one enacted at the declaration of war. The enthusiastic reception of the President upon both occasions was to my mind radically different in significance. Upon the former occasion we were buckling on our armor to go out and arrest a world outlaw. Anger, resentment, and a fixed purpose characterized the utterances of the President and their reception on that historic occasion. Today the outlaw has been arrested and is in the hands of judicial authority for trial and punishment.

"Through the message and through the applause that greeted it I saw the purpose of a great leader and the sober sentiment of a law-gulded people that this outlaw must be tried, convicted, and punished for the offenses which have been committed against laws both human and divine, but that such conviction must contain no element of revenge in it, for if it does it will lower the tribunal to the standard of the criminal who stands at the bar."

Senator Saulsbury, Democrat, of Delaware, President pro tem. of the Senate, said:

"The President announced to us that what he has sought and what we have hoped for is accomplished. The wolf-like nations are caught and chained. Romanoff, Hapsburg, and Hohenzollerns, and smaller cubs of the same breed are caged and dead."

Reconstruction Problems.

Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, said:

"The war is over. Under the terms of the armistice Germany cannot renew the fight. In fact, she could have carried on the contest but a few days longer at best. The task of reconstructon is at hand and presents questions far more complex and stupendous in many respects than did the war itself. Where tyranny reigned yesterday, chaos and hysteria and hunger rule today. We must help to rebuild and reconstruct. Our task is not yet ended. We will need a united and determined people for this work, the same as we did during the war. No room for party politics, no place for nothing back now, for permanent peace depends upon [illegible] will we do the work of reconstruction."

Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, said:

"The President's message to the Congress announcing the terms of the armistice, followed by his suggestions regarding the attitude and immediate duty of the allied people is to me human people, is the greatest state paper of the century. It was the triumphant announcement of overwhelming victory, coupled with the announcement of a wise and humane consideration for the immediate needs of the vanquished. Every genuine American will, I am sure, applaud the terms of the armistice and commend the justice of his counsel."

Senator Curtis, Republican, of Kansas, whip of the Senate, said:

"I have heard the terms with great satisfaction, and I am pleased that they are so binding. It is a great victory for the United States and our allies, and I hope that there will be no delay in carrying out these drastic armistice terms."

Senator Sheppard, Democrat, of Texas, said:

"It is wonderful. It fits the situation exactly."

Senator Jones, Democrat, of New Mexico, said:

"It is a continuation of what I have thought to be in the President's mind in previous messages. Instead of giving the German people insult, he is giving them ideas."

Senator Harding, Republican, of Ohio said:

"The terms of armistice are in every way ample. They mean the final end of the war. They announce a dictated peace. It is not so spectacular as a march to Berlin, but it proclaims the collapse of German autocracy, the end of the German military menace, and the dawn of a new era in the world. Surely all American aspirations are met."

Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota said:

"This is the greatest of the President's messages, because it brings to the American people not only that peace reigns, but the terms under which the greatest and most thoroughly organized military autocracy ever dreamed of abjectly surrenders to the force of human rights and liberties."

Senator Overman, Democrat, of North Carolina said:

"The President today was more than equal to one of the greatest, if not the greatest, events in our history. The occasion, the hour, and the announcement of the Chief Executive that the war was ended were thrilling, indeed, but more thrilling and more inspiring was his wonderful message, clothed in such splendid rhetorical sentences. The spirit of the message and its sentiment arose to the heights of sublimity itself. At the same time it was dignified and kind and charitable, without glorification."

The World's Greatest Leader.

Senator Swanson, Democrat, of Virginia, said:

"The terms of the armistice are most satisfactory. They mean practically the complete surrender of Germany and the end of the war. The surrender marks a new era in the history of the world. From now on government will be responsive to the wishes of the people, and autocracy and military despotism will cease.

"The address of the President was most timely and is an additional proof of his wise statesmanship and great leadership. The President is today the world's greatest leader."

Senator Pomerene, Democrat, of Ohio, said:

"The great military autocracy which a few months ago was dreaming of world dominion is forever buried beneath its own ruins. The terms of the armistice make it impossible under any circumstances for her to renew hostilities.

"One thing, however, the Allies, including the United States, must insist upon at the peace table, and that is that the officers and men who have been guilty of the horrible cruelties which have shocked humanity and violated the rules of civilized warfare shall be turned over to them for trial and punishment.

"Shortly before war was declared against Germany the Kaiser said to Ambassador Gerard that he would stand no nonsense from America. Now and hereafter America and the civilized nations of the world will stand no nonsense from the Hohenzollerns."

Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, a Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said:

"The President's matchless diplomacy is now clear to the world. It was his dominating statesmanship and will that placed our overwhelming army and resources in Europe. It was his diplomacy that precipitated the internal dissolution of the Imperial German Empire and its allies. He will sit at the peace table in person, because there is no man who is qualified to represent him, and from that conference will come the establishment of the principles that he has advocated and which will mean an enduring peace."

Senator Simmons, Democrat, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said:

"The armistice terms are all that really could be asked for. I think if there had been unconditional surrender they probably would not have been more severe. The result is undoubtedly the end of the war upon peace terms to be dictated by our country and our allies."

Comflete to the Last Degree.

Senator McNary, Republican, of Oregon, said:

"The terms of the armistice meet every demand in the matter of drasticism, and by their very completeness spell the end of the world war. The inclusion of the specific provision that in the withdrawal from occupied territory Alsace and Lorraine shall be vacated by the Germans removes all question about the disposition of those provinces of France, seized under the duress of war in 1871. There can be no discussion of the nationality of Alsace and Lorraine at the peace conference. They are now French.

Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, said:

"The armistice terms amount to an unconditional surrender."

Senator Myers, Democrat, of Montana, said:

"I am glad that the war is at an end, and that the atrocities have ended. The terms of the armistice suit me very well, so far as an armistice goes, except that I would rather have seen more German territory under the domination of the United States and the Allies. I would much rather have seen an unconditional surrender than an armistice."

Senator Penrose, Republican, of Pennsylvania, said:

"I assume that the armistice terms are practically in effect to bring Germany's unconditional surrender and to disarm her so that she could not renew the war even if she wanted to."

Reforms in America, Too.

Senator France, Republican, of Maryland, said:

"This day marks not only the ending of the war, but the final termination of many evils. We can face with confidence the perils of the reconstruction period, but we must remember that reconstruction does not mean the restoration of old conditions, either in this country or in the larger international relationship. This republic itself must be rebuilded on the same foundations, but with larger and better proportions as will more fully meet the thoughts and ideals of the inspired fathers who conceived its perfect plan. We have forsaken forever the flesh-pots of narrow sectionalism, of selfish, rampant, and corrosive individualism, of national ma[illegible] to walk shoulder to shoulder in co-operative social state which our Constitution promised. America must lead the world through all the trials of the coming days."

Senator Sutherland, Republican, of West Virginia, said:

"The terms of the armistice no doubt fairly foreshadow the nature of the final terms of peace, which, of course, Germany must perforce accept. They are, and should be, acceptable to all Americans, as indicating a complete military [illegible] aims of our Government and of our allies."

Senator Gerry, Democrat, of Rhode Island, said:

"It is unconditional surrender, pure and simple. It must now be apparent to the American people what an important part the State papers of the President have played in bringing about the policies of our enemies, and his message today makes it evident that the United States, under the President's leadership, will continue to carry out policies based on unselfishness and high ideals that have made him the spokesman of democracy."

Speaker Clark said:

"Individually I feel bully over the armistice. Surely its terms are sweeping enough to please the most fastidious. President Wilson's message was splendid [illegible] language."

Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, Democratic House leader, said:

"The terms could not have been better."

Representative Harrison, Democrat, of Mississippi, said:

A Second Declaration.

"It is a second Declaration of Independence—independence for the world, a Magna Charta for oppressed peoples in every clime. It breathes the magnanimous spirit of the American people, and means that the idealism of Woodrow Wilson, the greatest statesman the world has ever produced, has been accepted as the formula of government and lasting peace by allied, neutral, and enemy nations the world over."

Representative La Guardia of New York (Major in the Aviation Corps) said:

"A wonderful speech. It will make a profound impression abroad, will have a sobering effect after victory, and will help to calm and restore to livable conditions the devastated countries. The conditions will meet the expectations of the extremists of England and France."

Representative Padgett, Democrat, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, said:

"It is a most complete armistice, which amounts to an absolute and unconditional surrender, and is to the Allies and the United States in every way very satisfactory. The message of the President is a wonderful State document. I think it sounds the right keynote for future action."

Representative Madden, Republican, of Illinois, said:

"I think the terms are all any sensible man could look for, and the disposition manifested by the Allies, as expressed by the President, to extend protecting care over the people of liberated countries until put on a footing of stability, should meet the approval of every person. I am indeed delighted to see the manifestation of toleration expressed on the part of the United States and the Allied Governments. Now, as never before, is the time for the exercise of moderation on the part of those charged with responsibility of adjusting conditions to meet objects sought by war."

Most Humiliating Terms.

Representative H. M. Towner, Republican, Iowa, said:

"I am very much pleased with the terms, because they are the most humiliating ever imposed upon a great nation at the close of a war."

Representative George M. Young, Republican, of North Dakota, said:

"The terms of the armistice are highly satisfactory and meet fully the hopes of the American people."

Representative George F. I'Shaunessy, Democrat, of Rhode Island, said:

"I shall remember always having had the pleasure of listening to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, proclaim to Congress the terms of the armistice. Germany's teeth have certainly been drawn. Peace again visits the earth, and a grateful people acknowledge our worthy President to be one of the masterful and dominant figures of the century."

Representative James Young, Democrat, of Texas said:

"I am perfectly satisfied with the terms of surrender. I heartily agree with the hopes the President held out to the German Government."

GERMANY STRIPPED BY TRUCE TERMS

Conditions So Drastic as to Render Her Impotent to Renew the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Germany's surrender if not technically unconditional, is a surrender in all that that term implies. It is agreed in Washington everywhere, by Senators and Representatives without regard to their political affiliations, and, it is safe to say, by practically all others whose views are worthy of note, that surrender is the fitting word to apply to Germany's acquiescence in the allied demands.

Under the armistice conditions signed by Germany's emissaries she is rendered impotent to continue the war. A large and important section of her territory is to be evacuated by her armed forces and occupied by allied troops, thus bringing home to the German people that the war is ended in victory for her enemies. She is to give up Alsace-Lorraine, never to be returned.

Part of Germany's navy is to be surrendered to the Allies and the remainder of her warships are to be disarmed. While there is no provision for the demobilization of her armies, they apparently are made powerless to continue the war by the drastic conditions affecting the surrender of cannon, military supplies, railways, and the occupation by the Allies of the forts and important cities on the Rhine and a considerable portion of German territory to the east of the Rhine.

Must Get Out of Russia.

Germany is to get out of Russia, with drawing not only her troops but all her agents. She agrees to abrogate the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk. All gold taken from Belgium is to be delivered to the Belgian Government.

The conditions of the armistice are so many and so drastic that it is difficult to grasp their full meaning and the completeness of Germany's surrender.

No mention is made in the terms of armistice of the freedom of German Poland, but the Imperial Government at Berlin had already assented to this as one of the fourteen points laid down by President Wilson. Alsace-Lorraine is included among the invaded countries that Germany must evacuate and not as part of the German territory to be occupied by the allied forces pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace. German troops must evacuate Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium, France, and Luxemburg within fourteen days from today that is by Nov. 25. If they have not left these territories by that time they will become prisoners of war. All German troops are to leave Rumania and Turkey.

Germany pledges herself to make reparation for all damage done. She is to give freedom of access to and from the Baltic to allied ships. The Allies are to occupy all forts and defenses on all the entrances from the Cattegat into the Baltic. If any of her ships remain at sea they will be seized. None of the merchant vessels previously taken from Germany by the United States and the allied nations is to be returned.

Germany is to surrender to the Allies 6 battle cruisers, 10 battleships, 8 light cruisers, and 50 destroyers. All other German surface warships are to be completely disarmed and placed under allied supervision. This renders Germany impotent as a naval power. Of U-boats, 160 of them are to be surrendered and of the others, the crews are to be paid off and the vessels themselves placed under allied supervision.

Prisoners Must Work.

Germany is to release all allied prisoners, military and civil, and her own soldiers and sailors now held by the Allies are not to be repatriated. These German prisoners are apparently to be held not alone as hostages, but to be employed in the work of restoration of the devastated territories. All German civil and military employes, and railroads, telegraphs, roads, &c., turned over to the allied commanders are to remain on duty. No less than 5,000 locomotives, 50,000 railroad cars, and 10,000 motor trucks are to be delivered by Germany to the Allies.

Of war material 2,500 heavy cannon and 2,700 field guns, 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 minenwerfer, or trench mortars, and 2,000 airplanes are to be surrendered. All German naval aircraft are to be immobilized.

From the standpoint of making the German Government and people understand that the Allied Governments are victorious in the great war, the occupation of German territory is the most striking feature of the armistice conditions. German troops are to evacuate that part of their own country west of the Rhine and Allied troops are to occupy it. Germany thus gives up part of Rhenish Prussia and the Palatinate, part of Hesse almost as far east as Darmstadt.

GERARD WANTS KAISER TRIED IN ENGLAND

Ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard in a speech last night between the acts at the Hippodrome suggested that the Kaiser be extradited from Holland and taken to England for trial for his crimes in the war.

"Since England has an extradition treaty with Holland," Mr. Gerard said, "William Hohenzollern, who is now living in Holland as a private citizen, can be extradited. He has committed a crime against England in sinking the Lusitania, and now let him stand trial before an English jury. It is only a short time ago that the proud Emperor of Germany said that, whereas Caesar, Napoleon, and Frederick the Great had failed to conquer the world, he would succeed. It was only on Oct. 25, 1915 that he said to me, 'America had better watch out after this war.' I wonder what he is thinking about tonight.

"The red flag of anarchy is waving in the Kaiser's capital. No longer will the Germans celebrate Sedan Day as a national holiday. From now on they will only remember Sedan as the place where the American Army gave them a wallop. Tonight the Kaiser, with six fine insurance policies, is a fugitive in Holland. Our next act should be his personal punishment. The bodies of the men killed in this war which he has brought on would reach around the world. We should see to it that this man does not escape."

Mr. Gerard urged his audience to remember that before the war the Germans were hated all over the world on account of their boastfulness and said that he hoped the American people would not fall into the error of pride.

"We must remember," he said, "that the Kaiser's armies were really broken by our Allies, who for four years have borne untold sacrifices. The victory does not belong to any one man nor to any one party. It is a victory of the American people."

Render Thanks To Those In The Ranks And Tanks!

SOME of them will never return from the red-poppied fields of France, where they sleep in graves of glory. To warm the huts, hearts and hands of those who *will* come back, open wide your purse to the *United War Work Campaign.*

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

THE best or the cheapest paint or varnish look about the same—but results are different. Quality means economy.

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Thirty-second Street
Opposite Gimbel's

LONDON HOSTS HAIL VICTORY WITH JOY

Great Demonstrations at Royal Palace, Mansion House, and Downing Street.

KING CALLED ON TO SPEAK

Premier Lloyd George Also Made a Brief Address to the Enthusiastic Throngs.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—London celebrated the conclusion of hostilities with a glad heart in cheers that resounded on every side. Shrill notes of girls and children predominated, for sweethearts and brothers and fathers would go over the top no more. Downing Street was kept clear by a cordon of police, but Whitehall was a joyous scene.

The War Office was blazoned with flags, the roadway was thick with slow-moving vehicles, all loaded with human freight, packed like sardines, but waving flags and cheering whole-heartedly despite their discomfort.

Big War Department lorries, warranted to carry three tons, carried hundreds of persons. Motor bikes for two held half a dozen.

Toward Buckingham Palace, along The Mall, and down Constitution Hill a great crowd began to converge as soon as the news became known. It comprised all classes and ages, Generals in staff uniforms, nurses with babies in carriages, American and Colonial soldiers, girls from Government offices, and taxicabs crammed to overflowing with children seated, motor lorries packed with laughing nurses, munition girls, and soldiers, all waving flags, drove up and stopped.

Over the Queen Victoria Memorial the crowd flowed. Small boys perched themselves sacreligiously on the lap of the Queen herself, a New Zealand infantry man balanced himself on the wings of the great Victory. It was a case of anything or anywhere to get a sight of the Palace forecourt on this day of triumph for the Empire.

The crowd had to endure a long wait. Over the main entrance the balcony was draped with scarlet cloth and gold that told that royalty would appear but the King was busy with affairs of State. And his people must wait.

They cheered, they sang the national anthem, "The Marseillaise," and other songs, but time dragged heavily. Then in a moment the whole scene was changed. The King in naval uniform, the Queen bareheaded, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Connaught stepped quietly out on the balcony. Cheer after cheer rent the air, flags and handkerchiefs were waved, and the Queen Victoria Memorial became a pyramid of fluttering color as the spectators gave vent to their enthusiasm.

Down below in the forecourt the massed bands of the guards struck up "God Save the King," and the King and Duke came stiffly to salute as 20,000 voices picked up the hymn. It ceased and the crowd cheered again.

There was a moment of pause before the crowd took up "Tipperary," which was sung with a lilt and dash quite different from the weary longing of four years ago, and the solemn strains of "Old Hundred."

But the Allies had to be remembered, too, and once more the King and Duke [illegible] strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" broke out. This was followed by the French, Belgian and Italian anthems and the hymn, "Now, Thank We Our God." Then with "Auld Sang Syne," the notable gathering came to an end and the King and Queen withdrew with the cheers of the people ringing in their ears.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—During the celebration at Buckingham Palace the King made this brief speech to the great throng:

"With you I rejoice. Thank God for the victories which the allied armies have won and have brought hostilities to an end. Peace is within sight."

His voice could be heard for only a short distance, but the people divined the purport of his words.

Waving flags and cheering, an enormous crowd had meanwhile pressed into Downing Street shouting "Lloyd George! Lloyd George!" Finally the cheers and shouts brought the Premier and Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the window.

The Premier stood passively and unsmiling, but his face was serene. When order and silence had been secured he began to speak as follows:

"You are entitled to rejoice. The people of this country and of their allies and the people of our overseas dominions and of India have won a glorious victory. It is the sons and daughters of the people who have won it. It is the most wonderful victory for liberty in the history of the world. Let us thank God for it."

Hardly had the Premier finished talking when a long file of shouting soldiers—British, Canadian, Australian, American, and a few from other allied countries—forced their way through the throng and managed to reach the front of the Premier's house, where they gave him a great ovation.

When the House of Commons met Premier Lloyd George, after the opening prayer was said, moved that the House adjourn immediately. He proposed that the members proceed to St. Margaret's Church, on the western side of Westminster Hall, where a special service of thanksgiving was held.

Another special service of prayer was held at St. Paul's Cathedral in the afternoon, the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs attending.

LONDON PAPERS STILL WARY.

Think Difficulties May Yet Prevent Enforcement of Terms.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—In view of the uncertain position of the new German Government, anxiety is expressed by some London newspapers lest difficulties arise to prevent enforcement of the allied armistice terms.

The pleas of some German papers that the Allies ought not to crowd Germany to the wall so hard that she would be unable to establish herself under a democratic government tend to confirm suspicions in some quarters here that the transfer of power to the Socialists really is a subtle device by which the former Emperor and the militarists hope to obtain easier terms. It is contended that if such a scheme gained even partial success, it might easily lead to reaction in favor of the former autocrats.

EX-KAISER AWAITS DECISION.

Washington Thinks He May Be Accompanied by War Offenders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—A German radio message picked up by the American station confirming the report that William Hohenzollern is in Holland, where he is stated to be awaiting a decision by the officials of the Netherlands Government as to his status, says that Field Marshal von Hindenburg is not with the former Emperor, but has remained at the headquarters of the German General Staff.

The possibility of bringing the ex-Kaiser and his arch accessories before a bar of justice to answer for high crimes against the laws of nations and humanity was discussed here today by experts in international law. There was no official comment from any Government source, nor would those who talked informally venture unqualified assertions as to the former Emperor's immunity or lack of immunity from arrest and extradition from the haven he has sought within the Dutch borders.

Holland has been placed in a most difficult and embarrassing position by the arrival of her unexpected guests, who are said to include many members of the German Great General Staff.

At least some of these men are believed to figure on lists prepared by the British and French Governments of civil officials and soldiers guilty of violating the rules of civilized warfare. These specifications concern submarine warfare on merchant shipping and hospital vessels, bombardment of unfortified seaports, mistreatment of prisoners of war, murder of civilians, such as Nurse Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt, deliberate destruction of private property, looting and levying of unlawful fines upon helpless communities.

Sir George Cave in the British Parliament has given orders that the guilty parties would be held to a strict accountability for their misdeeds. Now that many of those named on the list are fugitives from their own countries, it is expected that efforts to bring them to trial will not be long delayed.

Both Holland and Switzerland, in giving asylum to refugees, will find themselves in conflict with the demand of the great Entente powers that such an example be made now that all tyrants, whether autocrats such as have been ousted from Germany or psuedo-republicans as in Russia, will be restrained in future.

CHEYENNE WANTS EX-KAISER.

Gov. Houx Telegraphs: "We Will Take Care of Him."

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cheynne, Wyo., Nov. 11.

Send the Kaiser to Cheyenne, Wyo. We will take care of him.

FRANK L. HOUX, Governor.

TO-DAY
our clients are receiving
$595,000
Mortgage Interest paid the day when it is due.
If a SURE Income is wanted buy our
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
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Capital, Surplus & Pr. **$9,000,000**
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—THANKSGIVING FESTIVITIES—
PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENTS AND CHARITY AFFAIRS
The Largest and Most Individual Collection of Fashionable Clothes shown in America

Theatre and Furs

EYES approving and a wee bit envious followed her up the aisle. How cheerful and contented she looked her wondrous *Charvet* fur coat clinging snugly to her stately gown—an already beautiful countenance animated by a becoming stole collar of a contrasting fur. Raising her arms to adjust a fractious hairpin, the graceful cape effect tapering into comfortable sleeves resembled a butterfly with wings of happiness outspread!

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GIVE *Make our boys in France feel that we are helping them. Give generously*

Special Sale
McCutcheon's Silk Shirts

The three lots of Silk Shirts described below offer unusual values at the prices quoted, having been purchased before the marked advance in silks.

Lot No. 1—Heavy Broadcloth Silks, Conservative Patterns. Sale Price, $6.35

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SPECIAL NOTE—Attention is directed to the tailoring and fit of all "McCutcheon's Label" Shirts. We shorten sleeves to desired lengths free of charge.

The following Departments warrant special attention from men of discriminating taste:

Men's Neckwear
Dressing Gowns and Bath Robes
Men's Sweaters and Wool Reefers
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All of these furnishings are attractively priced.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets
33d Street Entrance
Reg. Trade Mark

Lord & Taylor
38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Peace!

A NEW WORLD was born yesterday—a world brighter, happier, better than men have ever known before.

PEACE—peace with victory—is ours. Victory by arms? Yes, a victory on the battlefields, splendid and supreme. But a victory larger than that of arms alone! Each individual soldier in the American uniform, whether he made the supreme sacrifice or whether he ever got to France at all, has won a victory—the victory of the man who puts self under and lives his utmost for an ideal—an ideal of divine beauty.

Each one of us here at home who has steadfastly sacrificed self for the cause—who has worked for it day in and day out—has won a victory. These are the victories of each of us individually, which blend with and are part of our Nation's victory.

But above all this—finer than all this, greater even than the victory of all the Allies—is the victory of righteousness, which belongs to the whole world.

One mighty figure rises into the mind's eye at that thought—one name flies to the lips—the name of Woodrow Wilson. Through his leadership has come the victory in which the blood-stained Hun himself can find redemption, if ever he is redeemed.

This peace—this peace that made men frantic with joy yesterday and turned Fifth Avenue into one turbulent, surging sea of ecstasy—is a peace founded on the deathless principles enunciated by that Prince of Peace who died two thousand years ago—as many of our young men have died in France and Flanders—that all the world hereafter shall be sweeter and better and happier.

Let us remember this with grateful hearts in the midst of our rejoicings.

Give! Give!! Give!!!

The Boys are still "Over There" and will be for some time to come—they need the comfort the United War Work can provide.

Through sheer joy for the Peace that has come at last

Give! Give!! Give!!!

JABURG BROTHERS
10 to 14 Leonard St., N. Y.
ANNOUNCE WITH DEEP REGRET
THE DEATH OF THEIR PARTNER
MR. JOHN JABURG, SR.
THE JABURG ESTABLISHMENTS AND OFFICE WILL BE CLOSED ON THE DAY OF HIS FUNERAL
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH

A recuperative effect in influenza. Horlick's Malted Milk is very valuable. Advt.

NATION REJOICES AT WAR'S END

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

Times Square, Park Row, and Battery Park it soon spread all over the city.

Noctural revelers going home and sober night workers eating breakfast in the restaurants, were the first who heard the news shouted by the newsboys in Times Square as they ran out with the late editions telling of the signing of the armistice. From uptown and downtown a crowd presently collected to read the bulletins, to get the extras, and to stare up at the great searchlight on the Times Building, which was flashing the news over all the city. That searchlight shone into the windows of hotels and apartment houses and woke sleepers, who had not expected the news to come at such an hour, but who were ready to get up and celebrate whenever it came.

Sirens Carry the News.

In a few minutes the sirens that were installed to give warning of an air raid, but that are hardly likely ever to be used for that purpose, started up once more to send the glad news over the city. They assailed the heavens with their clamorous blare, and presently other whistles and church bells, too, joined in a tumult of noise. Downtown at the Barge Office, where the Naval Reserve officers have their headquarters, buglers were sent out on the roof to blow a fanfare of triumph, and elsewhere local noisemakers hurried out into the open to help in raising the clamor. Right and left persons who were sleeping peacefully before the blue dawn of Monday morning stirred uneasily, sat up in bed, and then realized what it all meant.

Schools and Offices Closed.

Many children went to school yesterday morning, but many others did not. The principals and teachers, looking over those who had come, and feeling the thrill of the great day within themselves, dismissed almost everywhere as soon as the opening exercises were over. So by 9:30 o'clock the streets were full of boys and girls with armloads of books who had nothing before them but the patriotic duty of making it as big a day as possible. Many office workers communicated with their employers by telephone, or with the offices where their employers should have been and weren't; and thus learned that there would be no work on the day that saw the end of the biggest war of all history.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange got together before the hour for the regular opening and decided not to open at all. The other Exchanges followed their example, and most offices realized that but little work could be got out of anybody who was imbued with the spirit of celebration.

In the factories of the city most of the workers reported as usual and obtained a day off as soon as they had checked in. And the closing of schools and factories almost as soon as they opened brought about the development of the principal feature of the morning celebration—the parades of school children and factory employes, which swept up and down Fifth Avenue till past noon in friendly rivalry of display of banners and in competing uproars of noise.

Fifth Avenue, which was the scene of the principal demonstrations in last week's premature celebration, and had to be closed to vehicular traffic then on account of the press of persons on foot, was not closed to motor cars yesterday except for a few blocks where ceremonies in honor of the United War Drive were being carried on; but it was hard traveling for automobiles of any sort in the throngs of marchers who paraded up and down the avenue. With the closing of factories and offices many motor trucks were commandeered for purposes of display, and, crowded with horn-blowing, bell-ringing employes of the firm to which the truck belonged, often draped with bunting and banners bearing legends expressive of the sentiment of the day, they drove up and down through the principal streets of Manhattan with shrieking horns, scattering the crowds ahead of them, but miraculously escaping accidents somehow.

Hastily formed parades of workers marched up and down, with commercialism and patriotism artfully blended on their banners; a procession of garment workers bore at the head the name of their firm, and behind it a banner reading: "We made the clothes worn by the boys who canned the Kaiser." A broom factory sent out a battalion of workmen whose procession carried at its head the banner: "We made the broom that swept the Hohenzollerns out."

Mayor Heads Municipal Parade.

The procession of city employes which Mayor Hylan had ordered for last Thursday night, before learning that the report of the armistice was false, was held yesterday, starting from Lafayette and Canal Streets. It had been intended originally to start from the City Hall, but the crowd there was so dense that Mayor Hylan eventually decided to start it further uptown. Meanwhile thousands were waiting around the front of the City Hall, and much attention was attracted by a gray-haired negro who sat weeping on the steps of the building. He said that he had been born a slave on a Virginia plantation, and that he had given to the country that had made him free two sons who had been killed in France.

Mayor Hylan himself, with Mrs. Hylan by his side, headed the municipal parade when it finally got under way at 2 o'clock, with his secretary, Grover Whalen, and Police Lieutenant William Kennell just behind him. Every department was headed by its own band as the parade, including thousands of city employes, marched up Lafayette Street to Fourth, then across to Fifth Avenue, up the avenue to Forty-second Street, across to Broadway, and up to Columbus Circle, where the Mayor dropped out and reviewed the parade before it dispersed. Police Commissioner Richard Enright marched at the head of the Commissioners.

The Post Office employes, headed by their own band and marching several thousand strong, had intended to join the city officials' parade, but eventually they got tired of waiting in their stations around the old Post Office at Broadway and Park Row, and after marching past the City Hall to be reviewed by the Mayor they marched uptown to the new Post Office at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-third Street.

The Federal Food Board and the State Food Commission also showed their joy in parades. Early in the afternoon their employes marched from the offices on West Fifty-seventh Street, preceded by a band and led by Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for the city, and John Mitchell, head of the State Food Commission. Here as in other parades the allied flags were carried with the Stars and Stripes.

The courts closed as soon as they opened yesterday, after a few words from the Judges relative to the significance of the day. Judge William H. Wadhams, who had read of the Kaiser's flight to Holland, announced that William Hohenzollern was a fugitive from justice, and directed the clerk of the court to issue a bench warrant for his arrest.

Up in the Bronx they had a parade of special interest to several thousand citizens. Eight hundred men from eleven draft districts had been ordered to entrain yesterday morning for Fort Wright, near New Haven, Conn. Their relatives and friends came out to see them off in the usual festivities attending a parade of drafted men, in this case enlivened by the collapse of German resistance, and the certainty that those now called for service would merely aid in sweeping up the pieces. But it appeared that not even that much would fall to their share; when they reached the Grand Central Station, where they were to take trains for the training camp, they were met by a representative of Martin Conboy, local director of the draft, who told them that in view of the signing of the armistice, draft orders had been countermanded and they could go back home. Whereupon there were shortly 800 active enthusiasts added to the crowds that were celebrating in the Bronx.

Czechoslovak and Polish soldiers, some in the horizon blue of the independent armies of those nations in France, and others wearing the khaki of the American forces, guarded the new Liberty Bell of the Democratic Mid-European Union, the organization of the newly freed nations of Central and Eastern Europe, on a parade down Fifth Avenue from the Plaza Hotel yesterday afternoon. After a brief address at the Plaza by Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, President of the Czechoslovak National Committee and head of the union, the bell, which is a replica of the original Liberty Bell and was first rung at the Declaration of the Independence of the oppressed nationalities in Philadelphia two or three weeks ago, was taken down the avenue in procession and then through the districts of the east side where Czechoslovak and Polish population is strongest.

Judge Lets Prisoners Go.

Just to make it a real Liberty Day, Judge Malone of General Sessions, before adjourning yesterday morning, suspended sentence on thirteen young men who had pleaded guilty to minor offenses and had been sentenced to indeterminate periods in the penitentiary. "Today," said Judge Malone, "is the dawn of the world's rebirth, and it is a time when all men should begin their lives anew and dedicate themselves to those ideals which have been so gloriously vindicated on the battlefields of France. I suspend all these sentences during good behavior."

The Fifth Avenue Association gave a Victory Luncheon to representatives of the allied nations at the Ritz-Carlton. The party, escorted by a detail from the 22d Regular Infantry from Governors Island and carrying flags of all the allied countries, paraded up and down the avenue before the event.

Service by Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army held a formal thanksgiving celebration early in the morning on the steps of the Public Library at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. As soon as the news of the signing of the armistice was received at the headquarters on Fourteenth Street the officers began collecting their workers by telephone, and soon after sunrise some 400 of them were on hand. Headed by the army's band, behind which marched a double platoon of war workers just back from service in France to help in the United War Work campaign, and another double platoon of workers about to sail, the party marched up the avenue to the Public Library, with Commander Evangeline Booth leading the main body of the procession. On the library steps the entire body knelt in thankful prayer, while the crowds around stood with bared heads; and when the devotional exercises were over there was a wild outburst of cheers, followed by an address in which Commander Booth set forth the needs of the army for the campaign.

Some of the features of this week's celebration were identical with those of the false-alarm jubilation of last Thursday. The snowstorms of paper were not quite so plentiful, only for the reason that most of the loose paper in town was exhausted last week; but plenty of it was thrown out yesterday. The National Board of Fire Underwriters saw danger in this littering of the streets inches deep with inflammable material, and issued the following warning:

Last Thursday when the streets, roofs, and window ledges of the city were carpeted with tons of waste paper, running in depth of from two inches to two feet, in celebrating the reported German surrender, New York was in perhaps greater danger from a conflagration than ever before in its history. There is the danger today that this hazard will again be created, as the paper-throwing habit is once more in evidence.

Fire Chief Kenlon expresses himself as keenly troubled by the possibilities of this condition. With the streets crowded with people, many of whom are smokers and give small heed to the disposition of their lighted matches and cigar and cigarette ends, a conflagration is imminent. In addition, the numerous automobiles filled with gasoline and grease may easily set fire to the paper on the streets through muffler backfires. Chief Kenlon declares that if a blaze starts under such conditions it may easily sweep the lower end of Manhattan and cause the loss of thousands of lives as well as of millions of dollars' worth of property.

But, despite the risk and the fact that many fire engines were out on the curb and in use most of the day as whistling machines, there was no fire of any consequence.

The backfiring of automobiles to make a noise was once more a feature—indeed, it seems that this method of making noise and the torn-paper method of display are likely to become fixtures in New York's future celebrations.

One feature, however, which was present last week but is hardly likely to become permanent was the promiscuous kissing of soldiers and sailors by good-looking girls, which was in evidence on every street of the city yesterday. The soldier or sailor, whether of the United States or the Allies, who got through yesterday inosculate had only his own fleetfootedness to thank for it, for enthusiastic and comely young women were everywhere and displayed a vivacity which was the envy and despair of the disregarded civilians.

As on Thursday last, the former Kaiser was the object of most of the wit blazoned on the banners carried in procession or on the posters which adorned the windows of shops closed for the day. One motor truck carried a big tin can with the head of William Hohenzollern thrust out of its mouth and the inscription: "We've got the Kaiser canned this time." Another truck showed the Kaiser in a bag. In a window at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street there was a hurried sketch of the Kaiser pawning his crown which halted many passersby who stood and laughed as they reflected on the hurried exit of the recent war lord. Other signs in parades or windows read as follows:

He wanted the world and got the gate.
Poor Bill. Rest in pieces.
"I'll stand no nonsense from America after the war."
Who said work?
Me und Gott have dissolved partnership. Gott now manages the business.
Holland is full of Limburger—the biggest one ran away.
What did I tell you?
God made Wilson, but who made the Kaiser?
On a large map of Germany—"Good farmland for sale. See W. Wilson, Washington."

All in all, it would have been a gloomy day for the Kaiser.

Toward night the warships and camouflaged merchant vessels in the North River, which had been decked with flags all day, turned on all their lights and began to play their searchlights up and down Riverside Drive, where the crowds were thronging. All the big apartment houses along the Drive were brilliantly illuminated. Far down the bay the Statue of Liberty was once more alight; the big double lamps along Fifth Avenue, one side of which has been dark to save coal during most of the war, were illuminated last night in celebration, and any lightless night regulations were canceled for the time being. The airplanes which had flown across the city from time to time during the day had gone back to their nests on Long Island, but searchlights from the Times Building and other high edifices in the city, as well as from the anti-aircraft defenses in the parks, played along the sky and swept now and then along the walls of apartment houses and hotels where the lights were gleaming in windows. For an impromptu illumination, it was extraordinarily brilliant.

While many saloons were closed after sunset, many persons had become hilarious before the bars were shut up, and again, as last week, the regulations about selling liquor to soldiers and sailors were ignored, leading to actions on the part of some of them that brought grave criticism from the onlookers.

And yet, for all the drinking, and even drunkenness, there was but one serious outbreak—a fight between negroes and the police in Harlem. Late at night the celebration was like that of an election night. Such celebrations New York will see again, whether the world goes dry or not; but it will be a long time before this or any other city sees the like of the outpouring of spontaneous emotion which the false rumor of peace brought out last week, and which remained in considerable quantities when the real news came out yesterday.

HOW PEACE STRUCK MAN IN THE STREET

All Heads Bared at Dawn in Times Square as Girl Sang the "Doxology."

KAISER BURNED IN EFFIGY

Tossed from Skyscraper, Too, and Trampled Under Foot, as New New York Celebrated Victory.

Here are a few bits plucked out of hundreds of incidents attendant on the celebration of the coming of peace by the crowds in New York yesterday:

Hardly had the bold posters appeared in front of the Times Building announcing the great allied victory, when milkmen, policemen, all-night revelers, and homegoing night workers joined in a paean of jubilation. Before the celebration had lasted more than a few minutes a tall, fresh-cheeked English girl with the Devonshire bloom still on her cheeks, climbed to the platform of "Liberty Hall," at the meeting point of Broadway and Seventh Avenue. The crowd became hushed as she raised a hand.

Then in a clear, silvery voice the girl sang the "Doxology." A churchly calm spread over Times Square. Heads were bowed and hats came off as the song of praise to the Almighty winged its way upward. Then the girl sang the "Marseillaise," "Star-Spangled Banner," and "God Save the King."

Shortly after the breakfast hour yesterday a youth at Broadway and Seventieth Street placed on the sidewalk a large block of rusty tin. Taking a bit of chalk from his pocket, he drew a crude picture of the late Kaiser with bristling upturned mustache. From that time until late in the evening not a person was allowed to walk by without trampling on the likeness of the kaiser.

In 116th Street, near Lenox Avenue, a barber's shop bore the legend: "Closed for the day on account of the death of the Kaiser."

Near the City Hall a young man propelled a wheelbarrow in which was an effigy of the Kaiser. Another youth belabored the effigy with a policeman's nightstick to the delight of a great crowd.

Kaiser Burned in Effigy.

At the Battery the Kaiser was burned in effigy. The effigy was taken in a coffin to the park on a wagon painted to look like a dismal country-made hearse. A scaffolding had been erected in the park and the effigy was hung thereon. After several speeches had been made, of which the chief point was that the Kaiser was sizzling one hundred fathoms deep in a hot place, the effigy was taken down and fastened to a stake on the Battery wall.

A match was set to it, and while it burned briskly in the breeze a number of soldiers and sailors executed a war dance around the flames amidthe cheers of several thousand spectators. A band of printers from a morning newspaper arrived on the scene and a hand organ made its appearance. To the tune of the hand organ an impromptu dance was held and the rejoicing continued long after the effigy had been reduced to ashes.

One hundred wounded soldiers and sailors from the military hospital on Ellis Island who were received by Mayor Hylan last Friday, told the Mayor then they were sorry they had not been in Manhattan during the Thursday night celebration. The wounded men had their wish granted yesterday. A group of naval officers and sailors spent a good part of the afternoon in front of the Hotel Astor, where they joined hands with girls who passed by and formed a ring, dancing and making merry without hindrance.

Eight hundred Barnard College girls snake-danced across the campus, forsaking their studies in celebration of the day. They cheered an airplane which happened to be passing, and the aviator acknowledged the cheer by looping the loop.

Tossed from Skyscraper, Too.

On lower Fifth Avenue a delighted throng watched while a group of men tossed a dummy of the Kaiser from an upper floor of a tall building. A rope not quite long enough to reach the heads of the crowd below was attached to the figure. The women woud scream as they saw the figure come tumbling toward them on the street, and then they would laugh when the figure stopped suddenly above their heads.

Another and supposedly accurate facsimile of the Kaiser was carried down the avenue in a coffin by a group of boys. The coffin, made of two soap boxes nailed together, was draped in black and at the end hung a large iron cross announcing that the late emperor was within, "resting in pieces." Another boy, with the crown of a derby on his head, a high collar fashioned from pasteboard, and a funereal garb of black remnants, marched solemnly in front of the "remains," his eyes fixed on a big black book which he carried open before him. Beside him tramped another boy who tolled a knell from an iron frying-pan.

One of the moving-picture operators who had been stationed in the avenue to photograph the jubilant crowds had planted his instrument in the improvised platform in front of the Union League Club and spurred the gray-haired club members into convulsive cheers so that his picture might have adequate action.

Grand Central Chair for Him.

The porters in Grand Central Station celebrated victory by marching single file through the station, carrying their service flag, with two gold stars. The last member of the procession pushed a rolling chair in which reclined a figure of the Kaiser, with a sign stating that he had gone to perdition. To make the scene more realistic another porter carried a red torch in front of the improvised throne.

One small boy who was running down Fifth Avenue dragging a long line of tin cans and old metal buckets but who was anxious to ride, stopped a truck and offered to contribute his noise-making devices for a seat in the vehicle. The passengers readily agreed, stopped the car while the boy tied his cans to it, and climbed in, and then drove off delighted at the increased din.

Wall Street was amused by a group of persons who washed a dummy of the Kaiser down the street with a fire hose.

Court Sends "Bill" to Workhouse.

More than 2,000 residents of Yorkville escorted the effigy of the Kaiser, in a coffin made from the staves of a mackerel barrel, to the Men's Night Court, on East Fifty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue. In front of the Court House the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The leaders of the procession went into the large hall on the floor beneath the courtroom, and then ordered four stalwart men in rough shirts and caps to bring "the remains of Bill" into the building. After conducting a funeral oration over the body, the celebrants decided to go to the courtroom in order to "bring to justice the despoiler of civilization."

The coffin was borne up the stairs by five men followed by a mob of yelling people. All went well until the coffin was half way through the door, when the court attendant beheld the effigy and endeavored to prevent the "pall bearers" from bringing it into the courtroom before Magistrate Frothingham.

The attendant told the crowd they were in the wrong place and urged them to go to Brooklyn. Before the attendant could apprise the court of the meaning of the commotion one of the listy pall bearers shouted, "We want you to give the Kaiser fifty years."

"I am sorry, gentlemen," said the Magistrate, that I cannot accommodate you. All I can do is to sentence your prisoner to the workhouse for six months. That is the severest penalty that can be meted out in this court. But that will not satisfy you men, according to your present state of mind."

"You bet it won't," was the reply from the crowd.

"You leave him to us," said a young woman. "We will take him to the street and attend to him."

Consigned to "Lower Regions."

To the accompaniment of a dirge the crowd proceeded slowly downstairs and thence to the middle of the street, where several gallons of kerosene were poured over the effigy. The Kaiser was consigned "to the lower regions," and the torch was applied. When the flame died out the crowd, which had been augmented by another thousand persons, marched from the scene, while a band played "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," and the session of the Men's Night Court, which had been interrupted, was resumed.

Another effigy of the Kaiser was suspended on a wire running from a building on the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and 125th Street to the trolley wire of the Eighth Avenue car line, and thousands cheered when a match was applied to the likeness of the late ruler of Germany. The burning was accomplished by some soldiers who, climbed to the top of a car and applied the match to the Kaiser's feet.

OVATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—In a great outburst of relief and joy the population of the national capital today greeted the official announcement that Germany had agreed to the terms of the armistice.

The celebration continued at night, and President Wilson, with Mrs. Wilson at his side in an open automobile, drove from the White House to the Capitol and back to see the demonstration. The President's car, flanked by others carrying Secret Service men was forced to proceed at a snail-like pace with the congested traffic on Pennsylvania Avenue, where the principal demonstration was held, but the President was recognized by only a few in the crowds until he was returning to the White House.

When the merrymakers learned that Mr. Wilson was abroad they surged into the street, cheering lustily and crowding around the automobile until at times it was brought to a standstill. As the car finally turned up Fifteenth Street a sailor carrying a large American flag pushed through the throng and held the emblem over Mr. Wilson's head. The President arose and saluted and a great cheer went up from the crowds. The President remained standing for two blocks, bowing and waving a small American flag. The sailor and two soldiers then formed a guard of honor for the Presidential party, the sailor in front with the flag and one soldier on each side of the automobile. The procession moved slowly on to the White House, with crowds afoot and in automobiles following.

GIVE—United War Work Campaign

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Will Offer TODAY

A Sale at Reduced Prices

150 WOMEN'S SUITS

These Suits Are Taken From the Regular Stock of 59.50 to 65.00 Models

AND REDUCED TO

40.00

COMPLETE RANGE OF ALL SIZES

In this group of suits are included the season's most desirable styles, developed in silvertone, velour, duvet de laine, trico-velour.

Man Tailored and Fur Trimmed Styles

NO C. O. D.'S. NO CREDITS. NO APPROVALS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We closed yesterday at one o'clock and as a result the remarkable offerings in

THE VICTORY SALES

advertised in Sunday's Papers will be found on sale today

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

Take our selected liquors and mix them by measure—age the result in wood—and you yourself could make as good a drink as

Club Cocktails

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 9, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 19.07 cents per pound.—Advt.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

U. S. Flags

Double Twisted
All Wool Worsted

Democracy is made safe for the World by the Unconditional Surrender of the Prussian Military Power. The Stars and Stripes will be unfurled from every business building and private home.

Let it be the bright new Flag of Victory—radiant in those colors that stand for Liberty of the World—not a tattered, wornout banner.

Are you ready with your Flag—the one you will use to celebrate Victory—the one that you will use to welcome the boys from "Over There"?

We are prepared with a large stock of durable flags, made of all-wool worsted—tailored flags of the finest quality, double twisted warp and filling. Colors are guaranteed fast—workmanship and finishing details are prefect.

6,000 Wool Bunting Flags

At these Prices:

3 x 5 feet	$5.75
4 x 6 feet	10.50
5 x 8 feet	14.50
6 x 10 feet	21.00
8 x 12 feet	32.50

Fourth Floor

McGibbon & Co.

With Savings in Prices Buy War Savings Stamps

An Entire Floor is given over to the display of Linens that are handsomer and more durable than are ordinarily offered, and their elegance worth their ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins
Pure Linen Pillow Cases and Sheets
Huckaback, Honeycomb and Damask Towels
White Bath Towels, Mats and Sheets
Handkerchiefs and Handkerchief Linens
Specially Wanted in Coming Christmas Time.

WARM BED COVERINGS AT LOW PRICES.
BLANKETS—Single Bed Size, $5.50 and upward.
Double Bed Size, $9.00 and upward.
COTTON COMFORTS—$2.75 & upward.
WOOL FILLED COMFORTS—
Silk Mull, Plain Colors, $13.50 upward.
Plain Silk Comforts, $21.00 and upward.
Solid Mahogany Beds—SPECIAL, $25 & $30

United War Work Campaign GIVE all in one Net

3 West 37th St. Just off Fifth Ave.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Victory!

The Store being closed yesterday, all items advertised in Sunday's papers will be on sale today.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attraction: ars Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

An Xmas Gift Of Opportunity

Give Him His Chance With a Set of Real Professional Tools for Amateurs

Red Star Cabinets

fitted with tools which are selected from the best mechanics' assortment, give the amateur the ablest support; they give him an added pride which makes for better work. While the tools are carefully selected with the needs of the amateur in view, we will fit up any cabinet according to your special requirements.

A Holiday Cabinet, $16.19

This is a cabinet with an arrangement whereby the handle of the ratchet brace serves as the handle to the cabinet. Fitted with 18 fine steel tools of the best obtainable grade. Other cases with 55 tools, $41.89 to $61.89 THERE ARE NONE BETTER AT THEIR PRICE IN THE CITY.

Macy's—Basement Front, 35th Street.

Men's Bulletin TODAY

Special full fashioned underwear of Merino (cotton and wool), in the natural color. Shirts with long sleeves and satin facing; drawers ankle length with satin facing at waist. Medium weight, $2.49 and $3.19 per garment; heavy weight, (Extra,) $3.39 ea.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

New Store Hours:
Store opens 9:00 A. M. and closes at 5:30 P.M. until further notice.

Practical Patriotism

Shop with a BLUE "WILL-TAKE" TRANSFER. It saves time, labor and materials.
Instead of carrying your parcels from counter to counter—
Instead of waiting for change—
Instead of having your purchases sent—
—carry them home in one compact parcel, presented to you at our main floor desk, where you pay for them in one payment, when ready to leave the store.
We provide the service—you provide the co-operation.

Shop With A Blue Card

SERVICE

Many women are taking positions with us which were formerly held by men, such as the important job in our Carnation Brigade—that trained corps of trouble fixing, accommodating employees to whom first you are asked to take your problems: LOOK FOR THE BADGE OF SERVICE, THE CARNATION.

REPORTED CASUALTIES IN AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES NOW TOTAL 74,314

1,081 Named in New Army Lists Include 619 Dead and 302 Wounded

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The War Department gave out two army casualty lists today, which contained 1,081 names, bringing the total for the army up to 70,288. No Marine Corps list was issued today, but the total previously reported for that branch of the service was 4,026, making the total for both arms of the service 74,314.

The army lists issued today contained the names of 851 killed in action, 219 died of disease, 42 died of wounds, 7 died of accidents and other causes, 195 slightly wounded, 107 wounded to a degree undetermined and 160 missing.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Nov. 11.	Total.
Killed in action	11,884	351	12,235
Lost at sea	624	..	624
Died of wounds	4,821	42	4,863
Died of accident and other causes	1,427	7	1,434
Died of disease	4,765	219	4,984
Total	23,521	619	24,140
Wounded	38,942	302	39,244
Missing, including prisoners	6,744	160	6,904
Total	69,207	1,081	70,288

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident and other Causes.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DF) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED NOV. 11.

NEW YORK CITY.

AAL, A. D.; Mrs. Minnie Aal, 54 E. 122d St.....(WU)
ABBOTT, R. W. C.; W. Abbott, 147 Dongan St., West New Brighton, S. I.....(MA)
ABBRUZZESI, V. N., S. Abbruzzesi, 236 E. 113th St.(DD)
ALFIERI, H. C.; Thomas Alfieri, 105½ Conselyea St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(DW)
ANGILERI, VITO; Miss Bridgita Angileri, 1,134 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.....(KA)
ASH, C. R.; Mrs. Ash, 534 57th St., Brooklyn.....(DW)
BROWN, S. M. Brown, 17 Porter Av., Brooklyn.....(MA)
CLUTE, T. A.; Frank M. Clute, 100 Broadway—Lt.....(WU)
DE FEDE, J.; Peter De Fede, 217 E. 115th St.....(KA)
DI PAOLA, PETRO A.; Mrs. Biagina Di Paola, 416 E. 101st St.....(DD)
DOOLEY, F. W.; Mrs. Norah Dooley, 224 W. 142d St.(DW)
DYMSKI, C.; Mrs. Iluela Dymski, 180 Grant St.....(DW)
ELDERT, CLARENCE; Mrs. Abraham D. Eldert, 206 Fulton St., Jamaica.....(DW)
ENRIGHT, LEO; Mrs. Mary Enright, 53 Reeves place, Brooklyn.....(DD)
FARLEY, T. C.; Mrs. Minnie Molter, 506 Eldert St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
FARRELL, JOHN M. E.; O. Bellis, 477 W. 140th St.(DD)
FERRIS, J. P.; Mrs. C. Ferris, 242 Court St., B'klyn.(WU)
FIENSTEIN, B. L.; Fardman, 1,051 Tiffany St.....(KA)
FIEHBERG, J.; T. Schaderman, 76 E. 1st St., Bayonne—Wagn.....(DD)
GARDINER, W.; Mrs. Mary E. Gardner, 525 W. 80th St.—Lt.....(WU)
GILLIGAN, J. N.; Mrs. J. Gilligan, 58 W. 93d St.(DW)
GILMARTIN, J.; Mrs. E. J. Rogers, 402 W. 124th St.(DW)
GLEASON, R. J.; Mrs. J. Gleason, 32 W. 49th St.(WU)
GOODMAN, J.; Boskt, 437 Demont St., B'klyn.....(KA)
GORMAN, F. J.; Mrs. Teresa Gorman, 182 Coffey St.(WU)
GOTTLIEB, SAUL; Julius Blake, 247½ Atlantic Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
GRANA, G. A.; Mrs. Alma Granath, 706 Union St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
GREENSTONE, S.; Mrs. H. Greenstone, 457 2d Av.—(MA)
HAENEL, J. H.; Mrs. J. Haenel, 402 W. 40th St.—(MA)
HANSEN, E. M.; E. M. Hansen, 224 E. 21st St.(WU)
JOHNSON, G. W.; Mrs. Anna W. Johnson, 730 Halsey St., Brooklyn.....(DD)
KENNEDY, J. P.; Mrs. M. Kennedy, 609 Seneca Av., Brooklyn.....(KA)
KERRIGAN, A.; Mrs. A. Kerrigan, 263 W. 30th St.(WU)
LEFKOWITZ, LOUIS; Samuel Lefkowitz, 1,078 E. 165th St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
MALLOY, PETER; J. Malloy, 110 E. 96th St.....(WU)
MANTEL, H. L.; Mrs. K. Mantel, 236 E. 82d St.....(DD)
MARINO, ROCCO; Miss Antonia Marino, 155 21st St., Brooklyn—Mch, J. J. Martin, 431 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.....(KA)
MARZOVILLE, TONY; Vito Marzoville, 88 West Grove St., Flushing.....(KA)
MATHIS, J. F.; G. Mathis, 2,684 Myrtle Av., B'klyn.(KA)
MAXWELL, W.; Mrs. M. A. Maxwell, 720 Bergen St., Brooklyn.....(KA)
MONTE, B. R.; J. Monte, 146 Conover St., B'klyn....(WU)
MEVINS, T. F.; Mrs. S. Nevins, 39 W. 90th St.....(WL)
NOEL, G.; Gustave Noel, 531 Logan St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
NOLAN, D.; Mrs. M. Nolan, 749 Columbus Av.....(WL)
OBERG, E. W.; A. Oberg, 1,401 E. 2d St., B'klyn....(MA)
O'CONNOR, J. P.; Mrs. E. J. O'Connor, 405 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.....(MA)
O'DONNELL, J. R.; Mrs. Delia Stanley, 1,666 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.....(MA)
OFFENBURGER, WILLIAM; Mrs. M. Offenburger, 161 Menahan St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
O'NEILL, J.; John O'Neill, Pond Eddy.....(WL)
PATTERSON, A.; W. Patterson, 785 E. 168th St.....(WL)
PEDERSON, JULIUS M.; Mrs. Henrietta Pederson, 157 4th Av., New Brighton.....(DD)
QUINTINO, CHRISTOFORO; Cataldo Tedone, 106 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.....(KA)
RANDALL, CHARLES F.; Mrs. Margaret Randall, 961 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn.....(MA)
RICKERT, E.; Mrs. G. J. Rickert, 2,986 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
RIVENBURG, FRANK; Mrs. Frank Smith, 171 Messrole Av., Brooklyn.....(KA)
ROFFIS, S.; S. Roffis, 682 E. 28th St., Brooklyn..(KA)
ROSENTHAL, J.; Mrs. M. Rosenthal, 92 Herl St., B'klyn.(MA)
SEAMAN, G. E.; E. E. Seaman, 1,079 B'way, B'klyn.(WL)
SLUKA, WILLIAM; Peter Sluka, 253 E. 123d St.....(WL)
SMITH, E. G.; Mrs. Smith, 1,257 55th St., B'klyn—Corp.(WL)
SOLON, JACOB J.; Joseph Solon, 130 E. 104th St.....(WL)
STENGEL, EMIL L.; Mrs. M. Stengel, 1,883 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
VECCHIONE, M. A.; P. Vecchione, 1,736 70th St., B'klyn.(DD)
VORTA, N.; Agnes Vorta, 1,441 Edwards Av.....(KA)
WEBER, C. F.; Mrs. Sara Weber, 402 2d St.; B'klyn.(KA)
WEINER, A.; Mrs. E. Wesner, 13 Almide Av., B'klyn.(DD)
WEYUKER, G.; J. Weyuker, 490 Throop Av., Brooklyn.(KA)
WOOD, C.; Mrs. M. J. Wood, 216 W. 10th St.....(DD)
ZABAROUCKAS, A. J.; Zabarouckas, 105 No. 5th St., Brooklyn.....(WL)

NEW YORK STATE.

ASHBY, W. C.; Mrs. C. Ashby, Syracuse—Corp.....(DD)
BURKE, W. J.; Mrs. M. B. Burke, Syracuse.....(WU)
CLEMENTS, F. P.; L. A. Clements, Ticonderoga.....(WU)
COLEMAN, R.; R. H. Coleman, Saranac Lake—Lt.....(DD)
COMPTON, R. F.; Mrs. B. Robinson, Minerville.....(DD)
DALY, JOHN P.; James P. Daly, Buffalo.....(DD)
DUNN, T. F.; Mrs. Mary Dunn, Marcellus.....(KA)
DUPRE, H. J.; David Dupre, Syracuse—Sgt.....(KA)
EMERY, O. O.; Mrs. N. T. Emery, West Stockholm—Corp.....(DD)
GARDNER, EARL R.; J. Gardner, Oneonta—Corp.....(DD)
GUIFETELLI, L.; John Guifetelli, Akron.....(DD)
GUYLETTSS, B. B.; Mrs. Adelia Hogan, Valls Gates.(KA)
HALL, CLAUD S.; Mrs. Blanche Barnes, Falconer.....(WU)
HAMMONS, G.; Hammond, Rochester—Sgt.....(DD)
HASKINS, GEORGE; Mrs. E. Haskins, Northport.....(KA)
JONES, H.; Mrs. M. Bybel, 340 Nepperhan Av., Yonkers.(DD)
KLIPPERT, R. A.; Mrs. Klippert, Rochester.....(DD)
LEWIS, CHARLES J.; Christin Lane, Utica.....(DD)
McDANIELS, ROSWELL; Mrs. S. McDaniels, Bath.(KA)
MAGLIACCA, HENRY C.; Magliacca, Dresden.....(KA)
METZ, O. C.; Charles Metz, Woodhaven—Corp.....(KA)
MILLER, CHARLES N.; Miss Mary Will, Buffalo.....(WL)
MOFFATT, F. J.; J. M. Taylor, Sloatsburg—Wagn.....(WL)
MOLE, HOWARD E.; Mrs. Emily R. Mole, Roosevelt.(WL)
MONROE, CALVIN; Charles Davis, Lake George.....(WL)
MORGAN, R. G.; J. Morgan, Rochester—Sgt.....(WU)
PANNOZZO, JERRY; J. Pannozzo, Millbrook.....(KA)
PATALINO, DOMINICK; M. Patalino, Camillus.....(KA)
PERKINS, ARTHUR; W. J. Perkins, Ballston Spa.....(KA)
PETERS, CARL CASS; Mrs. Harriet Peters, Savona..(KA)
RAZZANI, T.; Miss Razzani, No. Tonawanda.....(MA)
ROTH, JOSEPH A.; Mrs. Mary Roth, Rochester.....(KA)
SCHIEFER, JACOB; Mrs. Caroline Schiefer, Buffalo.(MA)
SCOTT, JOHN L.; Mrs. Dora Walstron, North Ilion..(DD)
SMITH, JOHN D.; Mrs. John Smith, Weedsport.....(WL)
SPINELL, N. G.; Mrs. M. Spinell, Rochester—Corp.....(WL)
SULLIVAN, NICHOLAS; Michael Sullivan, Genoa.....(WL)
TUMM, C. G.; Mrs. Pauline Tumm, Woodhaven—Corp.(WL)
TUTTLE, J. PETTIA; Mrs. Pearl Tuttle, E. Moriah.....(KA)
VINCENT, C. L.; Mrs. Mary L. Vincent, Belfast.....(WL)
WEED, FRANK W. E.; Mrs. William E. Weed, Poughkeepsie—Mch.....(DD)
WHITE, E. G.; Mrs. Edith G. White, Syracuse—Lt.....(MA)
ZAKAS, ANTON; Mike Christian, Jamesport.....(DW)

ALABAMA.

ALLRED, CONNER; Mrs. Conner Allred, Piedmont.(WL)
ASH, MONROE; Mrs. Ula Holt, Alabama.....(DD)
BAILEY, ANDREW J.; A. Bailey, Beaumont—Sgt.....(DD)
BAILEY, J. W.; B. P. Bailey (Gadsden—Corp.....(—)
BELL, GLENN A.; J. A. Bell, Birmingham.....(WL)
BELL, LOIS; J. D. Bell, Geneva.....(WL)
BURNETT, EMILIA A.; Burnett, Ocampo.....(WL)
BUSH, JOHN W.; Mrs. Sue Downey, Plateau—Sgt.....(WL)
COOPER, W. J.; W. H. Cooper, Alabama City.....(WL)
DUKE, JOSEPH W.; N. J. Duke, Culiman—Corp.....(WU)
DUPAY, JOE T.; N. P. Newberne, Birmingham—Sgt.(WU)
DURHAM, B. A.; John J. Durham, Fort Payne.....(WL)
FRAZIER, THOMAS M.; F. M. Frazier, Downs—Sgt.(WL)
GAILLARD, S. P., Jr.; S. P. Gaillard, Mobile—Lt.....(MA)
GOSS, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. Leona Young, Piedmont.....(KA)
HALL, ANDY; Mrs. Dollie Hall, Lincoln—Corp.....(WL)
HARRISON, W. B.; Allie T. Harrison, Sunnyfield.....(WL)
JOHNSTON, R. A.; Mrs. M. A. Johnston, Cordova.....(WL)
LARGIN, JAMES C.; J. B. Largin, Vance.....(WL)
MITCHELL, C. E.; W. H. Mitchell, Decatur.....(WL)
MONCRIEF, W. F.; Elijah H. Moncrief, Gardendale.(WL)
MORRISON, OLLIE; Mrs. J. D. Morrison, Anniston.(WU)
PARUM, W. E.; Mrs. Lucille Parum, Lexington.....(DD)
PAYNE, HENRY C.; C. C. Payne, Albertville.....(WL)
RUSSELL, BENJAMIN; Mrs. Rosa Russell, Mobile..(WL)
SAWYER, BEN F.; D. N. Sawyer, Roy.....(WL)
SCOTT, JOE; Mrs. Adeline Pege, Bessemer.....(WL)
SNELL, W. C.; Mrs. Rebecca Snell, Grove Hill.....(WL)
SWANN, ROSS B.; Joe Swann, Garden City—Corp.(WL)
WILLIAMSON, OTIS; Mrs. H. Williamson, Stroud...(WL)

ARIZONA.

KUHN, JAMES R.; John W. Kuhn, Willcox.....(WL)
McCARTHY, JOE; Antonio McCarthy, San Xavier Mission, Tucson.....(MA)

ARKANSAS.

BEELY, C. E.; Mrs. Jacob Beely, Springdale.....(KA)
BRAGG, THOMAS N.; W. A. Bragg, Conway.....(WL)
GIBSON, HOMER; Mrs. Callie D. Gibson, London..(WU)
HARE, ROSS; Alfred D. Hare, Lincoln.....(WL)
ROWDEN, HERBERT S.; John Rowden, Oxford.....(KA)
TRENT, ANDREW C.; Mrs. Alice Trent, Batesville.(WL)

CALIFORNIA.

AMENT, E. O.; Mrs. Isabelle J. Ament, Los Angeles.(WU)
ANDERSON, S. M.; Peter Anderson, San Ramon....(KA)
BAHNEY, J. W.; Mrs. L. Bahney, Sacramento—Corp.(KA)
BULSING, H. J.; Frank B. Bulsing, San Francisco.(KA)
COOPER, ROBERT W.; W. B. Cooper, Oxnard—Corp.(KA)
CUTLER, J. I.; Mrs. J. Cutler, San Francisco.....(KA)
DIEHL, HENRY; Emil Diehl, San Anselmo.....(MA)
DONOVAN, J. S.; Mrs. Ellen Donovan, San Francisco.(MA)
DRAGOO, W. T.; Mrs. J. A. Dragoo, Stockton.....(DD)
DWYER, JOHN; Mrs. Mary E. Dwyer, San Francisco.(DW)
FRESE, C. B.; Mrs. Hattie H. Frese, Dixon.....(KA)
HAWES, H. A.; Mrs. H. L. Hawes, San Francisco..(DD)
HOBUCK, B. A.; Mrs. Belle Hebuck, Los Angeles....(KA)
JEFFERIS, A. H.; B. Jefferis, Redlands—Corp.....(KA)
KEENAN, P. J.; Miss Mary A. Kelly, Berkeley.....(KA)
KELLY, R. E.; Mrs. Thomas Kelly, Oakland.....(KA)
KITTS, W. T. R. J. Kitts, Hollywood.....(DD)
KRENZ, WALTER; Miss Olga Krenz, San Francisco..(DW)
LIBAO, WILLIAM; M. J. Libao, Tres Pinos.....(MA)
MILLER, F. C.; P. M. Miller, Hermosa Beach.....(WU)
MORCHIO, ANTONIO; Mrs. I. Molinari, Colusa.....(KA)
PALMERLEE, C. C.; Mrs. Ida A. Palmerlee, Long Beach—Corp.....(KA)
PARKE, C. H.; H. A. Parke, Fresno.....(KA)
PINKHAM, A. L.; Mrs. E. B. Pinkham, Grass Valley.(KA)
POWELL, B. B.; Mrs. Anna Powell, Sacramento—Sgt.(KA)
ROSE-RANS, C. F.; F. E. Rosecrans, Crescent City.(KA)
RUTHERFORD, L. G.; S. Rutherford, Santa Barbara.(KA)
SCARZELLO, L.; Mrs. Nota Gavello, San Francisco.(DA)
SHIELY, B. R.; Mrs. S. Shiely, San Francisco.....(DW)
SIE, WES. M. H.; Mrs. Stevens, Salinas—Corp.....(KA)
STEIN, E. E.; A. E. Stein, Los Angeles.....(KA)
THOMPSON, C. H., Jr.; Mrs. B. E. Thompson, Novato—Sgt.....(KA)
THORNTON, HENRY; Mrs. J. B. Wolf, Stockton.....(KA)
VAN ZANDT, AMOS; Miss Ruth Van Zandt, Forest..(WL)
VERNON, LEROY; Mrs. Anna Vernon, Exeter.....(WU)
WALL, E. W.; Mrs. M. Crowell, Sacramento—Corp..(KA)
WELLS, E.; Mrs. Emma Biondi, Dublin.....(DD)
WHITTEMORE, C.; Mrs. E. Whittemore, Lompoc...(WU)
WIGHTMAN, M. N.; M. N. Wightman, Elk Grove....(DW)

COLORADO.

ALAMO, J. W. D.; Maj. Gen. F. D. Baldwin, U. S. A., Denver—Lt.....(DD)
ALSTRUM, C. A.; Mrs. Bettie Alstrum, Cripple Creek.(KA)
HETRICK, M. A.; Mrs. Elizabeth Hetrick, Leroy....(WU)
MAPES, ERNEST; Charles Mapes, Pueblo—Corp.....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

ALLWRAD, A. E.; Henry Christian, Bristol.....(WL)
BUTLER, RICHARD; Mrs. Johanna Butler, 178 East St., New Haven.....(KA)
COSTELLO, M. J.; Mrs. Mary J. Costello, Waterbury.(DD)
FALVEY, D.; Miss Anna Falvey, Shelton.....(MA)
FARRELL, JOSEPH; Mrs. F. J. Burgh, Highwood...(WL)
GORENSTEIN, MORRIS; Joseph Calechinan, 746 Elm St., New Haven.....(MA)
HILTZ, FLOYD; Mrs. Elizabeth Walters, 525 Hawley Av., Bridgeport.....(DW)
LEBIZ, WILLIAM; Mike Zagorski, Hartford.....(MA)
McNAMARA, E. J.; J. B. McNamara, Hartford.....(DD)
OBERLE, PAUL; Mrs. Paul Oberle, 390 Poplar St., New Haven—Corp.....(DD)
O'LEARY, T. S.; Mrs. P. F. O'Leary, Deep River...(DD)
ROMANCHUK, J.; A. Romanchuk, Rocky Hill.....(WU)

DELAWARE.

BENGE, E. L.; Mrs. F. S. Benge, Yorklyn.....(KA)
FORD, HOMER; Mrs. Amanda Ford, Dover.....(WU)
REYNOLDS, R.; Mrs. A. W., Reynolds, Georgetown—Corp.....(DW)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

PUTNAM, L.; Mrs. L. Putnam, Washington—Maj...(KA)
WILLIAMS, A. W.; Mrs. A. W. Williams, Washington—Col.....(DA)

FLORIDA.

BARNES, L. B.; L. B. Barnes, Willborn.....(DD)
BRADLEY, E.; Mrs. Lilia D. Bradley, Jasper.....(DD)
GOFF, GEORGE; Mrs. George Goff, Perry.....(KA)
JABBOUR, J. B.; A. Jabbour, Jacksonville—Corp...(DD)

GEORGIA.

ANDERSON, R. L.; Mrs. L. P. Anderson, Sylvester..(DD)
BRANNON, L.; W. Brannon, Flileyson—Corp.....(DD)
BURGHALTER, W. M.; Mrs. M. G. Burkhalter, Nashville—Lt.....(DD)
BUTTRAM, V. O.; Mrs. A. E. Buttram, Esom Hill..(DD)
COWART, G. S.; Bentley Cowart, Ball Ground.....(DD)
DODGEN, S. H.; Mrs. A. Dodgen, Smyrna.....(DD)
EATON, J. W.; William A. Eatou, Climax.....(WL)
FRIERSON, G. M.; Mrs. C. E. Yonge, Savannah...(DD)
GREEN, J. W.; Mrs. Annie L. Green, Lovett.....(DD)
HARLEY, WESLEY; Hamp Harris, Davisboro.....(DD)
PASCHAL, G. A.; George Paschal, Roopville.....(DD)
PAYNE, AMOUS; Alfred Fletcher, La Grange.....(KA)
RAPER, C. B.; Wealie C. Raper, Atlanta.....(MA)
SANDERS, J. H.; Mrs. A. Sanders, Bowman.....(DD)
SIMPSON, A. R.; N. Simpson, Waverly Hall—Lt...(KA)
VAUGHN, J. J.; Mrs. Ida V. Spruill, Broxton.....(DD)

IDAHO.

GRIESHABER, O. J.; Mrs. Kate Grieshaber, Buhl...(KA)
HARWOOD, H. H.; Agnes Wheatley, Mullen.....(DD)
PIERCE, W. C.; Mrs. Eliza Linden, Twin Falls—Lt...(KA)
PLEGER, A. L.; E. R. Pleger, Garwood.....(DD)

ILLINOIS.

ALTENBERG, H. O.; W. Altenberg, Franklin Grove..(KA)
AIMELE, ANGUS; Mrs. D. Armel, Cooperstown.....(KA)
ASPLEN, LEO; Miss H. Baxter, Waterloo—Corp.....(WU)
BASEL, F. B.; Mrs. Minnie Basel, Lake Bluff.....(DD)
BOYLE, THOMAS; John Boyle, Sadorus.....(WU)
CAREY, F. E.; E. S. Carey, Chilicothe.....(WU)
CARLSTROM, C. E.; Mrs. C. A. Carlstrom, Chicago—Sgt.....(WL)
CIMINO, V.; Frank Cimino, Chicago.....(WU)
DENNEY, CHARLES E.; Will Denney, Cairo.....(WU)
DULMAGE, P. B.; Mrs. R. G. Dulmage, Zion City.....(KA)
EISENBERG, FREEMAN L.; Mrs. Rose Eisenberg, Mt. Carroll.(DD)
ELLIOTT, L. E.; Mrs. Nora Elliott, Casey.....(WU)
EWING, R. B.; John T. Ewing, Pekin—Corp.....(DD)
FAIRMAN, S. C.; Mrs. M. H. Fairman, Chicago—Corp.(WU)
FAULDS, W.; Mrs. Mary Faulds, care Eleanor Coddington, Chicago—Lt.....(DD)
FISHER, H. B.; Mrs. Carroll Fisher, Joliet—Capt...(WU)
FUSON, GLEN E.; Mrs. Mary Allison, Willow Hill...(DD)
GEFFERT, E. H.; W. J. Geffert, Belvidere.....(KA)
GRAF, DAVID L.; Mrs. Fred Graf, Bellevue—Cook...(WL)
HELMS, H. O.; Miss Ola E. Brown, Carbondale.....(WL)
HENDRICKS, WALTER; John Hendricks, Chicago...(WL)
HEYER, HENRY; Edward Heyer, Dreese.....(WU)
HOWELL, A. R.; Mrs. F. J. Burgh, Highwood...(WL)
KAUFMAN, L. W.; F. Kaufman, E. St. Louis—Cook.(WU)
KLOPP, H. C.; Mrs. Annie Klopp, Blue Island.....(KA)
KLOSOWSKI, JOSEPH; S. Klosowski, Chicago.....(WL)
KOZLOWSKI, M.; Mrs. Agnes Kozlowski, Chicago...(WL)
LUCZAK, PAUL; Albert Krozonwski, Bradley.....(DD)
McCORMICK, H. E.; Mrs. R. McCormick, Illinois City.(DD)
McCRAY, W. E.; Mrs. Mildred Coy, Kankakee.....(MA)
McKENZIE, A. E.; Mrs. Helen Hamar, Chicago.....(KA)
MADDOX, R. E. Maddox, Mount Vernon—Sgt.....(KA)
MOORE, M. W.; Mattie Laneyhill, Peoria.....(WL)
MULLENNA, A.; John Mulvenna, Chicago.....(WL)
NEDLIN, MAX; Morris Nedlin, Chicago.....(DA)
OLSEN, H. G.; Albert Olesch, Chicago.....(KA)
PAGE, J. E.; Mrs. Janet Page, Chicago—Cook.....(DD)
PIERSON, W. F.; Mrs. Ida N. Pierson, Bloomington.(DD)
REID, L. C.; Andrew J. Reed, Mattoon.....(DD)
REIDELBERGER, B. F.; Reidelberger, Ottawa.....(DD)
ROYCE, ELBERT; Mrs. Mary Royce, Sweetwater.....(KA)
ROZANSKI, HENRY; Anton Rozanski, Chicago.....(WU)
RUSSELL, HAROLD; Mrs. F. H. Russell, Chicago...(WU)
SCHEIFELMAN, W. J.; Mrs. J. Schepman, Chicago...(KA)
SEBCOMB, A. A.; George Meehan, Chicago—Capt...(KA)
SEXTON, J. C.; Mrs. A. D. Sexton, Morris City—Corp.(KA)
SHERRILL, F. M.; Mrs. Sarah Perkins, Browning...(KA)
STARZAK, WALTER; Mrs. Josie Hyland, Chicago.....(KA)
STELLA, GUIE; Mrs. Mary Stella, Joliet.....(WU)
TATE, FRANK; Booker Brown, Chicago.....(WU)
TONYAN, E.; W. Tonyan, Ringwood—Corp.....(KA)
VENKE, T. T.; C. L. Venke, Andalusia—Corp.....(KA)
WILSON, N. A.; Orlando Wilson, Watson.....(WU)
VAN VUREN, R.; Mrs. J. Van Vuren, So. Holland.(WU)

INDIANA.

BALDWIN, GROVER; Eli Baldwin, Mitchell.....(DD)
BARRETT, I. H.; Rev. J. Z. Barrett, Bradentown...(DD)
CLIFT, G. D.; Mrs. M. A. Clift, Indianapolis—Lt...(WL)
EBY, JAMES; Mark Eby, Fort Wayne—Corp.....(KA)
FOREMAN, E. H.; Mrs. May Foreman, Brucevillle..(DD)
HESSIA, A.; Mrs. H. G. Hessig, Birdseye—Corp...(MA)
IRONS, GLEN; W. G. Irons, Frankfort.....(WL)
KAPPERMAN, H.; W. F. Kapperman, Newberg—Wagn.(KA)
KELLMAN, H. J.; Mrs. Mary Kellman, Dyer.....(KA)
KESSLER, FRED; Frederick Kessler, Manilla.....(DD)
KNOTTS, F. A.; T. E. Knotts, Gary—Lt.....(DD)
KOZZEUSKI, J. F.; P. Koszeuski, South Bend—Sgt...(MA)
LETURGEZ, PETER; Mrs. Louise Leturgez, Gilmore.(KA)
LOVELL, CHESTER; Mrs. Sophia Lovell, Noblesville.(MA)
MOSS, C.; W. Moss, Grand View.....(MA)
NORDHORN, B. H.; J. R. Nordhorn, Lynnville.....(DD)
PALEN, E.; Mrs. Anna Palen, Laporte—Cook.....(WU)
ROBERTSON, ARK; Mrs. Sarah Robertson, Attica..(MA)
VERCOE, GEORGE; E. O. Neithardt, South Bend...(DD)

IOWA.

ADAMS, O. O.; John Adams, Winterset.....(WU)
ALBERT, R. Jr.; Mrs. H. E. Albert, Montgomery—Corp.(KA)
FLEMING, A. B.; L. W. Fleming, Waterloo—Corp...(WU)
HENDRIX, C. C.; Mrs. Emma M. Hendrix, Clinton...(KA)
HOLMES, ANDREW J.; Miss Mary Will, Buffalo.....(WL)
JACKSON, J. A.; J. M. Jackson, West Burlington—Corp.(WL)
JENSEN, J. P.; J. M. Jensen, Estherville.....(WU)
KAIRNS, J. I.; Mrs. Hannah Kairns, Anamosa.....(DD)
KELLERHALL, W. M.; Emil Kellerhals, Noble.....(WL)
KESSLER, C. A.; A. Kastler, Ogden.....(WL)
LARIMER, C. A.; David Larimer, Laurens.....(KA)
McMURRAY, E. T.; W. McMurray, Des Moines—Sgt.(WU)
McVAY, C. J.; Louis McVay, Burlington.....(KA)
MARGESON, W. J.; H. Margeson, Marquisdom—Corp...(DD)
MEESTER, J. A.; A. H. Meester, Rock Rapids—Mch.(WL)
MUNDFROM, J. G.; William Mundfrom, Nashua.....(DD)
RANDOLPH, ROY; Mrs. Mary Dull, Milford—Corp...(KA)
SLATTERY, P. T.; P. T. Slattery, Waterville.....(WL)
UHLENKAMP, H. B.; Henry Uhlenkamp, Haptown...(DD)
WALSH, LEO; Edward Walsh, Whittemore.....(KA)
WEBBROD, C. C.; Mrs. A. Weabrod, Des Moines..(WU)
WILLIS, O. F. S.; Willis, De Soto.....(KA)
WILSON, PALMER; J. S. Wilson, Washington—Sgt.(WL)

KANSAS.

AILLS, J. R.; E. E. Allis, Saling.....(DW)
ARNOLD, E. R.; Otho Arnold, Wichita.....(KA)
BEACH, S. C.; Mrs. S. W. Beach, Emporia—Corp.....(WL)
BOTKIN, JAY; Mrs. Sarah Root, Wellington.....(KA)
BOTTORFF, G. W. J.; W. Bottorff, Downs—Corp.....(DD)
BUCK, B. R.; E. R. Buck, Hoosier.....(DD)
BURGER, E. P.; Mrs. Virgie Busser, Horton—Corp...(WL)
CUTLER, J. R.; J. G. Cutler, Abilene—Corp.....(KA)
DEPRIL, R. A.; Sylvia Depril, Scammon—Corp.....(DD)
EDMOND, J. M.; Mrs. Adah Esmond, Iola.....(KA)
FUNK, W. M.; Mrs. Mary Johnson, Peabody.....(DD)
GIPSON, RUSSELL, R.; Mrs. Z. E. Gipson, Hooser...(WU)
GREENWALT, C. L.; Mrs. B.C. Shafer, Garden City.(KA)
GUY, PAT; Alfred Guy, Mussotah—Corp.....(KA)
JONES, PALMER F.; Frank Jones, Netawaka.....(DW)
KELSEY, H. R.; Miss Mattie Kelsey, Easton—Sgt...(KA)
KING, JOHN T.; Mrs. Rebecca King, Soldier.....(MA)
McCULLOUGH, F.; Harry McCullough, Burlington...(KA)
McINTOSH, DAN; A. C. McIntosh, Herndon.....(DD)
McLEAN, JAMES B.; Owen McLean, West Mineral...(WU)
MOORE, E. E.; Mrs. N. L. Moore, Wakeeney—Corp...(KA)
MUDGE, J. B., Jr.; Mrs. P.H. Mudge, Manhattan—Lt.(WL)
ROTH, R. R.; R. W. Roth, Atchison—Sgt.....(KA)
VIGUS, F. M.; Mrs. Will Vigus, Ozawkie—Corp.....(KA)
VIOLA, RALPH H.; Mrs. Mattie M. Viola, Abilene...(KA)

KENTUCKY.

ALLEN, LUTHER; Mrs. Mandy Allen, Bakertown...(DD)
AUSTIN, E. P.; Mrs. Sarah Austin, Paducah.....(WU)
BOND, ARTHUR DALE; Mrs. Rachel North, Hyden..(KA)
CLOYD, HUGH A.; L. E. Cloyd, Fulton.....(DD)
CRISP, WORNIE C.; Mrs. Mollinda Crisp, Monticello.(WL)
DAY, CALE; Mrs. Mary A. Day, Hanson.....(DD)
KIRCHDORFER, L.; L. G. W. Kirchdorfer, Chicago.(—)
McCARTY, THOMAS; John McCarty, Penk.....(WL)
MORGAN, LEWIS R.; Mrs. Dora Bell Morgan, Cornettsville—Lt.....(WU)
TURNER, IRA C.; Mrs. B. M. Turner, Sonora.....(KA)

LOUISIANA.

BROWN, S. P.; P. M. Brown, De Ridder—Capt.....(WL)
DARDENNE, HENRY D.; Mrs. Harriet Dardenne, Plaquemine.....(MA)
DURO, CHARLES H.; Mrs. A. N. Duro, Sunset.....(DD)
MONGER, PAUL J.; Mrs. Philomean Monger, Moss...(WL)
ONCALE, E. P.; Sylvian Oncale, Labadieville.....(DD)
PEROT, JOS.; Mrs. A. Perot, Bruins Bridge—Cook.(DA)
WASHINGTON, A. B.; Mrs. F. Washington, Lafay.(DD)

MAINE.

FLANDER, WM.; Miss Sophia Spear, Eastport—Corp.(WL)
LONGBOTTOM, R. B.; C. Longbottom, Sanford.....(WL)
MADDOCK, WINFIELD; Miss G. Maddock, Brewer.(DD)
MARTIN, JOHN H.; Mrs. James Martin, Portland..(MA)
ROBINSON, R. C.; William Robinson, Princeton.....(KA)
SAVAGE, G. H.; Mrs. Charles Savage, Eastport—Sgt.(WL)
TERRIO, PETER; Mrs. M. Terrio, Lewiston.....(WU)

MARYLAND.

AIREY, G. E.; Mrs. A. V. Airey, Baltimore.....(KA)
ALBERT, W. G.; Mrs. Alice M. Albert, Hagerstown.(KA)
BENNER, ALVY; Mrs. Alice G. Benner, Sharpsburg.(DD)
BERFELD, P. R.; Mrs. Annie Berfeld, Baltimore....(KA)
BROWN, G. O.; Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, Phoenix—Mch.(KA)
COOK, ROBERT D.; Mrs. Fannie V. Cook, Oxford..(DD)
CRIELENS, H. E.; Mrs. E. Mehrling, Baltimore—Corp.(KA)
DOUGHERTY, RONALD; Isaac F. Dougherty, Crisfield—Mus.....(DW)
EDWARDS, R.; Mrs. C. A. Edwards, Odenton.....(DD)
FUCHS, J. E.; Henry Fuchs, Baltimore—Bgl.....(KA)
GRALL, T. G.; Mrs. Mary Grall, Baltimore.....(KA)
GUERICO, SAMUEL; Mrs. Angies Farino Baltimore.(WL)
KELLY, J. M.; J. P. Kelly, Baltimore.....(DD)
HALPERT, SAMUEL; Mrs. R. Halpert, Baltimore..(KA)
HART, E. S.; Mrs. Ella Hart, Colgate.....(DW)
HENDERSON, W. W.; Mrs. S. F. Henderson, Baltimore..(DD)
HOFFMAN, J. L.; Mrs. S. Hoffman, Brookfield—Corp.(KA)
HOGAN, J. R.; Mrs. Mamie Dodd, Baltimore.....(KA)
KATZ, Z. M.; Meier Katz, Baltimore.....(KA)
LUDWIG, J. C.; Mrs. Mary Ludwig, Baltimore.....(KA)
MACATEE, S. O.; Mrs. Baltimore—Corp...(KA)
MAJORS, W. G.; Mrs. E. L. Majors, Baltimore.....(DD)
MARSH, J. R.; Rev. J. T. Marsh, Baltimore.....(DD)
NAGENGAST, F.; Mrs. L. Nagengast, Baltimore—Corp.(DD)
PRETTYMAN, A.; Mrs. F. E. Prettyman, Cambridge.(KA)
PRICE, G. S.; G. W. Price, Phoenix.....(KA)
SLONAKER, J. T.; Mrs. L. B. Slonaker, Cumberland.(DD)
WATTERS, W. J. H.; Mrs. W. J. H. Wat

SAVAGES TO THE END BEFORE MEZIERES

Germans Drenched City of 20,000 Inhabitants with Poisonous Gas.

NO HELP FOR THE VICTIMS

Long Behind the Fighting Front, Civilians Were Not Provided with Masks.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Nov. 11.—Even in its death agony German militarism clung fast to its principle of hireous savagery. All this morning the German batteries have been pouring a deluge of high explosives and poison gas on Mézières, where 20,000 civilians—men, women, and children—are penned like trapped rats without possibility of escape.

Words cannot depict the plight of the victims of this crowning German atrocity. Westward the broad stream of the Meuse cuts them off from an army of their countrymen whose soldiers, maddened to frenzy, are giving their lives without a thought in the effort to reinforce under the pitiless hail-storm their scanty detachments on the eastern bank. For the moment no other succor is possible.

French forces which yesterday crossed the Meuse a few kilometers east of Mèzières were met by a counterattack of Prussian Guards, pressed home with a determination that in other circumstances would have commanded the respect even of enemies. The assault was repelled, and the French still hold the bridgehead, but the advance that might have rescued the city was arrested.

At 6 last night the torment of Mézières began. Incendiary shells fired a hospital, and by the glare of a hundred fires the wounded were evacuated to the shelter of the cellars in which the whole population was crouching. That was not enough to appease the bitter blood-lust of the Germans in defeat. Cellars may give protection from fire or melinite, but they are worse than death-traps against the heavy fumes of poisonous gas.

So the murderous order was given today, and faithfully the German gunners carried it out. In a town that has been protected by miles of invaded territory from war's horrors there were no gas masks for the civilians and no chemicals that might permit them to save lives with improvised head coverings. Here and there, perhaps, a mother fixes a mask, found as by miracle on the body of a dead enemy, across her son's face, that he, at least, may escape the death she knows will take her. Others may pass the shell barrier and reach, stunned and torn, the comparative shelter of the neighboring woods, but they will be fortunate exceptions. The great majority must submit to martyrdom—final testimony that civilization is a thing apart from the unclean barbarism of the boche.

Could there be better proof of the futility of a belief in a German change of heart, of the professions of universal lovingkindness and democratic nobility spread broadcast by the new rulers, who a few months ago were echoing their then masters' chorus of triumph over allied disaster and expected collapse?

WAR CRIMINALS MUST PAY.

Canadian Statesman Demands Exemplary Punishment for Them.

MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—Great historic wrongs must be righted and great criminals called to account now that the armistice has been signed, Sir Thomas White, Acting Prime Minister of Canada, said here today.

"If those who have conspired against the peace of the world," he said, "who have brought unspeakable woes and calamities upon mankind, and under whose direction brutalities of inconceivable barbarity have been perpetrated, in subversion of the law of nations and of humanity, are not brought to punishment for their monstrous crimes, it will be the greatest failure of retributive justice in the annals of history."

SAYS 14 POINTS CONTAIN DEFECTS

Wilson's Peace Basis Not Just to Australia, Premier Hughes Asserts.

OPPOSES TARIFF CLAUSE

Wants All Nations Unrestricted—Public Indemnities and Colonies Also Vital Issues.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—"I wish to bring before the American people the attitude of Australia toward President Wilson's fourteen points," said W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this afternoon. "They omit some matters we would wish included; they contain some things against which we must protest. We no longer live in the days of secret diplomacy. We must speak out, if we want to be heard; and now is the time to speak."

The Premier received THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in the hall of the magnificent new Commonwealth of Australia House on the Strand.

"The Dominions have not been consulted about the peace terms," he began, "yet President Wilson's fourteen points have been adopted, and we are confronted with a fait accompli. I am sure your President would not wish that we, who made such great sacrifices, should not speak our minds. So I do not hesitate to do so.

"In the first place, I protest against his third clause, dealing with the right of States to make their own tariff arrangements. Of course, it will be said to bear this interpretation or another, but if it can be explained away, why was it ever worth while laying down? If it means anything, it will impair our rights as a self-governing Dominion. It will take away our right to extend differential treatment to different nations. Why should we be compelled to give Germany the same treatment as France or Belgium?"

"Do you refer to imperial preference within the British Empire?" Premier Hughes was asked.

"No," he replied. "I understand that would be permitted under Wilson's third clause. I am referring to the broad principle. We should not permit Great Britain to restrict our economic freedom. Why should we allow any one else to do so? Nothing but force majeure would compel us to. We have been fighting for the rights of small nations, and, as a small nation, we ask for our own."

The Australian Premier then raised the question of indemnities. The President's last note, he said, had shown that reparation for private losses was to be made, but there was no mention of indemnification for public expenditures.

"In this war," he said, "we have burdened ourselves with debt. We have incurred £300,000,000 of debt, and our dead run close into 80,000. We are trustees for our children. Why should we condemn them to economic servitude? Germany began this war. Let Germany bear its cost. If they had won, we know how they would have treated us—as they treated the French in 1871 and the Russians and Rumanians."

"But is it possible for Germany ever to pay the entire cost of the war?" Premier Hughes was asked.

"Of course not at the moment, but she may be able in the course of a few years. At any rate, there is no reason why we should now make a bargain that would prevent us asking any indemnities. We need not even at the present time decide how long the period shall be in which she is to pay what she can. She must demand some relief. Why, the pension claim will cost Australia as much as our entire cost of government fifteen years ago."

GERMAN PRISONERS TO WORK IN BELGIUM

Hoover to Aid in Reconstruction as Well as in Supplying Food.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Reconstruction work in Belgium will begin at once on a large scale, Herbert Hoover said today, and it is possible that many thousand of the German prisoners will be put to work rebuilding canals, highways, railroads, factories, and homes.

Mr. Hoover will start for Europe soon as the special representative of the United States Government to co-operate with the allied nations in this work, as well as in the task of obtaining sufficient foodstuffs to rehabilitate the liberated peoples. The first intimation that his task had been extended to cover reconstruction work was made known today.

It is probable that Mr. Hoover will remain in Europe for six weeks. He will take with him, among others, Robert Taft of the Legal Department of the Food Administration, F. K. Chatfield of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, who is now with the War Trade Board; Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, International Food Expert, and John W. Hallowell of the Food Administration.

The plan to make German prisoners repair, as far as possible, the damage which they did in Belgium is said to be received with much favor. Germany must do the work and pay the bills as well. It is not unlikely that some of the German factories will be called upon to replace machinery which was torn from the Belgian machine factories during the occupation.

DUTCH TO INTERN FORMER KAISER

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

party has not been confirmed, but that it is known that former Prince Joachim and General von Falkenhayn were with the former Emperor.

On the other hand, The Daily Mail describes the former Emperor and his eldest son walking on opposite ends of the Eysden platform without exchanging words.

It is unofficially stated that the refugees did not obtain authorization from Holland to enter the country, and crossed the frontier in the neighborhood of Eysden because the Dutch neutrality guards were weak at that point.

The Dutch Government faces difficulty as to its treatment of the unwelcomed visitors. Many contend that William Hohenzollern and his eldest son are still German soldiers and must be interned. Others urge that they should be sent back to Germany. Still others argue that they cannot be prevented from visiting their old friend, Count von Bentinck.

It is reported that the Dutch frontier is completely open and many German officers are seeking refuge in Holland.

GERMANS DETHRONE THREE MORE RULERS

Saxon King and Grand Dukes of Oldenburg and Mecklenburg-Schwerin Out.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11, (Associated Press.)—King Friedrich August of Saxony has been dethroned, according to an official telegram from Berlin.

It is reported that the garrison at Dresden is in the hands of a provisional Workmen's and Soldiers' Council.

The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has also been dethroned, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has abdicated, according to dispatches from Hamburg.

The Hamburg Nachrichten, which reports the abdication of the Grand Duke, says that a Government for Mecklenburg has been formed by a Workmen's and Soldiers' Council.

A Wolff Bureau dispatch from Berlin confirms the report that Hesse-Darmstadt has declared itself a free Socialist republic, until a German republic is established.

The revolution in Germany is today, to all intents and purposes, an accomplished fact. The revolt has not yet spread over the whole of the former empire, but fourteen of the twenty-six States, including all the four kingdoms and all other important States, are reported to be securely in the hands of the revolutionists.

The twelve small States which apparently are not yet affected cannot hope, it is believed here, to stay the triumphal progress of the Socialists.

The reigning Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been Frederick August, who was born in 1852 and succeeded his father in 1900. The reigning House of Oldenburg dates back to 1088. The Grand Duke's oldest daughter is married to Eitel Friedrich, second son of the former Emperor.

Grand Duke Frederick Francis of Mecklenburg had been on the throne since 1901. He was born in 1882 and was married in 1904 to the Duchess Alexandra of Brunswick, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland.

A "Peace Offering!"

To celebrate the approach of peace and help along the big task of Reconstruction, we will send at once FREE, to everyone who has the space in which to plant it, a Hicks Apple Tree Guaranteed to grow superb fruit) on receipt of this pledge card with signature and address. Tear it out and mail it today. (Deferred delivery if desired.)

I. HICKS & SON, Westbury, L. I.

You may send me your "Peace Offering" of an Apple Tree, which I agree to plant and care for. I pledge myself to do my best to make my own ground produce more—more fruit, more food, more flowers—and I will follow carefully your advice to this end so far as lies within my power.

Signature .....

Address .....

As the store was not opened yesterday, the sales advertised for Monday will occur today, Tuesday.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Established 1879

Women's Fur Trimmed Bolivia Coats

59.00

Bolivia is the material most wanted by fashionable women this season.

These coats, just received, are the final new winter styles.

In winter colors—with trimmings of taupe nutria and French seal. New semi-fitted models for women of dignity—and exceptional belteds for youthful women.

Note: Special 55.00

From our regular stock, a few unlined English great coats with fur collars. Cape coats, also fur collared. Odd models with fur at greatly reduced prices.

You Never Pay More at Best's

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST—B'WAY—33rd ST NEW YORK

The Store of A Million Gifts

Store Open As Usual Today—9 to 6

All Attractions Advertised Sunday for Monday Selling, including the Mayfair Sale, will be on Sale Today

GIMBEL Brothers Announce the Purchase from the Receivers of the Entire Stocks of the Exclusive 5th Ave. Shop of

Mayfair, Inc.

(Fifth Avenue at 52nd Street, New York.)

The well-known Mayfair Building, at 661-663 Fifth Avenue, corner 52d Street, New York, in which was located the famous Mayfair, Inc., Shop. Stocks now at GIMBELS.

At Considerably Less than Mayfair Prices

The Mayfair Shop was famous wherever people of culture met. It numbered among its patrons of fine stationery members of European nobility sojourning in New York, as well as many of our own "aristocracy." It catered to the little children of the rich with toys that embodied the utmost of ingenuity and excellence. Its collection of the ultra in objets d'art, leather novelties and vanity toilet articles was chosen without regard to cost or price, in many instances finding only one piece of a kind.

And, now, right at the threshold of early Christmas buying, comes this beautiful stock to GIMBELS.

Consisting of Merchandise of Ultra Grade

Fine Toys, Child's Books, Stationery, Leather Goods, Art Novelties, Vanity Toilet Articles, Baskets, Etc.

The Mayfair Shop is no more. Henceforth, the merchandise of this smart store will be at GIMBELS. Come expecting to find piece after piece of indescribably beautiful and desirable Mayfair merchandise, but not at Mayfair prices. As we bought this collection, so will we dispose of it, at prices that are even less than you would expect to pay for ordinary things.

Toy, Leather Goods and Other Stocks—4th Floor
Books and Stationery on the Main Floor—Rear

The Mayfair stock was very exclusive, and to facilitate selection we have moved the whole collection to the Fourth Floor, where the entire Grande Aisle of GIMBELS Toy Store will be given over to this event. The only exceptions are the books and stationery, which will be on the Main Floor in the GIMBEL Stationery Store.

Here Is Just a Hint of the Charming Offerings:

"Mayfair"
Art Needlework

Painted wooden dolls for holding twine or yarn, 75c

Painted rabbit, cat and duck twine holders, complete, with twine, 50c

Pen wipers, with painted doll head, 20c

Painted telephone dolls, 35c

"Mayfair"
From China Section

Delicious pot-pourri from Liberty, London; Mayfair price, $1.00; Sale, 50c

Hand painted metal door stops—in various floral designs — Mayfair price, $3.75 to $7.50; Sale, $1.00 to $2.95.

Painted tin hanging flower vase; Mayfair price, $1.00 & $1.50; Sale, 25c & 50c

Door knockers, candlesticks, inlaid wood novelties, porcelain animals, place card holders, all at half Mayfair prices and less, 25c to $5

"Mayfair"
From GIMBELS New Kind of Housefurnishings Store.

Papier Mache Serving Tray, in blue, rose and white, neatly decorated.

7½ in. x 10	in.,	75c
9½ in. x 12	in.,	$1.65
12 in. x 16	in.,	$2.65
14 in. x 18½	in.,	$2.50
15 in. x 20	in.,	$2.95

Japanese Lacquered Nut Bowls, terra cotta color and mahogany finish; some are hand carved, others gold decorated, $1.50 to $6.00

Japanese Laquered Finger Bowls, terra cotta and green, gold decorated; specially priced, 75c

Plates to match finger bowls; specially priced, $1.00

"Mayfair"
Stationery and Accessories

Only a few items out of several thousand:

Mayfair Lawn. Cabinet of 120 sheets, 100 envelopes to match. Good quality. White. $1.00

There are thousands of boxes of paper and correspondence cards in all shapes and styles. Many novelties. Tissue lined envelopes in all colors, shapes and designs. 50c to $3.50 a box.

GIMBELS Exceptional Linen Paper and Envelopes, 24 sheets, 24 envelopes. Parisian border in colors. Pink, Blue, Buff, Violet, and White. 59c box

Address Books, Engagement Pads, Note Books, Book Covers, Portfolios, Desk Sets, Scrap Books, etc., etc., etc. All priced 33 1-3 to 50% under Mayfair prices.

Cabinet of Khaki-colored Linen Paper, containing 120 sheets and 120 envelopes to match. Letter size at 75c Cabinet

"Mayfair" Fine Stationery will also be on two large tables at the front of the Store. At 15c, 20c, 25c per quire you will find an extra fine quality paper in white and many tints.

Also, Envelopes to match, (in packages of 25,) at 15c, 20c, 25c.

"Mayfair"
2,467 Books

We call this an Unusual Sale because the ordinary, advertised book sale offers a quantity of a few titles. In this sale we offer only a few copies (in many cases only one) of many hundred titles, all for children and young folks; all by the best authors, and all fresh and new. Wonderful for Christmas gifts.

"Mayfair"
Leather Goods

Hand Bags and Smokers' Articles and Added GIMBEL Merchandise.

The Mayfair stock of fine silk and fancy Hand Bags and Leather Envelope Purses, fine silk and leather Wallets, Card Cases, etc.; some gold mounted. Fancy leather goods, Vanity Cases and novelties and Smokers' Articles of nickel or brass at half, and in some cases a little less from Mayfair's own prices. Prices, 25c to $12.50. These goods are not all in perfect condition.

In addition there are samples of fine silk and velvet Hand Bags one-third less than regular, taken from GIMBELS own stocks.

"Mayfair"
Dolls and Toys

A group of dolls, full jointed, with French Bisque Heads; undressed.

At	$4.00	$5.00	$6.00
Were	$6.00	$7.50	$9.00

Mayfair price.

Jointed Dolls, Bisque Head, made in Japan.

14½ in.,	$1.50;	were $2.50
19 in.,	$2.50;	were $4.00
21 in.,	$3.50;	were $5.50
22 in.,	$4.00;	were $6.50
24 in.,	$5.00;	were $8.00

Dressed Dolls, various kinds; some soft stuffed bodies, some jointed bodies. American, Jap, French and English; only few of a kind, 50c; were 75c; up to $10.00; were $20.00.

"Mayfair" Toys

Plush and Felt Animals of various kinds.

Teddy Bears, grey plush: 15 inch, $1.50; were $2.25

Teddy Bears, grey plush: 19 inch, $2.25; were $3.75

Foxes: Brown plush, 13 inch, $2.00; were $3.00

Foxes: Brown plush, 19 inch, $4.25; were $6.50

Teddy Bear with basket full of animals on back, $2.00; were $3.00

Rabbits, Terry cloth, 15 inch, $1.25; were $2.00

Black Cats, Liberty Plush, $1.00; were $2.25

Groups of GIMBELS Merchandise Added to Each Stock To Complete the Selections—All At Special Prices

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Will continue to-day (Tuesday) their Special Sales of

MERCHANDISE

advertised in Sunday's newspapers

"America, here's Your Boy!"

"Help me give him back to you just as you gave him to me —two million of him—three thousand miles from home, in a foreign land!"

Stay behind the Service Star—*Give* till it means sacrifice to *you* !

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN 7

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

This Space Donated by
American Manufacturing Co., Greenpoint, Long Island

YMCA · NATIONAL CATHOLIC WAR COUNCIL · J.W.B. · THE SALVATION ARMY · A.L.A. · WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE · YWCA

HINDENBURG PUTS ARMY UNDER REDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Deputy in the Reichstag, is head of the Prefecture of Police, with Herr Hirsch, majority Socialist Deputy, as Chief of Police.

The fighting has been particularly severe near the buildings of the Marshal of the Court, adjoining the Emperor's castle. Monarchists took refuge in the Marshal's buildings and utilized the underground passages running to the castle, which was in the hands of revolutionaries. Shots were fired upon the entrance to the castle yard.

Armed workers and soldiers stormed the prison in the Alt-Moabit Street in Berlin, but at the request of Deputy Bücheler they released only those incarcerated as "war victims," including former Captain von Beerfeld, who was concerned in the distribution of the memorandum of Prince Lichnowsky, which accused Germany of starting the war.

Describing the situation in Berlin late Saturday, the correspondent there of the Handelsblad of Amsterdam says:

"Since morning the aspect of Berlin has changed completely. Carriages filled with soldiers and civilians move slowly through streets crowded with sightseers, who are not yet able fully to comprehend the new situation.

"Soldiers carrying red flags shout 'Long live the Republic!' and sing the 'Marseillaise.' There are no police, but soldiers are maintaining order. Railway trains are running.

"The sightseers today concentrated in the Unter den Linden and the Schlossplatz, and were remarkably calm. On the Imperial Palace, the palace of the Crown Prince, and the Government buildings red flags were waving. There were hundreds of processions throughout the city in which civilians and soldiers joined."

News has been received in Berlin that the garrisons at Döberitz and Potsdam are in the hands of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council.

The Social Democrats have rejected the demand of the Independent Socialists that the whole executive, legislative, and judicial power should be given to representatives of the Workers and Soldiers, as "being a dictatorship of a part of one class, contradicting democratic principles." The Socialists declined also to exclude the middle classes from the Government, in view of the necessity of maintaining the supply of food.

The Independent Socialists have proposed Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Hugo Haase, and Herr Barth as members of the Government, a German wireless message announces. Regarding the negotiations between both groups of Socialists, the leader of the Social Democrats announces, the message adds, that both parties are seeking a Socialist republic, but will ask the people and a Constituent Assembly to decide.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council has decreed that public utilities employes, physicians, and domestic servants are exempted from the general strike.

A Paris dispatch states that many sensational rumors have become current there as a result of the news of the signing of the armistice. One of these reports was that Prince Eitel Friedrich, second son of the former Kaiser, had been prevented from committing suicide, and that the ex-Empress was dying. Another was that three German Generals had committed suicide.

Council Asserts Rule of Army.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11, (Associated Press.)—A semi-official telegram received here from Berlin says that the Soldiers' Council has issued a proclamation announcing that it has taken over the military administration and that its orders must be obeyed. the proclamation, in part, says:

"Comrades, we have bled and battled together. We will lead Germany toward a happy future. Be absolutely true to our people. We work in unison with the workmen. You will soon regularly receive orders from the Soldiers' Council."

In Berlin great street demonstrations took place on Sunday, the marchers carrying banners with the inscription, "Freedom, Peace, and Bread," and singing the workingmen's "Marseillaise." The Socialist leaders Göhre and Sudekum, who are officers in the Landwehr, have issued an appeal to all officers not to provoke useless bloodshed.

Deputy Ebert and other party leaders have formed a committee of twelve men, representing the larger political factions, to facilitate co-operation with the Soldiers' Council.

No German press comment on the situation has reached Copenhagen over the Socialist-controlled wires, except for a brief appeal by Germania, the Centrist organ, to the people to remember that the adoption of Bolshevism would mean continued war with the Allies and misery for the people.

The Independent Socialists, according to a special dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende, are demanding further concessions.

REVOLT STILL SPREADS THROUGHOUT GERMANY

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The German revolution is steadily progressing throughout the country, says a German wireless dispatch from Berlin. Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils, it is asserted, are being established everywhere.

On the other hand, advices from Copenhagen say that in many towns of Northern Germany the military has refused to recognize the Councils. In these places the local administration has been taken over by a commissary.

Public authority in the Prussian North Sea port of Danzig is in the hands of a Workman's and Soldiers' Council formed by both Socialist Parties. There were no disturbances there on Sunday but a general strike was declared for today.

The Prussian Minister at Hamburg has been arrested at his home in that city, according to a Basle dispatch sent on Saturday but delayed in transit.

AMERICANS MARK LINE WITH STAKES

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

other places organized their positions to make themselves more secure.

Then the individual groups unfurled the Stars and Stripes, shook hands and cheered. Soon afterwards they were preparing for luncheon. All the boys were hungry, as they had breakfasted early in anticipation of what they considered the greatest day in American history.

Germans who came into the American line later today said their orders had been to retire with as little delay as possible. They added that they had expected to be back in their homes in Germany a week from Sunday.

BRITISH TOOK MONS BEFORE FIGHTING ENDED

LONDON, Nov. 11.—In their advance continued during the night and early this morning, the British captured Mons and pressed on four miles to the east of the town. The capture was effected by Canadian troops under General Horne.

Field Marshal Haig reports as follows tonight from Headquarters:

At the cessation of hostilities this morning we had reached the general line of the Franco-Belgian frontier east of Avesnes, Jeumont, Sivry, four miles east of Mons, Chievres, Lessines, and Grammont.

The day official statement reads:

Shortly before dawn this morning Canadian troops of the First Army under General Horne captured Mons.

FINAL GAINS ON FRENCH FRONT

Continued Advance Carries Line Along Belgian Border—Rocroi Taken.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Belgian frontier east of the Forest of Trelon, east of Avesnes, has been reached by the French, according to the War Office announcement today. To the southeast, Italian troops have entered the town of Rocroi, less than two miles from the frontier.

Between Mézières and Sedan the French have forced their way to the east bank of the Meuse between Lumes and Vrigne.

The statement follows:

East of the Forest of Trelon we have reached the frontier of Belgium. Italian troops have entered Rocroi. After hard fighting, French troops have forced passages of the Meuse between Vrigne and Lumes.

1887 1918

"The Day" Has Come

The Big Job's Done

Allied and American heroism, with the help of Almighty God, and with the Holy Spirit and strength of a whole world of Freemen back of it, has Conquered—The Prussian Beast and his whelp lie dead or caged—"The Day" of the Hun, when might was to become right and Liberty was to be chained shall never come. Henceforth, Freedom reigns for all, and forever. May God's Mercy be upon our own and the Allied dead—His blessing on the living, whose heroism and sacrifice made this day possible.

One other thing, exceedingly insignificant though it appears in comparison, makes this a most wonderful day for us, for it is

Our 31st Business Birthday

Thirty-one years ago, on November 12th, the first Brill store was opened in New York; To-day, we operate seven large shops, and, in a business way, we celebrate and display our thankfulness for the great measure of success that we have been permitted to achieve by offering as our Birthday Present to Men

Overcoats and Suits

Priced for This Occasion Only

At $31.00

The Overcoats were formerly priced up to $55, the suits up to $45. Most of them are Kuppenheimer 1918-19 models and fabrics. That tells sufficiently well what they are and indicates that they offer you the very best and most desirable clothing obtainable anywhere. Others are choice Brill Suits and Overcoats of similar former prices. Included are ulsters, ulsterettes.

Similar Birthday Presents in Haberdashery, Hats and Boys' Clothing

Brill Brothers

The Kuppenheimer House in New York

44 East 14th Street, 47 Cortlandt Street — Broadway at 49th Street, 125th Street at 3d Ave. — 1456 Broadway at 42d St., 279 Broadway — 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

Thanksgiving!!

All praise to the gallant Soldiers and Sailors of every Nation who fought against Germany and her Associates!

All of the boys of our organization who **fought for freedom** may have their old positions when they return.

Fourteen thousand officers and employes of this Company offer their profound thanks to everyone who helped to bring VICTORY and we reverently include the brave men who made the Supreme Sacrifice. *All honor to them!*

National Surety Company

115 Broadway

PERSHING WON GOAL IN LONG, HARD DRIVE

Campaign to Break Through to German Supply Railroad a Brilliant Success.

SMASHED LINE AFTER LINE

Americans Cleared Argonne Forest and Penetrated Four Strong Systems of Defense.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 8.—Now that after one of the hardest fought and bloodiest battles of the whole war the American First Army has reached Sedan, it is perhaps fitting briefly to review the final phase of the struggle which has led to one of the most important victories the Allies have achieved.

The first phase, starting Sept. 26, took Pershing's men seven miles ahead through the Hindenburg and Völker Stellungs, but failed to break the German hold in the Argonne Forest. The second phase began on Oct. 4, and, after a gruelling fight, took the First Army through the Kriemhilde Stellung, breaking the four-year hold of the Huns on the Argonne, and gave us Grand Pré. This phase lasted until Oct. 31.

One week ago yesterday the third phase began. On Nov. 1 General Liggett's army started against the Freya Stellung, forty kilometers south of Sedan, and in six days crashed through to historic Sedan, sweeping the west bank of the Meuse clear, liberating hundreds of villages and thousands of French civilians, and capturing a vast and valuable amount of war material.

Of course, the most important effect of our victory was cutting the German railroad system from Mézières through Sedan and Longuyon, which was not only an important voie de rocade, but the more important of the Germans' two lines of communication between their battlefront and the Fatherland.

In our sweep, which freed more than 700 square kilometers, we took some 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns.

When we peeped ahead in the wet dawn of Nov. 1 we had occupied the heights north and east of Grand Pré, the Bois de Bantheville, and Hill 288, as well as the hills south and on the river. We had a difficult barrier in the remaining sector of the Kriemhilde Stellung in front of the villages of St. Georges and Landres et St. Georges. By a series of fortunate local operations, we had prepared an excellent jumping-off line.

Caught Enemy Unprepared.

The enemy expected our attack, but had planned for a date two days later than we had, which, by the way, was the same thing he did in the St. Mihiel battle. It was at 5:30 o'clock in the morning that our attack started on the whole front of more than twenty-five kilometers, preceded for two hours by intense artillery preparation, in which we fired some 200,000 gas shells. The centre of our army was held by a division which has made itself famous wherever it has appeared in battle. It was this division which made the furthest advance of the day and alone took 3,000 prisoners. While our centre shot ahead, our left was held up at the Bois des Loges. On the right we encountered heavy resistance along the Meuse, despite which we occupied Cléry-le-Grand.

Prisoners were taken the first day from ten German divisions, who said they had been ordered to hold at all costs. Despite this, we broke through so far that the German communiqué admitted for the first day a retirement of six kilometers, thus liberating St. Georges, Landres et St. George, Imecourt, Landreville, La Chinbray, Bayonville, Remonville, Andevanne, and Cléry-le-Grand.

On the morning of Nov. 2, we resumed the attack at dawn. The remarkable thing about the second day was that gains were made greater than on the first day, a thing never before occurring on the western front. In the centre we not only smashed ahead for eleven kilometers, capturing the important German railhead at Buzancy, but on the right we broke the resistance, reaching Fosse, and on the left, where we had been held up, we broke the enemy's resistance so thoroughly in the morning attack and put the boche to such hurried flight that the infantrymen were loaded onto trucks and sent ahead as far as Brieulay in an effort to catch up with the enemy.

Soon after the attack was resumed on the morning of November 3, it became apparent that the enemy's organization had been knocked to pieces. In three days we had defeated seventeen German divisions and broken them up so that their liaison was broken and no organized resistance could be made. Our advance on Nov. 3 enabled us to bring the German railroad through Longuyon and Montmedy under fire of our field guns.

Broke Stenay-Ormont Line.

In liaison with the French Fourth Army on the left, we broke the German hold on the Bois Bourru. We made good gains along the Meuse, and by night the advance had reached eighteen kilometers from the starting line of Nov. 1. Before noon on Nov. 4 we had reached the heights south of Beaumont, where we encountered the German line running from Stenay west to Ormont. We broke through this successfully, but attempts to cross the Meuse between Dun and Stenay failed under heavy German machine gun and artillery from the heights east of the stream.

The roads back of the enemy on the line east of the Meuse were filled with advancing troops, which told of their determination to hold the Meuse line. Reinforcements also appeared against us west of the Meuse. This day we advanced six kilometers.

The night of Nov. 4-5 saw four pontoon bridges thrown across the Meuse under cover of heavy darkness, and shortly after midnight our troops began to pour across and continued up to noon. One bridge, which was destroyed, was replaced and the bridgeheads were maintained. While the troops on the right were getting a firm foothold across the river, in the centre we took the town of Beaumont, finding 500 civilians there, and cleared the heights north of that place.

Along the line we made smaller advances while consolidating our positions for pushing forward. Continued rains presented grave transportation difficulties because of mud.

When we started again at dawn of Nov. 6 the German high command had given orders for a withdrawal behind the river after it had become apparent that it could not halt the Americans on this side. While our advance was not spectacular east of the Meuse, west of the river by noon we had reached the outskirts of Mouzon and passed on to seven kilometers from Sedan. Just after noon our centre started forward again, and at 4 o'clock reached the southern outskirts of the city, where the French met a decisive defeat in 1871.

On Nov. 7 we bettered our positions east of the Meuse and brought up needed supplies and ammunition west of the river, while our engineers built bridges across the river at Sedan under heavy fire from the German guns on the heights north of the city.

On the night of Nov. 7 we received word that 5,000 French civilians in Sedan were awaiting liberation. The French on our left were rapidly moving up toward Mezières and Charleville.

This brief sketch tells only a fragmentary story of the forty-kilometer advance of the American First Army, which has given to American arms credit for one of the most telling and brilliant victories of the world struggle. In no other battle in which Americans ever fought were any such numbers engaged on either side. The number engaged since the battle started far exceeds 1,000,000 men.

CAPTAIN C. E. FISK KILLED IN BATTLE

Only Son of Former Commander of the Old Seventh Died in Action on Oct. 18.

OTHERS OF 107TH NAMED

Lieut. Hall of Company I Killed and Lieut. Buell Wounded in Flanders.

Capt. Clinton Earle Fisk of the 107th Infantry was killed in action on Oct. 18. He was one of the best known of the younger officers of the New York Guard Division, and was the only son of Colonel Willard C. Fisk, the former Colonel of the 7th Regiment and until recently, when he was ordered home because of illness, the commanding officer of the 107th Infantry in France. When killed Captain Fisk was in command of the 1st Battalion of the 107th. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Margey Alpaugh Fisk.

Lieut. Percy M. Hall of Co. I of the 107th Infantry was killed in action at Le Catelet on Sept. 29. He was for ten years a member of the 7th Regiment. His home was in Montclair, and he was in the lumber business in this city. He was acting commander of his company when killed. He was 30 years of age, and is survived by two sisters, Mrs. J. A. Howe of Montclair and Mrs. Stacy H. Briant of Washington, D. C.

Capt. Francis Robbins McCook of Youngstown, Ohio, a member of the famous "fighting McCooks" of Ohio and a relative of the McCooks of this city, has died of wounds. He was in the 134th Machine Gun Battalion of the Ohio Guard Division. He was a graduate of Williams College and of the Harvard Law School.

Lieut. Ralph Polk Buell of Bayside, L. I., who went overseas with the 107th Infantry, has been wounded. He was shot through the lungs, and is now in a British base hospital. Lieut. Buell was a lawyer with offices in this city when he closed up his business to go to the front with the 7th Regiment, of which he was a veteran. Mrs. Buell, his wife, is at their home in Bayside.

Lieut. Harold Pouch of Co. B of the 165th Infantry of the Rainbow Division died on Oct. 11 of wounds received in action the previous day. He was trained at Plattsburg, and was a son of A. B. Pouch, President of the Pouch Terminals at Clifton and Tompkinsville, S. I.

Lieut. Henry Allen Foote, the owner of a large estate near Boonton, N. J., was killed in action Oct. 1. He enlisted in the army as a private in June of last year, and was promoted from the ranks. He was 39 years of age, and is survived by his wife, whose home is in Boonton.

Harold F. Nash, wounded, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen J. Nash of 1,668 Sixty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

Charles Weber, killed on Sept. 27, was a Post Office clerk when he was drafted last year. He was in Co. F of the 314th Infantry, and lived at 402 Second Street, Brooklyn.

Ira W. Hidden, dead of pneumonia, was a Princeton graduate, and a member of the Ambulance Corps. He was formerly of Ocean Grove, N. J. He is survived by a wife and two children who are now in California.

Emil L. Stengel, wounded, is in Co. I of the 107th Infantry. His home is at 1,883 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

Gordon W. Johnson, dead of pneumonia, was in Co. G of the 109th Machine Gun Battalion. He was 23 years of age, and lived at 730 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

Aloysius J. Brown, wounded, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown of 316 East Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. He is a member of Co. M of the 9th Infantry.

Edwin L. Berrin, wounded, is in Co. K of the 107th Infantry. He was wounded at Le Catelet. His home is at 95 West 183d Street.

Thomas Farrell, dead of disease, lived at 477 West 140th Street. He was a member of Co. D of the 51st Pioneer Regiment.

Nicholas Vorte, killed, was in Co. B of the 311th Infantry. He was 29 years of age and lived when drafted at 1,444 Edwards Street, the Bronx.

James N. Gilligan, dead of wounds, was a veteran of the 71st Regiment. He was a son of Mrs. Julia Gilligan of 58 West Ninety-third Street.

Chester W. Tuck, wounded, is in Battery D of the 6th Field Artillery. His home is in East Orange.

John C. Schramm, killed on Sept. 29 at Le Catelet, was in Co. C of the 108th Infantry. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Schramm of 221 Rockaway Road, Woodhaven, L. I.

Henry A. Banta, wounded, is a member of Co. E of the 106th Infantry. His home is at 30 Jefferson Avenue, Maspeth, L. I.

Bert Brooks, wounded, is a member of Co. I of the 107th Infantry. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brooks of 14 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn.

Sergeant James H. Tomlinson, wounded and gassed at Le Catelet, is in the American base hospital at Nottingham, England. He is in Co. C of the 106th Infantry and his home is at 176 Conselyea Street, Brooklyn.

Samuel Doris, killed, was in the 315th Infantry. His home was at 1,671 Eighty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

Roy Mable, dead of wounds, was a son of Mrs. A. F. Mable of Butler, N. J. He was in the Camp Dix Division.

George H. Van Orden, killed on Sept. 30, was in Co. L of the 148th Infantry. His home was at 526 Grove Street, Jersey City.

Corporal William Offenburger, killed on Sept. 26, was in the 302d Ammunition Train of the Upton Division. His home was at 191 Menahan Street, Brooklyn.

Christopher Quinto, killed, was in Co. A of the 309th Infantry, and lived at 106 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.

Corporal Robert J. Duane of 54 West 105th Street died on Oct. 4 from wounds received in battle a few days before. He went overseas with the 107th Infantry. Before entering the army he had been a clerk in the law department of the Corporation Counsel.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

All Sales Advertised in

Sunday's Papers for Monday

Will Begin on Tuesday Morning

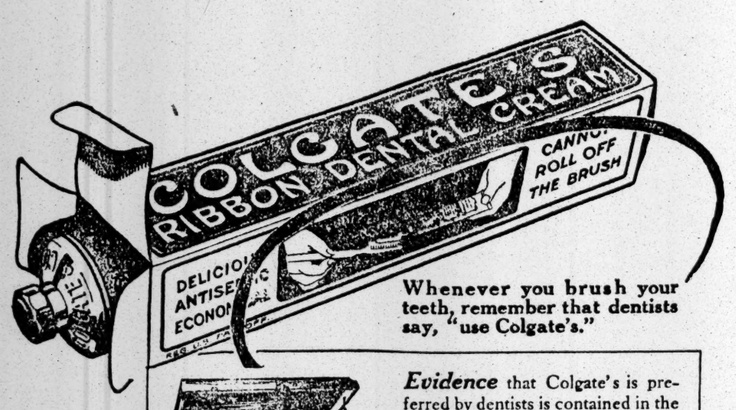
Celebrating

VICTORY

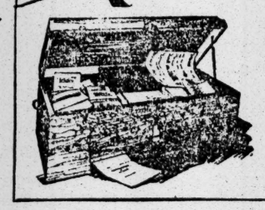
The Store Was Closed All Day Monday

Preference

Dentists prefer Colgate's and people choose it—because it is efficient as a cleanser and delicious in flavor. It is free from the strong drugs that make some dentifrices dangerous—except when your dentist advises such medicine.



Whenever you brush your teeth, remember that dentists say, "use Colgate's."



Evidence that Colgate's is preferred by dentists is contained in the affidavits and other documents in this Evidence Chest—deposited with the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. of New York. They may be examined by accredited committees on application to Colgate & Co.

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

NOVEMBER 11 to 18 **NOVEMBER 11 to 18**

A book to an idle soldier is as good as a gun to a fighting one.

American Library Association

THE American soldier wants good books. He does not necessarily want goody goody books, but he wants entertaining books; books that fill in the idle hour, books that cheer, and so this organization came into the big seven because it had its work cut out and was a part of the whole. Hundreds of books have gone to the camps, and still the cry is for more. The time is coming when books will be in greater demand than ever. This institution deserves its share of the fund to be raised to care for our boys abroad.

By FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

THE American Library Association has been designated by the Government as the sole agency for supplying books and reading matter to our soldiers, sailors and marines on this side and overseas. In fulfilling this obligation tnis organization which is composed of the three thousand principal public libraries of the United States and their librarians, has made accessible to our fighting forces nearly four million books, of which it obtained something more than three million by solicitation from the general public, and has distributed something like ten million copies of magazines.

It has sent overseas more than a million and a quarter books. It has established on this side nearly four hundred camp libraries, forty-three of them occupying their own buildings in the larger camps, and has established branch libraries in some two hundred hospitals and Red Cross houses and nearly two thousand buildings of the Young Men's Christian Association, Kinghts of Columbus, Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare Board and War Camp Community Service, as well as in barracks, mess halls and officers' quarters. This in addition to the installation of libraries on all ships of the navy and the cargo vessels of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and at many naval stations.

Every transport taking American troops to France has its deck library with a "Y" or K. of C. secretary acting as librarian; these books, as well as the fifty tons a month sent as cargo, supply the overseas service. This is under the direction of Burton E. Stevenson, the novelist, who has established a great central library in Paris and two large library centres at other points. The overseas library service has as its base the branch libraries placed by Mr. Stevenson in the huts, club houses and convalescent houses of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army and other organizations and soldiers' clubs—nearly a thousand of these are now installed.

The second layer in the pyramid is the special libraries of technical books purchased by the American Library Association and grouped in classified collections and installed at the headquarters of every American military unit in France, no matter how large or how small. There are special libraries on railway construction and engineering; for example, special libraries on aviation and ballooning, on forestry, on cement work, on motor transport and all the other highly technical subjects on which different detachments of the American Expeditionary Force must be experts, as well as on general military topics. The books for these special libraries, of which there are hundreds, with from 50 to 200 volumes in each collection, have been selected by the General Staff in Washington and the members of Gen. Pershing's staff overseas.

The capstone of the overseas library service is the direct mail circulation of books from the Paris central library to individual soldiers. Under the franking privilege recently granted by Gen. Pershing any soldier may write to the American Library Association headquarters in Paris for any book he wants. It is obtained for him if it has to be sent for to England or the United States, and is forwarded to him free of postage; he may keep it a month and return it also post free. Nearly a thousand book requests a day are now being filled in this way.

Soldiers Must Have Books

It has been surprising even to those who anticipated a considerable demand for reading matter on the part of the American Army and Navy to discover the actual extent of the demand. It ranges all the way from the most elementary subjects to the highest scientific and technical works; in fiction, from the stories of the "Deadwood Dick" and "Nick Carter" type to the classics of English literature.

Books to help totally illiterate soldiers to learn how to read and write the English language, and books to aid the university graduate who is working for his doctor's degree, both come within the scope of Library War Service. Books in forty different languages have had to be supplied to meet the reading needs of our polyglot army, for the motto of Library War Service is, "Give every man the book he needs when he wants it."

From the moment a young man enters the army right up to his tour of duty in the trenches he is never out of contact with books and reading. Books are contagious; men who never had the reading habit are acquiring it by the hundreds of thousands. To a surprisingly large proportion of our soldiers the free circulating library is a new and unheard of institution, and there is something almost pathetic in their delight and expressions of appreciation of the service which the American Library Association, with its hundreds of uniformed librarians in war service, stands ready at all times to offer them.

The camp library is frequently the most popular gathering place. There are no regulations and no restrictions. Men may smoke, they may talk if they like, although instinctively they recognize that it is no place for loud talking. The books are for the most part on open shelves, so the men can help themselves; if one wishes to take a book out to read in barracks or in intervals of duty, the simplest kind of a card receipt is taken by the librarian.

The soldiers' reading is about equally divided between recreational and educational books. In dugouts at the front, and even in the trenches, books help them keep up their nerve and forget the discomforts of their immediate surroundings. In the hospitals, where the librarians are women, the little rubber wheeled cart that brings books right to the bedsides of the ill and wounded men is the most welcome visitor they have. In the long periods of convalescence books are absolutely essential.

Our fighing men are reading with avidity books of history, travel, geography, biography: books about the war and its causes; books that help them master the manifold phases of their military duties. It is almost literally true that whenever an American soldier is detailed to kitchen police he looks for a book from which he can learn how better to peel potatoes.

There are many military operations, such as range finding, in which trigonometry and logarithams are of great service, and the Library War Service supplies this class of books also. Reports of camp and field librarians are full of records of men who have won promotion, many of them commissions, through the study of the hundreds of books on military science furnished by Library War Service.

That is really the most striking phenomenon about Library War Service, the eager, insistent demand of our soldiers and sailors—who are of course only average young Americans in uniform—for books that will help them in the work that they are doing, help them to understand better what they are fighting for, help them to succeed in the civil life to which they expect to return after the war is over. It is to meet demands of this kind for books which must be bought, because, no matter how generous the owners of private libraries may be, their book shelves do not contain these special and technical works, that the American Library Association requires the additional $3,500,000 which the President and the War Department have authorized it to ask from the public.

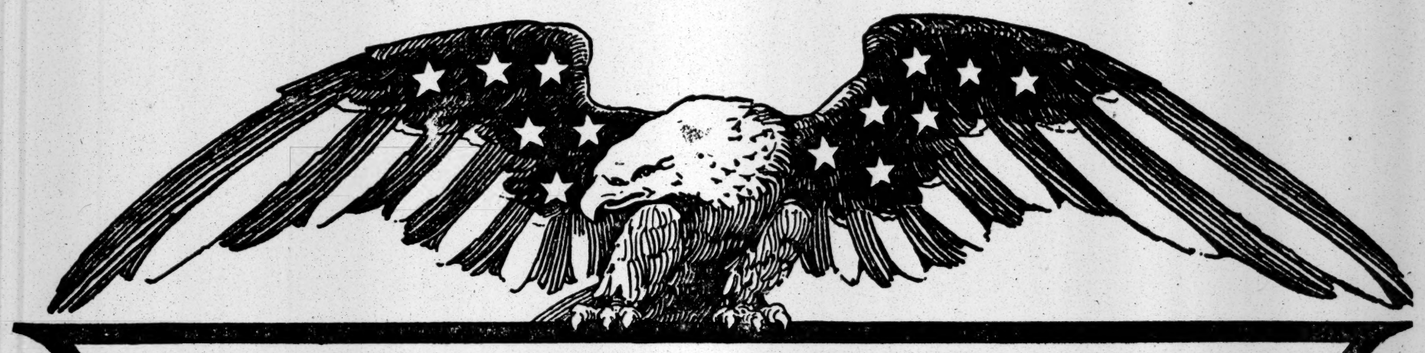
Even should the war end tomorrow library service must go on until the last American soldier has been returned to civil life. A part of the Government's plan is the establishment of schools of every kind and for every sort of trade and technical profession, in order better to fit our soldiers to become civilians again.

The reference and technical libraries and to a large extent the text books of this "khaki college" must be supplied by and through the American Library Association, whose distinct and definite contribution to this war is its work in helping not only to sustain the morale but to stimulate the ambition of our fighting men and help them to come back better educated than when they donned the khaki.

Y. M. C. A. | National Catholic War Council—K. of C. | Jewish Welfare Board | Salvation Army | American Library Association | War Camp Community Service | Y. W. C. A.

THE properties here advertised are being conducted by the Alien Property Custodian of the United States pending their final sale and delivery to 100 per cent. American ownership.

These Companies are and will be entitled to the same unreserved patronage as is enjoyed by any other loyal American Business.



TO BE SOLD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

BOTANY WORSTED MILLS

PASSAIC, N. J.

24,410 Shares of Stock of Botany Worsted Mills and/or by Stoehr & Sons, Inc., 1,290 Shares of Said Stock

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. MITCHELL PALMER, Alien Property Custodian, and/or Stoehr & Sons, Inc., will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public sale or sales, on the premises at the front door of the main office building of Botany Worsted Mills, Dayton Avenue, Passaic, New Jersey, at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the second day of December, 1918, the following:

24,410 shares of the stock of the Botany Worsted Mills of Passaic, New Jersey, of the par value of $100 each.

And

At the same time and place Stoehr & Sons, Inc., will offer for sale 1,290 shares of the stock of said Company owned by it.

At the conclusion of the bidding on said two lots, said 24,410 shares and said 1,290 shares shall be offered for sale jointly, as one lot.

NEW JERSEY Worsted Spinning Company

GARFIELD, N. J.

1,129 Shares of the Common Stock and 375 Shares of the Preferred Stock of New Jersey Worsted Spinning Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. MITCHELL PALMER, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public sale, on the premises, at the front door of the main office building of the New Jersey Worsted Spinning Company, on Passaic Avenue, Garfield, New Jersey, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 10th day of December, 1918, 1,129 shares of the common stock, par value of $1,000 each, and 375 shares of the preferred stock, par value $1,000 each, of the New Jersey Worsted Spinning Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey.

THE BAYER COMPANY

RENSSELAER, N. Y.

Entire Outstanding Capital Stock of THE BAYER COMPANY, INC. (Manufacturers of Drugs and Dyestuffs)

Capital Stock, par value of $750,000, represented by 2,250 Shares of Preferred Stock, 5,250 Shares of Common Stock, also Entire Outstanding Capital Stock of

SYNTHETIC PATENTS COMPANY

(Controlling patents used by The Bayer Company, Inc.) 500 Shares, par value $50,000.00.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. MITCHELL PALMER, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public sale, at the front door of the Main Office of The Bayer Company, Inc., on Riverside Avenue, Rensselaer, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 3rd day of December, 1918, the entire outstanding capital stock of the par value of $750,000, consisting of 2,250 Shares of the Preferred and 5,250 Shares of the Common Stock of Bayer Company, Inc., a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, and the entire outstanding capital stock, consisting of 500 Shares of the Synthetic Patents Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York.

GERA MILLS

PASSAIC, N. J.

11,142 Shares of the Common Stock and 5,000 Shares of the Preferred Stock of Gera Mills.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. MITCHELL PALMER, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public sale, on the premises, at the front door of the main office building, of the Gera Mills, on Eighth Street, Passaic, New Jersey, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 10th day of December, 1918, 11,142 shares of the common stock, par value of $100.00 each, and 5,000 shares of the preferred stock, par value $100.00 each, of the Gera Mills, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey.

PASSAIC Worsted Spinning Company

PASSAIC, N. J.

4,236 Shares of Stock of Passaic Worsted Spinning Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. MITCHELL PALMER, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public sale, on the premises, at the front door of the main office building of the Passaic Worsted Spinning Company, on Eighth Street, Passaic, New Jersey, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on Tuesday, the 10th day of December, 1918, 4,236 shares of stock of the par value of $100 each of the Passaic Worsted Spinning Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey.

The HEYDEN CHEMICAL WORKS

GARFIELD, N. J.

The Entire Outstanding Capital Stock of Heyden Chemical Works (Manufacturers of Chemicals and Drugs). 747 Shares, Out of 750 Shares (3 Shares Treasury Stock), par value $200 per Share.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. MITCHELL PALMER, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public sale, at the door of the Main Office of Heyden Chemical Works, at Garfield, New Jersey, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 11th day of December, 1918, the entire outstanding Capital stock, consisting of 747 shares of the par value of $200 per share, of Heyden Chemical Works, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey.

Full description of and information concerning the above properties, the terms and conditions of inspection and sale, may be obtained by application to JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF SALES, 110 West 42d Street, New York City

A. MITCHELL PALMER

Alien Property Custodian

ELECTION AMAZES AMERICANS IN PARIS

Think Result Cannot Fail to Weaken President's Influence in Allied Councils.

WAR FEVER SURPRISES, TOO

Observers Fresh from United States Find Tone of Public Opinion Far More Moderate.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Early comment based on the most meagre reports of the election results in the United States appearing in the morning papers and indicating Republican success reflected almost universal disappointment among Americans here. The widespread belief had been that the American voters would not take any chances of weakening American influence at the present delicate stage of transition from war to peace.

"We must always remember, however," said one oldtimer, "that there are more Republicans than Democrats in America. It is hard for Democrats to win except when the Republican Party is split. That is one reason for the result, but it will be difficult to explain to Europe in view of President Wilson's appeal to the country for support and the counterattack by the Republicans under Roosevelt's leadership. President Wilson's influence cannot fail to be temporarily weakened in the allied councils."

Among the explanations of the result was that America was so surcharged with the war spirit that the people were unsympathetic with Wilson's negotiations with Berlin. Recent arrivals from America report the war feeling running higher there than in Europe, and express surprise at not finding the same kind of white heat existing here. One editor famous for his strong pro-war editorials and now seeing Europe for the first time since the war began expressed surprise at the contrast, and his views have become much more moderate.

Indeed, I know of no responsible American outside of our fighting men at the front—most of whom not only want to go to Berlin, but want to hurry up about it and finish the whole job by Christmas—who is in full accord with the "On to Berlin" spirit said to prevail in America.

One well-informed American who is prominently identified with activities here said:

"The United States has been able to render the service she has in this war because of her capacity for being in dead earnest about anything she undertakes. Something like obsession is needed to wage war successfully. You can't be academic or philosophical about it. But a time must shortly come when American public opinion must turn to new phases. In order that it may be helpful opinion it must be an informed and honest opinion. There must be an open forum for discussion in terms of reason without fear, lest every expression in tones of moderation be tagged as pro-Germanism.

"With Germany's unconditional surrender thoroughly guaranteed, new questions will arise to the solution of which the United States can make greater contributions than any other country. If in 1871 Germany had had such an associate standing in the same relationship as we do now to the European Allies she might have avoided the excesses which led to the present war and her own undoing and destruction.

"The hour has not yet arrived for relaxation or, perhaps, even for moderation, but there should be no atmosphere of mental servitude in which free and frank discussion will be penalized. Without such discussion public opinion cannot be properly prepared for the part America should play in the vast readjustment through which Europe must pass if the goal of enduring peace is to be reached.

NEWS CENSORSHIP ABANDONED SOON

Creel to So Recommend to President—Committee's Domestic Activities End Dec. 1.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Abandonment of all censorship on news, including withdrawal of the voluntary censorship request under which American newspapers have been operating since the United States entered the war, will be recommended to President Wilson soon by George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information.

Mr. Creel also said tonight that the domestic activities of the committee would be discontinued the last of this month. This was taken to include publication of the official bulletin and the dissemination of news from the various Government departments. Work of the foreign division will be continued for a time at least.

MASARYK HEADS REPUBLIC.

Elected as First Czech President, He Will Soon Leave for Prague.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Professor T. G. Masaryk, Chairman of the Czecho-slovak National Council, was notified through the State Department today of his election as President of the Czecho-slovak Republic, and was urged to come to Prague, Bohemia, which will be the capital of the new republic, as soon as possible, on account of the political situation there. Professor Masaryk will leave Washington as soon as arrangements can be made for his departure.

At the office of the National Council it was said that the call for his early presence at Prague was probably due to the influence he would have in checking any tendency toward Bolshevism and to the value of his counsel in financing the needs of the new State.

Professor Masaryk's election was held at Geneva, Switzerland, by delegates which represented all the political parties in Bohemia, eight in number.

SOLDIERS IN A PEACE RIOT.

With Sailors They Took Possession of Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 11.—Riotous scenes attended the celebration of peace here tonight. Thousands of soldiers and sailors from the embarkation camps in and near here took possession of the city, wrecking street cars, raiding restaurants, breaking plate glass windows, and building bonfires in the streets from smashed delivery wagons and other wreckage. No casualties were reported.

The city's street car service was demoralized by the celebration, the soldiers and sailors taking charge of the cars after driving away the crews. Alleged unreasonable prices for food were said to have been responsible for the raids on restaurants. Foodstuffs were carried off and considerable property damaged. Civil and military police were unable to check the mobs, but finally the riotous celebration spent its force.

38 GERMANS ARE SENT TO INTERNMENT CAMPS

Emperor Franz Josef's Former Private Secretary in Party Off for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

While New York's great celebration of the signing of the armistice was at its height yesterday thirty-eight German subjects, all of whom have been adjudged "dangerous enemy aliens," left the Pennsylvania Station for the internment camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. The aliens had been mobilized in the Tombs, where at 10 o'clock yesterday morning they were turned over to Lieutenant Philip B. Birmingham of the 22d Infantry from Governors Island, who commands the guard which has them in charge.

Included among the aliens was Guido Steer, at one time private secretary to the late Emperor Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary. Steer was arrested at the same time as Julius Pirnitzer, the former enemy alien head of the Transatlantic Trust Company. Pirnitzer was also a member of the party that started South. With him were Fritz Otto Braun, Gustav Stahl, Augen Wull, also known as Wilhelm Braun, Karl Miller, otherwise Theodor Wriss, C. R. Chatilon, Carl Fahrenholz, Max Schmidt, Rudolph Neumann, Christian Schroeder, Johann Hoza, Hermann Weitzell, Reinhold Wurm, Otto Fritsche, Johann Pinchernelle, Karl Helmstadt, Ludwig Sachs. Dr. Robert Pabst, Hermann Seebohm, and Arthur F. F. Mothwurf. En route twenty-eight other enemy aliens were to be picked up by Lieutenant Birmingham, twenty-one of them at Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Dr. Pabst, Mothwurf, and Seebohm are former German officials of the American branch of the Bayer Company. Gustav Stahl is the German who swore in the latter part of 1915 that he saw guns mounted on the Lusitania, a statement that was proven to be false.

The five Russians who were convicted two weeks ago of sedition, and three of whom were sentenced by Judge Henry D. Clayton to serve maximum terms of twenty years in Federal prison, were granted a stay of sentence by the Supreme Court in Washington yesterday pending an appeal from the District Court of New York. Bail in each case was fixed at $10 000. The prisoners were convicted of circulating pamphlets in which they attacked the President and the Government, and upheld the Trotsky-Lenine Government in Russia. The trial of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, the Sinn Fein agitator, for having entered into a conspiracy to obstruct the draft law, was called before Judge Cushman yesterday. O'Leary is ill of Spanish influenza in the prison ward at Bellevue and the case was postponed to Dec. 5.

Eastland Claimants Lose Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Hundreds of claimants lost their fight today to obtain damages for the death of relatives in the steamer Eastland disaster at Chicago three years ago, in which 812 persons lost their lives. The Supreme Court refused to disturb Federal court decrees holding that the Great Lakes Towing Company had a preferred claim for holding the vessel.

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Try it and Be Convinced.

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN
NOVEMBER 11 to 18 NOVEMBER 11 to 18

This is one of a series of seven announcements, each prepared by one of the seven great organizations that are coming before the American people this week in a United Appeal for $170,500,000—which sum has been approved by the U. S. Government

With Victory Won, We Must Safeguard Our Women Workers Through The Long Months of Demobilization

By MRS. LEWIS H. LAPHAM

Why fifteen million dollars for the Y. W. C. A.?

Ask your daughter if she is working in or near a military cantonment, in a munitions factory or if she is in France as a nurse, a canteen or social worker. She will know.

The war work of the Y. W. C. A. stands for just what the Y. W. C. A. has always stood for—welfare of women and girls. This means looking after girls and women of all ages, of all classes and all professions.

Last year the Government asked the Y. W. C. A. as an organization with fifty years' experienceinhousing and working with women, to go into military camps and provide some way of caring for the women who flocked to camp to see their men. The request came through the commanding officer at Plattsburg.

Since then eighty-five Y. W. C. A. Hostess Houses for Army and Navy have been built, each at the request of the commanding officer of the post, twenty are under the process of construction, as many more are being arranged for, and still the requests pour in to the War Work Council at the rate of one or two a day. Thirteen of these houses are for colored women.

Hostess Houses accommodate from 500 to 5,000. They have large rest and reading rooms where mothers, wives and sweethearts may meet their men. They have large cafeterias when the camp is out from town so that families may eat there together. They have emergency rooms where mothers who are expecting a call to the bedside of a dying son may stay at night. The duties of a hostess range from fixing flowers for a birthday party, planning and arranging a wedding, to making preparations for a burial. During the influenza epidemic Hostess Houses in camps were turned into sleeping places for mothers who were sent for. They were a refuge during the first few hours of grief when a mothe found that she had arrived too late.

Last year the French Government requested that the American Y. W. C. A. come to France to start social and welfare work in munitions factories. A group of able women were sent over to see what could be done. There are now 115 secretaries in France.

Women working in munitions had no recreation. They lived in uncomfortable barracks. The Y. W. C. A. was given a large building and a Foyer des Alliees opened. The women went there during the two hour luncheon period to listen to music or entertainments of the best artists and comedians in France. They were served chocolate, tea, coffee and sandwiches. They could read the latest magazines or write letters. Five hundred sheets of letter paper and envelopes were handed out in half an hour at the first Foyer.

The sixteen large munitions factories in France now have Foyers. In several cities there are three such club houses, one accommodating 1,500 women in the auditorium, 600 in the terrace cafeteria and 500 in the reading rooms; the other buildings, 1,000 each. One Foyer was opened last Summer at the request of the Ministry of War for the 17,000 girls working in the war office.

Five recreation fields were opened last Summer each with basket and volley ball fields, tennis courts, baseball diamonds and picnic grounds big enough to accommodate 5000 or more girls. Indoor gymnasiums are being opened in Paris and in the larger cities for the Winter. Office and factory workers, munitions workers, Red Cross workers, canteen workers and social workers use these recreation centers.

These must be continued. Frenchwomen cannot leave industry and go back to their homes when peace is declared. Their homes have been destroyed, their husbands killed. They must support themselves.

American Signal Corps girls are managing the switch boards in France. The Blue Triangle cares for their welfare. They are billeted with the Y. W. C. A. in New York before leaving. They are cared for in hotels and houses opened and run by the Y. W. C. A. in France. Wherever they go a Y. W. C. A. secretary goes to plan their recreation and social life. Six girls operated the lines in the front-line trenches during the St. Mihiel advance. That means that a Y. W. C. A. hostess was there to arrange relaxation and make their dug out comfortable. When the war is over, Signal Corps girls will have to stay in France as long as the army stays. As long as the Signal Corps girls stay the Y. W. C. A. will have to stay to take care of them.

Y.W.C.A.

It is the same with American women. Hotel Petrograd was opened in Paris not quite a year ago. It is a Y. W. C. A. Hotel for American war workers. Women are billeted there until they are ordered to the front. They spend their furloughs there. The hotel cannot accommodate the women and an annex is being opened. Four other Hostess Houses are operated in France. Women stop at these houses while waiting to return to this country. Hotels will be needed during the reconstruction period more than ever. When women are restless and homesick for the United States an American hotel and an American-cooked dinner will make waiting easier.

English W. A. A. C's, 5000 of them, are working with the American Army. The American Y. W. C. A. cares for their recreation. Clerical work will not be finished with the signing of a peace declaration. Barbed wire will not be rolled up. These women soldiers will have a lot of work to do, just as the army will have much cleaning and straightening-up work. Reconstruction of villages may fall to them. The Blue Triangle hut will help to keep them contented and interested in the less thrilling part of the war. Sixteen Blue Triangle huts are maintained for nurses at as many Base Hospitals.

When our Government opened twenty-two huge munitions cantonments last Summer the Y. W. C. A. was requested to go into them and also into privately owned plants and open War Service Industrial Clubs. There are now 2,000,000 women in manufacturing industries. With the large influx of women workers to towns unprepared to receive them housing became a problem.

The Y. W. C. A. bought, leased and built houses in industrial communities, opened board and room registries, and demonstrated the practicability of their housing ideas to the Government by building model dormitories.

War Service Industrial Clubs were built or started in buildings put up by the Government and presented to the Y. W. C. A. for that purpose. In some there are cafeterias. In all there are big recreation halls for gymnastic classes, wig-wag drills or entertainments. Red Cross classes are held, also classes in French, stenography, book-keeping or any other subject which a dozen girls want to take. Social affairs are planned. In many cases the factories are cut off from the outside world. The Y. W. C. A. worker must see that the girls are kept happy and physically fit or the out-put of the factory will be affected. When munitions are needed no longer factories will return to making automobiles and other peace-time luxuries. The women will keep on.

Twenty-five international institutions for foreign-born women have served the same purpose in providing recreation and in directing patriotic impulses and explaining the war for these women as club centers have for American girls and women.

In Washington 65,000 girls are working in Government offices. The Y. W. C. A. has taken a country club outside of the city where the girls may go for out-of-door sports, for picnics and parties. Dinner is served there in the evening. Two large vacation houses have been opened, one at Silver Springs, Md., and one in Georgetown, where girls may live, spend week-ends or vacations.

A transient hotel is being built just opposite the station so that the girl coming into Washington to work will not have to walk the streets or sleep in the station, as many have been forced to do. Comfortable living quarters and recreation must be provided to prevent a labor turn-over which will seriously hamper Government work. It has been estimated that these girls will be kept in Washington for necessary business for seven years after peace is declared.

Last year the Y. W. C. A. asked for $4,000,000 for war work. The nation responded with $5,000,000. This year the request is for $15,000,000—their share of the United War Work Fund of $170,500,000. The budget was fixed on a war basis. Reconstruction days will demand perhaps a larger budget. The money may provide decent living quarters for your daughter in France. It will keep your wife contented in a Government office or munitions factory. Every cent will be spent for the welfare of women and girls. Yet the Y. W. C. A. asks only for $15,000,000.

'HOME AGAIN,' AFTER J. WHITCOMB RILEY

Old-Fashioned Rural Comedy Written Round People from the Hoosier Poet.

BY ROBERT McLAUGHLIN

'Orphant Annie,' 'The Raggedy Man,' and Other Familiar Folk of Poem and Story.

HOME AGAIN, a comedy in four acts, by Robert McLaughlin, based upon the poems of James Whitcomb Riley. At the Playhouse.

Jap Miller.....Charles Dow Clark
Squire Hawkins.....Scott Cooper
Jim Johnson.....Henry Duffy
Jeff Thompson.....Erville Alderson
Patience Thompson.....Antoinette Walker
The Raggedy Man.....Tim Murphy
"Doc" Townsend.....Maclyn Arbuckle
Orphant Annie.....Madeline Delmar
Abner Cover.....James Donlan
Violet Thompson.....Frances Lapsley
Bud Thompson.....Jerry Herman
Philiper Flash.....Harry Rudding
"Doc" Sifers.....Forrest Robinson
"Eck" Skinner.....James Billings
'Lizabeth Ann.....Shirley De Mc
Ma Townsend.....Helen Pingree
Aunt Mary.....Marie Taylor

It was no doubt inevitable that the folk poems and stories of James Whitcomb Riley should find their way to the stage. And it was equally inevitable that they should there take the form of old-fashioned rural melodrama. In "Home Again," which William A. Brady presented last night at the Playhouse, the heavy father treads the stage again, bent on marrying his charming daughter to the "comedy" rich man's son. There is the familiar country Judge, the Sheriff, and most of the other stock characters. But Mr. McLaughlin's play has a touch of novelty in the fact that, incidentally, his characters bear the names and bring at least an echo of the atmosphere of the Hoosier poet.

"Orphant Annie" recites her familiar poem to two children and develops into part heroine of the story. She is daughter of "The Raggedy Man," and, like her father, is beset by a passion for the open road. So she runs away with Jim Johnson, a young poet, who is son of Benj. Johnson of Boone, (who, as it appears, is author of poems more commonly attributed to Mr. Riley, several of which his son recites.) The two couples of young folk run away and join the patent medicine show of "Doc" Townsend at his camp by "The Old Swimmin' Hole." "Doc" Sifers rescues the elopers from the clutches of the law and, a year later, "Out to Old Aunt Mary's," this tangled web of plot is satisfactorily unraveled.

Tim Murphy is the Raggedy Man. In his first scene, in which he appears as a vagabond poet, flown with grandiloquent insolence borrowed from the best poets, and with very bad whisky, he creates a really amusing character. His sub equent scene of pathos, in which he explains how he happened to desert Little Orphant Annie at her birth, lapses into the traditions of rural melodrama. As Annie, Madeline Delmar presents a picture of distressed childhood which is all too real and compelling.

The honors of the evening went to Maclyn Arbuckle as the patent medicine doctor who vends camouflaged whisky by the aid of a minstrel show. The character has all the flavor of a study from life and Mr. Arbuckle invests it with robust unction and a very hearty spirit of comedy.

CLEMENCEAU FANTASY AT FRENCH THEATRE

Statesman's "Le Voile du Bonheur" a Little Dramatic Gem—Play by Anatole France.

CRAINQUEBILLE, a play in three tableaux, by Anatole France. LE VOILE DU BONHEUR, a fantasy in one act, by Georges Clemenceau. At the Theatre du Vieux Colombier.

CRAINQUEBILLE.

Crainquebille.....Louis Jouvet
Le Marchand de Marrons.....Romain Bouquet
Le Président Bourriche.....Jacques Copeau
Maître Lemire.....Jean Sarment
Le Docteur David Mathieu.....Robert Bognort
Aubanec.....Henri Dhurtal
L'Agent 64.....Robert Casa
Lemitte.....Lucien Weber
Le Camelot.....Marcel Millet
L'Agent 121.....Marcel Millet
Le Marchand de Vin.....Robert Casa
Le Chanteur.....Lucien Weber
Mme. Bayard.....Jane Lory
Mme. Laure.....Valentine Tessier
La Sourisse.....Renee Bouquet

LE VOILE DU BONHEUR.

Tchang-I.....Charles Dullin
Tou-Four.....Henri Dhurtal
Wen-Sieou.....Renee Bouquet
Li-Kiang.....Marcel Millet
Tchao.....Romain Bouquet
Li-Lao.....Robert Bogort
Si Tchun.....Susanne Bing

Finally, last night M. Copeau's French company at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier broke the rather dispassionate choice of plays that were so far presented this season. It was a double bill—one play by the assuredly most powerful living genius of France, Anatole France, the other by the greatest French statesman, Georges Clemenceau.

Anatole France's "Crainquebille" has the smell of the misère of the poor people about it. One of those harmless street vendors, his heart is that of a child. For daring to contradict an honorable officer of the law he is sentenced to jail. But what is much to the point is a figure familiar in his neighborhood before, beloved and respected by every one, he is now considered an outcast. The man who was in jail deserves no salute, no credit, no justice. There remains only one place for him—the Seine. But the primitive, dynamic cheerfulness and camaraderie of La Souris makes the old man accept his lot with a shrugging of his shoulders. After all, he finds some one who will divide her supper with him—they are brothers in arms.

The pathetic and yet so radically innocent character of Crainquebille found in Louis Jouvet a distinctly fine and subtle interpreter. He added, to be true, somewhat more humor to the characterization than Anatole France originally had in mind, but it was not out of place. One feels that such a miserable, homeless vagrant as Crainquebille is, must have a sense of dolorous humor, to be at all able to keep his head up. Regretable it is, however, that not more pains had been taken in preparing a better and suitable La Souris. Years ago the present reviewer saw on the stage of a little theatre in Philadelphia Mlle. Marie Baer in this rôle, and he holds an image of a La Souris who is much more true to what she means, who embodies loving and sacrificing and grateful womanhood intenser, to a point almost poetic.

It undoubtedly will prove a surprise to the great majority of the American theatregoer and littérateur to hear that Georges Clemenceau is a poet as great as he is a statesman. "Le Voile du Bonheur," presented for the first time in America, is a jewel, rare and exquisite, for it holds within it that unique and magnificent blend of eternal truth and perfect beauty. Tchang-I, the blind mandarin, is the symbol of all real truthseekers, who return to their blindness after they have seen life in its true colors. Blind, he takes the flatteries of his friends and wife and servants as true. Seeing, he finds that his wife is unfaithful to him, that his friends sell him, that he whose benefactor he is rejects him. The choice is before him—he returns to blindness. He forgives everything and returns to the lie that is truth, to the darkness that is light.

It is unquestionable that the success of "La Voile du Bonheur" was greatly due to the excellent acting of M. Charles Dullin. Not since his appearance as Smerdyakov has he roused to such an emotional storm of applause as he did last evening. Endowed with a keen sense of catastrophe and a vast resourcefulness of psychological outbursts he succeeded to crystallize in his acting the very thought of the poet.

Mme. Suzanne Bing again thrilled the audience by her simple, natural appearance.

The mis-en-scene, being Oriental in character, approached somewhat nearer the ideals that M. Copeau's art stands for. It is a combination of color and simple gorgeousness that amounts to harmony.

Appropriate to the day, M. Copeau, in a short address, introduced the work of M. Clemenceau to the American public. He greeted the great man as a statesman and poet of France, who, as M. Copeau expressed it, had he been present, would not have asked applause for his play, but a salute for France.

ALFRED CORTOT PLAYS.

Parisian Pianist Is Virile and Brilliant, but Too Often Hard.

Alfred Cortot, the Parisian pianist, thundered loudly in the index at his first recital in Aeolian Hall, yesterday afternoon. As the little De Pachmann was a pianissimist, so Cortot might be called a fortissimist. He is virile. He is brilliant. And he is too often as hard as nails. In Liszt these qualities are potent factors, in Chopin they but represent a certain side; not the poetic one. Graceful in style, Cortot's version of Chopin's E flat Polonaise, with the peaceful introduction, seemed too orchestral, especially as it was without orchestral accompaniment. The playing of the Preludes of Chopin, the two dozen in Opus 28, was a hazardous, undertaking for an artist whose method is so Gallic, so academic. Of the Polish composer's spirit there was little trace; that evanescent, above all, kaleidoscopic coloring, and tenderness, and emotional richness. With the more Parisian salon numbers he was successful. The preludes in D, A major, F sharp minor, C sharp minor, B flat minor, were fluently given; the great D minor prelude, the last, lacked powerful rhythmic undertow. It is a sea piece M. Cortot has affixed as a motto: "Du Sang, de la Volupté, de la Mort," the title is that of a dramatic and equisite book by Maurice Barrès.

The pianist was tumultuous, yet his phrasing was short-breathed. The prelude in C sharp minor, Opus 45, was not included in the list. Few pianists in the past, comparatively speaking, have presented these preludes at a sitting. Probably Annette Essipowa was the first, in 1876. Since then Arthur Friedheim, Jadowsky, De Pachmann, and others. Atmosphere was missing in the Cortot interpretation, yet they abounded in rhythmic vitality.

But he has muscles of steel, and his touch at times was as pointed as an icepick. With the Debussy group he was happier in his treatment, and also in the Etude-Valse by Saint-Saëns and the dashing Spanish Malaguena by Albeniz. A transcription from an old Concerto di Camera, originally for strings, by Cortot himself, was interesting. In the Preludium he evoked from his sonorous instrument astounding harmonic masses of tone. He received an ovation after Liszt's Second Rhapsody. He deserved it.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY and 50th St. Evgs. at 8:00.
Special Victory Matinee Today at 2
SMOKING RESUMED AT THE WINTER GARDEN
32nd WEEK IN NEW YORK.
AL JOLSON
And Incomparable Company of 150 in
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ROOF CENTURY THEATRE AT 11:30.
CENTURY GROVE MIDNIGHT REVUE
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS 'N' EVERYTHING
Smile with Lovely MOLLIE KING.

SHUBERT Th., 44th, W. of B'y. Thurs. Eve. at 8:30
WINTHROP AMES PRESENTS
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SEQUEL TO THE BLUE BIRD
By MAURICE MAETERLINCK
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

SPECIAL VICTORY MATINEE TODAY AND EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
Greatest Musical Hit In Years!
LITTLE SIMPLICITY
AT THE ASTOR THEATRE
"DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL PLAY, FULL OF HEART INTEREST AND YOUTH AND BEAUTY."
—Wesley Tanner, American.
SPECIAL VICTORY MATINEE TODAY AND EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Every Day This Week
SPECIAL VICTORY MATINEE TODAY AND EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
SOME TIME with ED. WYNN
MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE
SPECIAL VICTORY MATINEE TODAY AND EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.

48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
The BIG CHANCE
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ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
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REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
Marjorie Rambeau
In "WHERE POPPIES BLOOM."

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
LOUIS MANN & SAM BERNARD
IN FRIENDLY ENEMIES

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
Refreshingly new; it Sparkles.
TEA FOR 3
If you buy in advance choice seats for all performances may be had at the box office.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
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Oscar Wilde's Greatest Comedy
AN IDEAL HUSBAND
Julia Arthur—Wilton Lackaye
Norman Trevor—Cyril Harcourt

Loew's 7th Av. at 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. Today, 25c & 50c.
"OH, BOY!" with Anna Wheaton and Mark Carroll.

Shubert-Riviera B'way & 97th. Eve. 8:15. Matinee Today, 2:15.
Highest Price Orch. Seats, $1. Evgs.
Guy Bates Post in THE Masquerader

PLAYHOUSE West 48th. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
ANOTHER "WAY DOWN EAST"
A HIT AS HUGE AS "THE OLD HOMESTEAD"
William A. Brady Presents
James Whitcomb Riley's
HOME AGAIN
A Comedy by Robert McLaughlin.
Written from the Folk-Poems and Stories of the Hoosier Poet, with
The Young, The Old, The Old-Young and The Young-Old—ALL NEW YORK WILL SEE THIS GENUINELY APPEALING PLAY.

CENTRAL Thea., B'way & 47th. Bryant 17. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Every Day This Week
SPECIAL VICTORY MATINEE TODAY AND EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
ALICE BRADY
Returned to the Spoken Stage In
FOREVER AFTER
SPECIAL VICTORY MATINEE TODAY AND EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.

The Sensation Of Today!
THE LONG DASH
AT THE 39TH ST. THEATRE
ROBERT EDESON—HENRY E. DIXEY.
"STIRRING MELODRAMA. ONE LONG SUCCESSION OF THRILLS."
—Alan Dale, American.
MATINEE TOMORROW

BOOTH 45th, West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
Care Kummer's New Comedy
BE CALM CAMILLA
"Is best performance and brightest play in town."—Tribune.

SPECIAL: AFTERNOONS THURS. & FRI. at 3.
ISADORA DUNCAN DANCERS AND GEORGE COPELAND PIANIST
PRICES $2.50 TO 50c.

44TH ST. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats., Tom'w & Sat., 2:15.
ROBERT B. MANTELL IN RICHELIEU
Prices 25c, 50c, $1.00, $1.50. Boxes $2.00.

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
BERTHA KALICH | A. E. ANSON, CHRYSTAL HERNE, LEE BAKER, ALBERT BRUNING | THE RIDDLE: WOMAN

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
WM. COLLIER
in "NOTHING BUT LIES"

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. (Pop.), 2:30.
A STITCH IN TIME | Happy Pair —with— | IRENE FENWICK

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers
The UNKNOWN PURPLE
With RICHARD BENNETT.

BROADHURST 44th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
NORA BAYES | LADIES FIRST
In a New Musical Play.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
JOHN D. WILLIAMS Presents
"COMPLETE SUCCESS."—World.
H. B. Warner in Sleeping Partners | with Irene Bordoni

JOHN BARRYMORE in TOLSTOI'S "REDEMPTION"
PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Bry. 40. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St.
NEWMAN Travel Talks
Color Views Motion Pictures
Sunday Eve., 8:30. Monday Mat., 3
"PARIS 1918"
PRICES: Evgs. 50c to $1.50. Mats. 25c to $1.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
NEWMAN Traveltalks
Five Wednesdays—Mat., 4; Eve'g, 8:15
COLOR VIEWS & MOTION PICTURES
PARIS, 1918 ..... Nov. 13
WARTIME FRANCE ..... Nov. 20
WARTIME ITALY ..... Nov. 27
LONDON, 1918 ..... Dec. 4
WARTIME ENGLAND ..... Dec. 11
Tickets Now on Sale, 25c. to $1.50
Brooklyn Institute Box Office.

"STANDARD FOR FORTY YEARS"
McBride's
THEATRE TICKET OFFICES
Subscription seats at box office prices for Metropolitan Opera House.
UPTOWN 1497 Broadway | DOWNTOWN 71 Broadway

RULLMAN'S
(Established 1842)
Theatre Ticket Offices
Metropolitan Opera Subscriptions
At Box Office Prices
130 West 42d St. | 111 Broadway.

PARK Theatre, Columbus Circle and 59th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15.
Society of American Singers. Opera Comique.
3 Gilbert & Sullivan Comic Operas
TONIGHT and Saturday MIKADO
Wed. and Fri. Nights PIRATES OF PENZANCE
Thursday Night and Saturday Matinee PINAFORE

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th West of B'way. Evgs. 8:15.
Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday 2:15.
DAVID WARFIELD
In "THE AUCTIONEER"
Prices 25c to $1.50. Wed. Mat. 25c to $1. Always 500 Orch. Seats at $1.

DANCING ST. NICHOLAS RINK 66th St., nr. Broadway
CARNIVAL 2 P. M. to Midnight
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. | Popular Prices.
GOLDEN CROOK with Billy Arlington.

Madison Square Garden
33rd Annual Exhibition
TO-DAY
Military and Mounted Police Day
ADMISSION $1.00
Box Office Phone 4540 Madison Square.
Gross Receipts To United War Work Campaign Fund
EVERYTHING AT THE Hippodrome
Matinee Today, Best Seats (Except Boxes) $1.00 Evgs. at 8:15

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Mat. Daily, 25c-$1
EDDIE FOY and The Younger Foys
Mlle. PAULE CLERGET
BEATRICE HERFORD
BESSIE CLAYTON and The Cansinos.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE 96th St. & Way and 96th St.
"AN AMERICAN ACE"
BELLE BAKER, 2d Week
Mr. & Mrs. Jas. Barry
Dunbar's Grenadier Girls.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Eve. at 8:15
Jubilee Peace Matinee Tom'w
In the Whole History of the World There Never Has Been a Time When Joy and Light-Heartedness Should Prevail to a Greater Extent Than Now.
ALL THAT IS JOYOUS AND LIGHT-HEARTED, ALL THAT IS GAY AND LAUGHABLE IS GUARANTEED IN KLAW & ERLANGER'S TIMELY MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH.
THE GIRL BEHIND THE GUN
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Open All Year. Phone Bryant 240.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
CYRIL MAUDE in C. Haddon Chambers' Comedy Masterpiece | THE SAVING GRACE

BELASCO West 44 St. Eves. 8:20 Mats. Thur. & Sat., 2:20.
TONIGHT AT 8:15 SHARP.
FRANCES STARR
in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO presents
DADDIES

COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE
West 42d St. Nights 8:30. Mats. 2:20.
VICTORY MATINEE TODAY AND EVERY DAY THIS WEEK
THREE FACES EAST
Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written.
Hundreds Turned Away At Every Performance

GLOBE B'way & 46 St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.
JULIA SANDERSON-JOSEPH CAWTHORN
SAM HARDY and DOYLE & DIXON
in "THE CANARY."

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
3 WISE FOOLS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15.
The Rainbow Division of Musical Comedies
GLORIANNA with ELEANOR PAINTER
"Best Dancing Show on the Boards."—Eve. World

Henry Miller's Theatre 129 W. 43d St.
SEAT SALE NOW—Mats. THURS. & SAT.
BEGINNING SATURDAY EVE. NOV. 16
HENRY MILLER, RUTH CHATTERTON in "Daddy Long-Legs"

VANDERBILT West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
Mr. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in "THE MATINEE HERO."

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Bryant 392. Pop. Mat. Tm'w 2:30.
The Saucy Star and Gayest Music Play.
MITZI in "HEAD OVER HEELS."

LIGHTNIN'
GAIETY, Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed & Sat., 2:30

GREENWICH Village Theatre 7th Av. & 4th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
The Better 'Ole
Moves NEXT MONDAY to Cort Theatre

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:30 | LAST WEEK
John Cort's Musical Comedy Triumph
FIDDLERS THREE

STANDARD B'way, 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. Today & Thurs. 25-50c
LEON GORDON in "Watch Your Neighbor"

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed. Eve., at 8, Aida. Muzio, Homer; Crimi (new), Montesanto (new), Didur, d'Angelo, Cond., Moranzoni. Thurs. Eve., Eat 8:15, Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Howard; Carpi, Scotti. Cond., Papi. Fri. Eve., at 8, Forza del Destino. Ponselle (new), Gentle (new); Caruso, De Luca, Chalmers, Mardones. Cond., Papi. Sat. Mat., at 2. Tha's. Farrar, Braslau, Delaunois, Bsner; Diaz, Couzinou, Rothier. Cond., Monteux. Sat. Eve., at 8, (75c. to $3). Double Bill, Cavalleria Rusticana, Farrar, Perini; Althouse, Chalmers. Pagliacci. Muzio, Kingston, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni. Next Mon., at 8:15, Tosca. Farrar; Crimi, Scotti, Malatesta. Cond. Moranzoni.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
TONIGHT at 8, BUTTERFLY. Farrar, Fornia; Althouse, De Luca, Bada. Cond. Moranzoni.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AMY GRANT'S OPERA COURSE.
Stud. of the Metropolitan Series.
Hotel Plaza, Tues., 3:30. Tel. 40 Circle. Dec. 3d, Force of Destiny; Love of the Three Kings.

CELEBRATE THE —GREAT VICTORY AND HELP A GOOD CAUSE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night AT 8:15
BENEFIT 7 ALLIED WAR CHARITIES
GALA CONCERT ORGANIZED BY JOHN McCORMACK
"The Singing Prophet of Victory"
Associated with Mr. McCormack will be MAGGIE TEYTE
THE EMINENT SOPRANO and JACQUES THIBAUD
FRANCE'S GREATEST VIOLINIST
GOOD SEATS STILL AVAILABLE AT BOX OFFICE
500 GEN'L ADMISSIONS $1.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 18, at 3. Assisted by LA CROIX —PIANIST— AURORE. 50c to $1.50. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Princess Thea., W. 39 St., This Aft. at 3.
JULIA HENRY
Song Recital. Seats $2, $1, at Theatre.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 2:30.
RICHARD CZERWONKY
Violin Recital
Seats $1.50, $1, 75c, at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, Friday Ev., Nov. 15, at 8:15
LOTTA MADDEN
Song Recital. Seats $2 to 50c at Hall.

Aeolian Hall, TONIGHT, 8:15—1st Concert
N. Y. Chamber Music Soc.
of Piano, String and Wind Instruments.
Organization of Soloists, Carolyn Beebe, Dir.

French Theatre du Vieux Colombier 65 W. 35th Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
This Week: "Le Voile du Bonheur" Double Bill and "Crainquebille."
Best Seats 50c to $2. Saturday Night Popular Prices

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15
"AMERICA'S ANSWER" All Seats Reserved
"Miss America" & 7 0th. Big Acts. 25, 35, 50

OPERA SEATS.—Two choice orchestra seats, 5th row, centre aisle, Wednesday night; entire or half subscription. Rare chance. $8 a seat, including war tax. Telephone 6414 Riverside. Apt. 8A. First performance, Nov. 18.

MOTION PICTURES.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. 20-30-60c. Loges $1
"A ROMANCE OF THE AIR," with Lieut. Bert Hall & Edith Day.
RIVOLI ORCHESTRA.
Personal appearance Lieut. Hall Every ... if.

RIALTO Times Square 20-30-60c.
MARY ROLAND in "A Woman's Experience," Vincente Ballester.
RIALTO ORCHESTRA

A DRAMA OF TODAY
"SUSPICION"
and Charlie Chaplin in "Shoulder Arms"
BROADWAY THEATRE, At 41st Street
Continuous Noon to 11 P. M.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. 10, 20, 30.
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
"AMERICA'S ANSWER." Constance Talmadge in "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots."

STRAND "Little Women" Soloists, War Review. STRAND ORCH. B'way & 47th St.

PLAZA Madison Ave., at 59th St. J. Warren Kerrigan 'BURGLAR FOR A NIGHT'

81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
WM. S. HART in his Latest, "Border Wireless"
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

AMUSEMENTS.

—All For One, and One For All—
THE
ALLIED THEATRICAL MOTION PICTURE AND MUSIC TEAM
WILLIAM FOX, Chairman | GEORGE M. COHAN, Associate Chairman
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UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN
Y. M. C. A.—Y. W. C. A.—Nat'l Catholic War Council—Jewish Welfare Board—War Camp Community Service—American Library Association—Salvation Army
A SERIES OF STIRRING BENEFITS
Tickets for these events will be sold at box office prices at all ticket agencies and hotel stands. No war tax.

Metropolitan Opera House
TONIGHT at 8:15
SEATS NOW SELLING

GALA CONCERT
ORGANIZED BY THE "SINGING PROPHET OF VICTORY"
JOHN McCORMACK
Associated with Mr. McCormack will be
MAGGIE TEYTE The Eminent Soprano.
JACQUES THIBAUD
FRANCE'S GREATEST VIOLINIST.
Courtesy of Chas. L. Wagner-Loudon Charlton, D. F. Mcsweeney, and The Music League. SEATS ON SALE OPERA HOUSE BOX OFFICE. PRICES: $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $5.00.

Two Great War Relic Expositions
1st Field Artillery Armory, 68th St. & B'way, Manhattan. | 23d REGIMENT ARMORY, Bedford & Atlantic Aves., Brooklyn.
OPEN DAILY 2:30 to 11 P.M.
FOR EIGHT SUCCESSIVE DAYS
ADMISSION 50c, AT EITHER ARMORY
WAR TROPHIES FROM EUROPEAN BATTLEFIELDS GATHERED FOR THE U. S. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION. Huts and Detailed Exhibits showing how our boys are looked after by the above organizations—daily program features, band concerts, allied Army Costumes—Drills—Community Singers, Speakers—Pageants and Dances.
BELGIAN PAGEANT TONIGHT at the FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY.
An unusual musical and artistic event at 8 o'clock, with the appearance of Mr. Carlo Liten, Foremost Belgian Tragedian.
Daisy Jean, the famous Belgian Refugee, Court Musician to the Queen of Belgium, and her company of Belgian Refugees.
Miss Matilda Verba, soprano, characteristic national song singer, in costume.
Jean Collignon, the well-known baritone of L'Opera Flammande of Antwerp.
Mme. Emilie Pardon, pianist of the Conservatoire of Antwerp.
Mr. Francis Smith, large chorus of 250 people, in patriotic songs.
The 15th Coast Artillery Band, drill of the 5 squads in fighting equipment.
5 vaudeville acts—many other attractions in the afternoon and evening.
Under the Direction of Mr. Edgar Perera.

THESE EXHIBITIONS AFFORD EMPLOYERS OF LARGE FORCES AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE TICKETS IN LOTS FROM 500 TO 5,000 FOR THEIR EMPLOYEES AND IN THIS WAY DOING A PATRIOTIC SERVICE. PURCHASES OF THIS KIND CAN BE ARRANGED THROUGH ALLIED TEAM HEADQUARTERS.

Grand Central and Penn. Stations
Free Performance by Distinguished Stars.
ALL THIS WEEK (Nov. 11-18)
Daily Matinee at 1:30.
Every Night at 7:30.

GREEN ROOM CLUB CONTINUOUS REHEARSAL
Under the direction of the officers of the Club, Edwards Davis, Prompter; John Meehan, Call Boy; Jerome C. Jackson, Copyist; J. Frank Stephens, Angel.
Supers: Willard Bowman, Frederick Burt, Hugh A. D'Arch, Ralph Delmore, Harry Frankel, John L. Gorman, Howard Hall, Phil Lang, Walter Law, Rollo Lloyd, Langdon McCormick, Giorgio Majeroni, Sidney Olcott, Harry O. Stubbs, C. Jay Williams.
And the following Special Committee:
JOHN C. PEEBLES, CHAIRMAN

Jere Austin	John J. Dobson	Geo. W. Lewis
James Aubrey	George Fawcett	Victor Morley
E. Col't Albertson	Stanley Forde	Harry T. Morey
Tom Barry	Jos. R. Grismer	Edwin Markham
J. Stuart Blackton	Kempton Greene	Oliver Morosco
Frank Bacon	Harry A. Huguenot	Carl Mitchell
William A. Brady	Harry S. Hadfield	George Magowan
Hal Briggs	Sam H. Harris	Donald Mc Bride
Floyd Buckley	A. J. Herbert	James O'Neill
Herbert Corthell	Frank Heaney	George Pauncefort
George M. Cohan	Jos. Hunter	Frank Perusini
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Irvin S. Cobb	Egerton Hitchcock	Bernard Randall
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Wm. H. Crane	James Lackaye	Jos. Selman
Chester Devonde	Lester Lonergan	D. H. Turner
John Drew	Phil Lang	Harry O. Pettebone

POLO GROUNDS
Saturday Aft. Nov. 16, at 2 P. M.
PRICES $1 & $2

FOOTBALL
Princeton vs. Camp Upton
DRILLS OF PRINCETON AND CAMP UPTON SOLDIERS. MILITARY BAND CONCERTS AND THRILLING FOOTBALL.
Preceded by Great Sham Battle in the air of the Flying Squadron from the Mineola Aviation Field. The first time this has ever been presented.

HOTEL ASTOR SATURDAY NIGHT NOV. 16
STARTING AT 10 P. M.
TICKETS $10 A PERSON

THE VICTORY BALL
A gorgeous event that will overshadow any charity ball ever given. ARMY—NAVY—OPERATIC—THEATRICAL—MOTION PICTURE AND CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS ARE COLLABORATING TO MAKE THIS THE CROWNING EVENT OF THE DRIVE. TICKETS, $10 a Person.
PATRONESSES

Ethel Barrymore	Maxine Elliott	Florence Moore
Billie Burke	June Elvidge	Nazimova
Theda Bara	Gerekline Farrar	Mary Nash
Alice Brady	Pauline Frederick	Mabel Normand
Mildred Adams	Irene Fenwick	Eleanor Painter
Julia Arthur	Lola Fisher	Mary Pickford
Fay Bainter	Mary Garden	Marjorie Rambeau
Nora Bayes	Grace George	Florence Reed
Irene Bordoni	Evelyn Gosnell	Lillian Russell
Tave Bolge	Dorothy Green	Mary Ryan
Wilda Bennett	Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin	Julia Sanderson
Alexandra Carlisle	Violet Heming	Emily Stevens
Ruth Chatterton	Peggy Hyland	Norma Talmadge
Ina Claire	Alice Joyce	Laurette Taylor
Marguerite Clark	Bertha Kalich	Olive Thomas
Bessie Clayton	Annette Kellermann	Lenore Ulric
Miriam Cooper	Madge Kennedy	Charlotte Walker
Jane Cowl	Anna Luther	Frances White
Hazel Dawn	Julia Marlowe	Peggy Wood
Rosika Dolly	Mae Marsh	Clara Kimball Young
Yansci Dolly	Mitzi	

Chas. Harvey, Wm. Gibson, Jos. Humphreys and Associates will present a military concert and a

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
Saturday Night, Nov. 16th.
PRICES, $1.00, $2.00, $3.00, $5.00, $7.00 and $10.00.
SEATS ON SALE WED., NOV. 13th, at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN or ALL TICKET AGENCIES.

BOXING CARNIVAL
In which the stars of the pugilistic world will give the best they have. You remember the show they gave for the Red Cross. This record will be ourdone. The sporting committee in charge will donate the entire proceeds to the United War Work Campaign Fund.

BENNY LEONARD vs. JACK BRITTON	JOHNNY DUNDEE vs. JOE WELLING
JOE JEANNETTE vs. KID NORFOLK	JIM COFFEY vs. CLAY TURNER
FRANKIE CALLAHAN vs. BARNEY ADAIR	WILLIE JACKSON vs. EDDIE WALLACE
BENNIE VOLGAR vs. LEO JOHNSON	FRANKIE BURNS vs. K. O. EGGERS

OPERA TICKETS
Subscriptions Bought, Sold & Exchanged. Season or Alternate Performances. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, 1368 B'WAY & 38th St. Phone GREELEY 4190, 4190.

Aeolian Hall, Thursday, Nov. 21, at 3
DEBUT RECITAL—WALTER GREENE Baritone
Tickets, 75c. to $2. Mgt. Daniel Mayer. Weber Piano.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT
Commemorative of Peace—
THE LAMBS and THE FRIARS WILL JOIN HANDS IN A JUBILEE VICTORY
FROLIC-GAMBOL
Under the Personal Direction of SHEPHERD R. H. BURNSIDE and FRIAR ABBOT GEO. M. COHAN.
THIS WILL UNQUESTIONABLY BE THE GREATEST SHOW EVER GIVEN!

Raymond Hitchcock	Joe Weber
Al Jolson	Donald Brian
DeWolf Hopper	Leo Ditrichstein
Sam Bernard	Cyril Maude
Louis Mann	Will Rogers
William Collier	John Charles Thomas
Frank Tinney	Doyle & Dixon
Irving Berlin	Joe Cawthorn
Andrew Mack	Ed Wynn
James J. Corbett	Mitzi
Joe Laurora	Frank Bacon
Lew Fields	Eleanor Painter
The Friars and The Lambs will donate the entire proceeds to the United War Work Campaign Fund.	others to be announced.

AUCTION SALE
Today at 2 P. M.
LIBERTY THEA.
42d St., W. of B'way.
AUCTIONEERS:
Hon. Alfred E. Smith, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Hon. George W. Wickersham, Wm. Fellowes Morgan, Felix Warburg, Hon. George Gordon Battle, Raymond Hitchcock, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Miss Lillian Russell, Geo. M. Cohan, De Wolf Hopper, William Collier, Al Jolson, Joseph Cawthorn, Frank Tinney, Will Rogers, U. S. Marshal Thos. D. McCarthy.

AMUSEMENTS.

N. Y. SYMPHONY SOCIETY
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 14, at 3
Soloist MABEL GARRISON
Symphony, "Harold in Italy," Berlioz, Mozart, Kelley, Cesar Franck
Seats at Box Office. George Engles, Mgr.

AEOLIAN HALL THIS AFT. at 3, also SAT., NOV. 16, at 3. Two Recitals
LEO

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 12, 1918.

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DAILY & SUNDAY	$11.00	$6.00	$1.00
One week, 35c.			
DAILY only	9.00	4.50	.85
One week, 30c.			
SUNDAY only	3.00	1.75	.30
SUNDAY only, Canada	6.00	3.25	.55
FOREIGN RATES.			
DAILY & SUNDAY	$26.00	$13.30	$2.40
DAILY only	17.40	8.90	1.45
SUNDAY only	9.75	5.12	.80

Bleyer, Picture Section, $1.75; Magazine, $1.25.
THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 year, $3; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3. (foreign, $4.) Per Copy, 25c.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
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THE CONQUEST OF GERMANY.

The terms of the armistice imposed upon Germany and accepted through the signature of her plenipotentiaries fulfil that condition laid down by President WILSON in his note of Oct. 23 in which he informed the Imperial Government that the only armistice he could submit to the allied Governments for consideration "would be one which should leave the "United States and the Powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible."

The renewal of hostilities is made impossible by the immediate evacuation of Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg; by yielding over to allied occupation "the countries on the left bank of the Rhine," together with surrender to allied control of the crossings of the Rhine at Mayence, Coblenz and Cologne, including bridgeheads of thirty kilometer radius on the right or eastern bank of the river and the establishment of a neutral zone on that bank from thirty to forty kilometers in breadth and running from the frontier of Holland to the Swiss frontier. Vast quantities of heavy guns, field guns, machine guns, mine throwers, airplanes and bombing machines are surrendered. Moreover, something like one-half of Germany's navy, including 160 submarines, passes at once under control of the Allies to be disarmed and interned in neutral or allied ports, while all other German warships of every kind are to be completely disarmed, concentrated in German naval bases, and held under the control of the Allies and of the United States. The railways of Belgium, Luxemburg and of Alsace-Lorraine, with their equipment, are to be given up.

Accepting these conditions, Germany can fight no more. Great masses of the troops of her enemies will occupy broad belts of her territory, the passage of the Rhine will be closed to her, while her own troops must retire to points twenty miles east of the Rhine. As a guarantee of the good faith of her surrender, she puts herself in the power of the United States and of the Allies.

In the East, first of all she abandons the infamous treaties of Bucharest and of Brest-Litovsk. All German troops in Russia, Rumania, or Turkey are to be withdrawn and the agents and instruments of German propaganda and bedevilment in Russia must be recalled. The Baltic is opened to allied ships of war and provision is made that through Danzig or the Vistula supplies may be sent to the starving people of Poland and Russia. It is significant that this clause of the terms provides that freedom of transportation through the port of Danzig and the Vistula may be availed of "for any other purpose." It may be that the Associated Governments will be called upon to undertake in disturbed Russia other duties than those of relieving want. The Black Sea ports are likewise to be evacuated by Germany and she is to give up the Russian war fleet. While the blockade is to be maintained as respects Germany, all German restrictions upon the trade of neutrals are removed. Germany must give up all the prisoners she has taken, all the ships she has seized, but this is not reciprocal. German prisoners of war and German ships remain in allied custody.

"The war thus comes to an end," said President WILSON in his brief address to Congress after reading the terms of the armistice to it yesterday. It is a war ended by conquest, for Germany has been conquered. She knew that she was beaten when in August she found it necessary to forbid the publication of the daily official war reports of the Associated Governments telling the story of uninterrupted German reverses and retreats. Austria knew that the cause of the Central Powers was hopeless, that they were defeated, when in the middle of September she indicated her acceptance of President WILSON'S terms and begged for an opportunity to make known her state of mind to the Allies. Germany admitted it when she asked for terms. The war ends by a conquest of Germany effected by the armies of FOCH, by the blockading fleets of the Allies, and in a very real and important sense by the diplomacy of President WILSON, who demonstrated unmistakably to the German people that the Hohenzollern and the false and faithless men about him were the great obstacle to peace. When the Germans had come to a full realization of that truth, they deposed the Hohenzollern and peace came at once.

The forces that Germany provoked to war were resistless, unconquerable. The great armies which France with splendid courage sent forward to confront the enemy, the millions of troops Great Britain and her dominions poured forth to strengthen every front, the indomitable Italians, whose devotion to the cause has won unstinted praise, the Serbians, driven from their own land but never overcome, in the earlier months of the war great masses of Russians—all these the Central Powers had to meet. Japan performed a work of inestimable value in the Far East, her loyalty to the great cause has been abundantly demonstrated. And at the most critical period of the war, when the onrush of the Germans carried them so perilously near to Paris, the United States reinforced the wavering lines by those splendid fighting men whose work at Château-Thierry, in the Argonne, and at St. Mihiel has won for them the admiration of the world. Behind these forces in the field there was the indomitable spirit of the nations from which they came. Germany has been forced to learn the hard lesson of defeat, and it may be timely to say that henceforth any nation that, without just cause, begins a war will have to learn that same lesson. The world is sick of war, and he would be very unobserving, indeed, who would fail to note that the solid framework of the League of Nations has already been erected.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

WOODROW WILSON'S clear vision of the moral objects for which the nations took up arms against Germany and his power of stating them won for him very early acknowledged preeminence as the spokesman of the allied cause. His words have been an inspiration to the people of this country, to the peoples of the countries associated with us as belligerents.

The impartial judgment of history will accord to him a high place among the forces that have now prevailed over the false and outworn doctrine of autocratic government irresponsibly controlling vast military power. Whatever opinions of his action may have been formed or expressed because of the zeal and warmth of party interest or variance of view, we are confident that in this judgment all the people of this country will concur, a judgment already formed and accepted by the nations joined with us in the great struggle. Never in history did a great country pour forth its resources more unselfishly, with higher devotion to a great ideal, or take less thought about any material interests of its own. That was the position of the United States in the war, it has been kept steadily in view and many times expressed with eloquence and sincere conviction in the utterances of the President. He has been a great leader.

CLOSING THE EXCHANGES.

The closing of the exchanges upon the declaration of war was a measure of financial prudence to avoid disaster. The closing of them upon the ending of the war was to prevent an orgy of speculation, with profits taken at the expense of others, and unearned as much as the losses at the beginning of the war were undeserved. It was not consistent with a war of ideals that it should end with the making of undeserved gains. That will remain true for more than the day for which the exchanges were closed. For that reason there should be no regret if the closing were longer than for a single day, in order to allow a decent interval for sober thought comparable to the three days of grace allowed on some commercial maturities.

Not even the best informed business men can say in three days, or even months, how the problems of peace will work themselves out. The world is enmeshed in war contracts between both nations and individuals which cannot be carried out, and for which the day of liquidation has arrived suddenly, without opportunity for readjustments. There must be a new distribution of the raw materials of industry. There is worldwide distress to be relieved in a manner repugnant to profiteering. These considerations will rule through the immediate future, and on a longer view full settlement of war obligations may not be feasible for years. "It is harder to win peace than to win the war," said CLEMENCEAU on Saturday. A decent interval is desirable to allow this thought to sink into the minds of those thinking of dollars when the world, except Germany, has thought only of ideals for years of horrid nightmare.

There is no danger of loss in this interval. No one is under necessity of buying bonds or shares today. There is little danger of distress, for the banks can help those who might wish to relieve their necessities through sales. It is right that the ordinary course of business should be carried on, but it is a time to restrict speculation in the interest of sobriety of thought. The world task of making good the destruction caused by Germany begins with the ending of the destruction. "Stand to" and "carry on" should be the order of the near future for those whose sense of responsibility is not deadened by an impulse for profit.

THE MARSHAL OF VICTORY.

In this hour of noble memories, thanksgivings, and hopes, a great gratitude is paid freely to FERDINAND FOCH, whose genius co-ordinated and directed the military forces of the Allies and the United States to complete triumph. What thoughts flitted, consciously or subconsciously, through the chambers of his brain as he read in a clear and loud voice to the German delegates the rigid terms of the armistice?

The humiliations of the Franco-Prussian War, in which he was a subaltern, the agony of France in these more than four years, the desperate beating back of the invader, the turning of disaster into victory, the realization of the dream of nearly fifty years, the reintegration of France: these things must have been in his mind and heart. Did he think also of all the injustices and oppressions that the armies under his command have undone, of the freedom that they have brought about, of the reconstitutions and ameliorations in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Pacific that their victory insures? Did he think of the downfall of criminal or obsolete dynasties and theories of government, of the creation of a free world, and the liberation of the conquered as well as the security of the conquering peoples?

Remembering that in this shock of peoples, of forces almost incalculable and irresistible, every strength, resource, invention, the utmost subtleties of science, the collective wealth and energy of whole nations have been employed, that the nation whose God was Might confessed its impotence by this abject surrender, did he have time to think that till Time runs down this surrender and the Commander in Chief of the armies that forced it will be associated in the memory of mankind?

Probably not. Marshal FOCH is not a man to think of himself. He will be in the thought of the world until it ends.

FOR THE MEN WHO FOUGHT FOR US.

There is an aspect of the United War Work Campaign which no one can think of without putting a hand in purse or pocket with kindling emotion and recking not the amount given. Contributions to the Red Cross and similar funds were made from a love of humanity and a sense of duty. The American people would have experienced a feeling akin to shame if they had hesitated to respond. There was an inspiration about the appeal of the Red Cross that had something exalted in it. One thought of the white-robed sisterhood and their errand of mercy to all the peoples of the earth who were innocent sufferers in the war.

The appeal of the United War Work fund is strikingly different. It knocks at the heart; it evokes the feeling of pride in our soldiers; it makes them personal and individual to us, however great the number of them; it quickens the emotion of friendship; it stirs the spirit of helpfulness; and we are soon asking ourselves whether we can do enough to show our love, our esteem, and our pride in the men, so many of them mere boys in the first flush of manhood, who left our firesides and went out from our homes to fight for an ideal and to die for it, if need be. No decent and kindly American man or woman can think of this intimate and personal side of the United War Work Campaign without believing that the fund will be raised and exceeded, and vowing that the appeal shall not find them wanting, that they will give with full hands and a moisture in the eyes.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

France will not receive back the same Alsace-Lorraine which she was forced to give up, and the changes of a half century are mostly for the better. The patriotism of the citizenry of the provinces, which has endured into the second generation, has been tried in the fire and found purest metal. There will be profit rather than loss in the repatriation of the German colonists which will reduce the population temporarily. And the natural resources of the provinces are immensely greater. The war now ended was called a "raw material" war, and the subsoil wealth of the restored provinces was one of its prizes. The weapons driven into the heart of France were smelted from the ores of Alsace-Lorraine, with the conquered coal of the Lens district. Only between the Meuse and the Rhine are coal and iron found so close together as to be worked advantageously.

In 1795 France had all these deposits. In 1815 France lost half the coal. In 1871 France lost nearly all her coal and half her iron. In 1914 Germany struck for the other half of the iron. Germany's economic power rests upon these facts. She could not have prolonged the war without the 21,000,000 tons of ore mined annually in the provinces now returned. The ores of German Lorraine alone are estimated to be worth $2,000,000,000. Part of them were sold to the Wendel syndicate for $65,000,000 on the ground that they belonged to French citizens. Another portion was sold to the von Raumer syndicate for 50,000,000 marks, the State reserving the right of participation to the extent of 51 per cent.

All these were developed by Germany for herself, and they now fall to France without the destruction which has followed every German footstep in retreat. If the results of the war went no further, this alone would reduce Germany to a second rate nation in an economic sense, and to impotence in war.

SEPARATION IN GERMANY.

The proclamation of so many republics and free cities in Germany has its analogy in the course of the Russian Revolution, but may be better understood as a revival of the separatist feeling, inherited from the past when Germany was a patchwork of Duchies, Electorates, Archbishoprics, Bishoprics, and what not. In the case of Schleswig-Holstein, the City of Frankfort, Nassau, Electoral Hesse, Hanover, the separatist instinct is also a protest against Prussian robbery and annexation.

Hesse-Cassel, Hanover, and Saxony, Austrian in 1866, haven't forgotten Prussia's invasion of their territory. States big and little, from Bavaria down, seek to deprussianize themselves as soon as the Prussian system fails. What will come out of this breaking up? Some sort of Bund and Zollverein, a federal system, a Germanic Confederation of a modern type, a Federal Republic?

THE TRUTH.

The celebrated lady who said that she would rather lie to her husband than hurt his feelings expressed exactly the theory on which the German military and civil authorities have conducted the war. The allied Governments in the darkest hours have allowed their peoples to know about everything that had happened to them, except such matters as could not be divulged without giving military advantage to the enemy. To be sure, they had peoples of a different kind to deal with, and a good cause instead of a bad one. But they learned from their incidental attempts at concealment that keeping silent on great misfortunes did not pay.

The German General Staff has entertained exactly the opposite view. It has fed the people with stories of Verdun captured, London in ruins, America in revolt against the draft law, allied shipping driven off the seas, and what not, to keep up the flagging spirit of a people whose own situation was desperate enough even when its chances of military victory seemed best. They did not want the German people to lose confidence in their leaders, so they told the people that everything was going well at all points. Consequently, when things began to go badly at all points, they presently proceeded so rapidly that it became evident in Germany that the rulers had been lying all along. The result has been the most rapid and complete collapse of a great military empire that history has ever seen. The naked truth may not always be advisable, but recent events add one more piece of evidence to the many which already recommended it above the transitory victories of the lie.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Knows Why He Is So Sad!

If it were another enemy than the German Government that now lay helpless in the dust before stern conquerors, there would be hesitation about emphasizing or adding to the humiliation of the vanquished. Today, however, the obligation of magnanimity—of anything except justice—has vanished, so far, at least, as concerns the class of which the Kaiser was so long the exultant and confident exponent, and it is only right to call attention to the sorry figure that is presented by the once magnificent war lord as he flies for refuge into Holland.

No fallen Napoleon is he. The Corsican never lost either the love or the respect of his own people, and never had cause, as WILLIAM II. knew he had cause, to fear for his life from those whom he had led to both victory and defeat. The Germans whom the Kaiser has so often called his are his no longer; perhaps they were never his except as he embodied the worst of their traits and promised to realize for them their dreams of looting the world. It was he who taught them to drink to "der Tag," but he pictured another day than this, and the comparison between the two, made by his subjects, sent him and his little group of favorites in a rush for the nearest frontier that did not take him among the Germans. He and they had listened to the Lorelei, and he and they have wakened, as did the others who heard her, wrecked and ruined.

His last appeal, of course, was to his army, and his army had nothing to say to him except to echo the fatal word "Abdicate!" that was coming from the part of his people he had scorned as well as hated.

The Kaiser, according to military experts, was never much of a soldier, and they all smiled at the impossible cavalry charges that so delighted his heart, but he was and is enough of a soldier to know the fate earned by deserters in the face of the enemy, and to know that his evasion was such a desertion. Its risks—risks only from Germans!—he lightened as he could by arming heavily himself and his companions, and lest he should feel at last the hunger that has been the daily portion of his subjects, he took with him stores of food. There is desperately little of it for the Germans who fought his battles, but there was enough for him. His trust in "the old German God" of whose intentions he has been so well informed seems to have departed. He no longer picks violets on battlefields; and Herr KARL ROSNER'S pen has been laid aside!

Submarines Sank More Than Ships.

Remembering that stories of mutinies in the German naval ports first gave clear intimations that Germany's military machine was breaking down, it is not surprising that the revolutionary movement first should have assumed serious form among the sailors. And according to the current reports, the terrible hardships and the ghastly number of fatalities among the U-boat crews are what started the final fatal break in discipline and morale.

It can be said, therefore, with some approximation to truth, that not only did unrestricted undersea warfare hasten and make certain the defeat of Germany by bringing into the war the American land and water forces needed to turn the scale against her, but it was the thing which, working from the other side, added speed to the downfall of the Kaiser's hopes and his empire. The fears and the despairs which the submarines could not create in the minds of the Allies they did create in those of the men who had been ordered to commit the atrocious crimes by which the world was shocked.

They did what they were told to do, but the task proved too much for even their docility, and they rebelled against it at last, not, however, so far as any evidence yet presented has shown, because of indignation against the orders received, but because the execution of those orders so often meant for them the fate of drowning rats. Too many of the U-boats that went out did not return, and the mystery of their fate was intolerable to the survivors.

Mutinies are rare in naval history, but more of them seem to have been in the German fleet than all the other such revolts put together. For the fact, therefore, that, as one of THE TIMES correspondents put it yesterday, Germany has surrendered at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month, the operations of her submarines bear a double responsibility—they strengthened the determination of her enemies and weakened her own resisting powers quite as much. This, by some, would be called poetic justice, but, after all, it is only in the natural order of events in a world of logical and inexorable sequence between cause and effect.

Russia's Terrible Outlook.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"O for the rarity
Of Christian charity"

applied with timeliness, efficiency and adequacy! It is not quite too late for an appeal for supplies to be sent the wretched Russian people, made so earnestly and widely as to meet response, and the creation of an accompanying military police force for protection and of the shipping necessary to carry food, clothing and essentials. It may have later a beneficial political effect, but it should take no demand for fighting, only sympathy and help to alleviate the coming season's sufferings, the most awful any nation ever experienced—in the brotherhood of mankind and in the name of God.

ERVING WINSLOW.

New Haven, Nov. 9, 1918.

"RING OUT, WILD BELLS!"

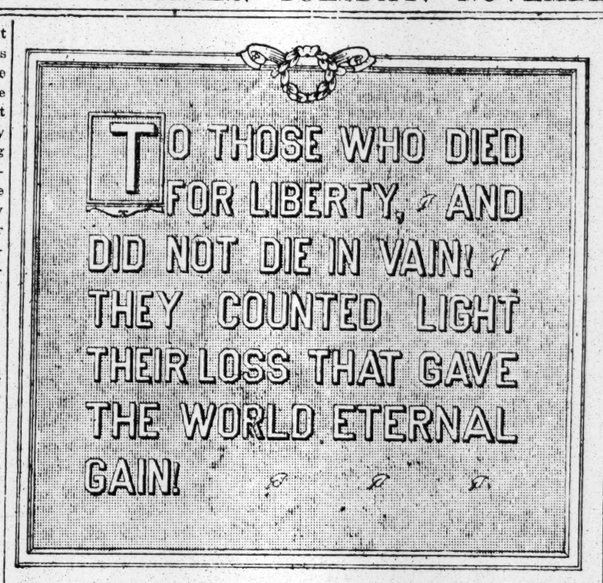
Ring out, ye bells! Proclaim to all the earth
That Tyranny is dead! Ring out the birth
Of endless peace. Clasp hands across the sea,
England, America. Let unity
And love eternal tell
That all is well.

Ring out, ye bells of France and Italy!
Shout with your brazen tongues: "The world is free!"
Great is the price you paid; great the reward.
Guide now the plowshare. Sheathe your valiant sword.
Let fruitful vineyards tell
That all is well.

Ye murdered Belgian bells, your tongues are mute,
But high your hearts, your spirit resolute.
Call forth your trembling children from their caves,
Show where their dauntless banner ever waves
Triumphant. Let it tell
That all is well.

Sweet poppy bells that guard the tired dead,
Wave gently where those buried heroes bled.
Nay, wake them not, they are asleep with God,
But whisper kindly through the sheltering sod:
Sleep, sleep, for all is well,
All, all is well.

VILDA SAUVAGE OWENS.



HISTORIANS PASS ON SISSON DOCUMENTS

Report "No Reason to Doubt Authenticity" of Bulk of Papers Obtained in Russia.

GRAVE DOUBTS ABOUT SOME

Some Errors Pointed Out, Due to Translation—German Mobilization Orders Questioned.

The Committee on Public Information has issued in pamphlet form the series of so-called German-Bolshevik documents obtained in Russia by Edgar Sisson of the committee, and issued to the American press, together with a report concerning their appearance of authenticity by the special Committee on the Genuineness of the Documents of the National Board for Historical Service.

The special committee, while not vouching for the authenticity of any of the documents, finds no internal evidence of forgery in the main bulk of them. On the series of fifty-three Russian documents, put forth as proof that the Trotzky-Lenine régime was created and controlled by Germany, the special committee stated:

"Upon the basis of these investigations we have no hesitation in declaring that we see no reason to doubt the genuineness or authenticity of these fifty-three documents."

Doubt About German Document.

The Special Committee puts in a distinct class the German document dated June 9, 1914, which was issued by the Committee on Public Information as proof that the German General Staff had ordered war preparation seven weeks before war was declared. The Committee on Public Information claimed great credit for the discovery of this and asserted that its authenticity had been fully established. Mr. Creel made a public declaration that "the Government" stood "squarely" behind the authenticity of this paper, and in issuing it to the press, Mr. Sisson wrote:

"I am now able to prove that two of the documents—the circular of the industrial mobilization of June 9, 1914, and the agents' destruction circular of Nov. 28, 1914—are authentic."

The Special Committee, however, expresses strong suspicion, though not positively pronouncing them to be forgeries.

Among the attacks made by critics upon the historical value of the Sisson documents were statements that the bulk of them had been in the hands of others representing America and the Allies long before they reached Mr. Sisson, but that no use had been made of them because of doubt of their genuineness. It was asserted that they were released to the press in England before they were obtained by the Committee on Public Information, but were rejected by English newspapers because of these doubts.

Those attacking the correspondence called for a statement as to how they were obtained by Mr. Sisson. The pamphlet issued by the Committee on Public Information does not explain this, although the report of the Special Committee says in this connection:

Sisson Candid About Them.

"Mr. Sisson has detailed to us, with all apparent candor, the history of his reception of the documents, and has permitted us to question him at great length as to these transactions and as to various points relative to the papers."

These documents, whose genuineness is not questioned by the Special Committee, were nevertheless marked by "grave imperfections" in the form in which they were made public, the committee states. Its report says:

"Concerning these translations, though in strictness our function is limited to the examining of the originals, we will take the liberty to say that the versions put forth for publication in the newspapers are marked by grave imperfections. These imperfections we understand to have arisen naturally from the fact that Mr. Sisson, under the circumstances in which he worked in Petrograd and at other successive places, was obliged to have his translations made by different hands. Whether the resulting unevenness and other imperfections should be removed before publication of the translations in a more permanent form, is a matter which we, of course, leave to your discretion, but we are obliged to include to them because they have laid the documents open at certain points, some of which will be mentioned later, to suspicions which the originals in no wise warrant."

As to the two German documents placed in a special class, the Special Committee says:

"The two documents of our second group seem to us to call for a special, a less confident, and a less simple verdict. Printed in German, they purport to be official German orders of the year 1914—the one addressed on June 9 of that year, seven weeks before the outbreak of the war, by the General Staff of the German Army to district commandants, enjoining them to cause German industrial establishments to open their instructions respecting industrial mobilization; the other, dated Nov. 28, 1914, addressed by the General Staff of the High Sea Fleet to maritime agencies and naval societies, and calling on them to mobilize destructive agents in foreign harbors with a view to thwarting shipments of munitions to 'England, France, Canada, the United States, and Russia.' The problem of their genuineness must be considered in connection with documents Nos. 50 and 58 in the Appendix, which are nearly identical with them, differing in sense only as Russian translations might easily differ from German originals.

"The errors of typography, of spelling, and even of grammar, in these German circulars, make it impossible to accept them as original prints of the General Staffs named. Certain peculiarities of expression tend in the same direction. In the naval circular the explanation, in parentheses, of the German word Vereinigungen by the Russicism Arteien (Russian word with German plural ending) makes it impossible to think of the document as one printed by the German Naval Staff for use indifferently in all the various countries in which there were German maritime agencies and naval societies. Furthermore, the reference to the United States is puzzling.

"On the other hand, Document No. 3, a protocol which presents exceptional evidences of genuineness, records the transfer from Russian archives, into the hands of German military officials in Petrograd, of two documents which it not only designates by date and number but describes; and date, number, and description correspond to those of the two papers in question. There is other evidence in Washington of the existence of two such circulars, said to be of the dates named, in Petrograd achives in 1915.

Annotations on Circulars.

"Attention should also be called to the manuscript annotations on the circulars, plainly visible in the facsimilies. On both appears, in blue pencil, a note which, properly translated, reads: 'One copy given to the Nachrichten-Bureau.—Archive.' That is to say, one printed copy has been handed over, in accordance with the formal record made in Document No. 3, to the Military Intelligence Bureau of the German General Staff, (a bureau which then or soon after was housed under the same roof with the Bolshevist Government, in the Smolny Institute,) while the present printed copy is to be put in the Russian archives. The circular dated June 9 bears also the annotation in red ink, 'To the protocol [of] Nov. 2, 1917,' confirming the connection asserted.

"We do not think these two printed circulars to be simply forgeries. We do not think them to be, in their present shape, documents on whose entire text historians or publicists can safely rely as genuine. If we were to hazard a conjecture, it would be that they are derived, perhaps at one or two removes, from actual documents, which may have been copied in manuscript and at a later time reproduced in print. In any case, they have no relation to the Bolshevist officials, except indirectly through their connection with Document No. 3, which with or without them, shows the Petrograd office of the German General Staff desirous of withdrawing certain papers from the Russian archives, and the Bolshevist Government complying with its desires."

Judgment Suspended Again.

The Special Committee suspends judgment on most of the documents of a third group, which were given out by the Committee on Public Information as an appendix, with less expression of confidence as to their genuineness. The Special Committee does not find the material for testing the authenticity of these documents.

The members of the Special Committee were Dr. J. Franklin Jameson and Dr. Samuel N. Harper. They were appointed by the National Board of Historical Service at the request of Mr. Creel. Mr. Creel's letter making the request was dated Oct. 18 and the report was dated Oct. 26, eight days later. Dr. Jameson is editor of The American Historical Review, and Dr. Harper is Professor of Russian Language and Institutions in the University of Chicago.

Dr. Harper had recorded his conviction that the documents including the Bolshevist leaders were authentic in an article in The Christian Science Monitor several weeks before he was asked to aid in making a special study of them.

BISHOP TAKES MESSAGE.

Federal Council of Religious Bodies Here Pledges Co-operation.

At a luncheon to the Right Reverend Charles Gore, Bishop of Oxford, held yesterday at the Cosmopolitan Club, 153 East Fortieth Street, the Federal Council of Churches in America presented to its guest a message of gratitude and affection for the Church of England and the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches of England. Bishop Gore, on the eve of his return to England after a speaking tour of several months in this country, expressed his appreciation and gratitude for the cordial manner in which he had been received here. The Reverend Dr. Arthur T. Guttery, President-elect of the Evangelical Free Churches of England and Wales, who accompanied the Bishop to this country, was also present, and emphasized the unity of the English speaking peoples of the world.

Bishop Gore expressed his anxiety as to conditions that will follow the war in the former German Empire, saying he feared that under the revolutionists, the party in control of a new government would repudiate all blame for the war, all guilt for the methods of conducting it, all national debts contracted, and liability for indemnities and reconstruction in the invadad territory.

The message that was sent to the churches of England opens with a tribute to the two men who had been sent to this country to "set before our people in vital power the moral aims of the war and to bring us your sympathetic judgment as to our hope and faith in such an association of nations as shall create, develop, and perpetuate justice and righteousness in the world of nations by means of the good will and mutual consideration persuaded and demanded by our Christian faith." The letter accords to England the credit for having borne sorrows "incomparably greater" than those of this country, but says that America has had enough to give us some realization of what England has passed through.

SIBERIAN ARMIES AT ODDS.

Two Out of Three Generals Decline to Recognize Omsk Government.

VLADIVOSTOK, Nov. 8, (Associated Press.)—An intolerable situation exists in Eastern Siberia relative to military authority between General Kalmikoff, Cossack commander on the Ussuri River front; General Semenoff, who has been prominent in the anti-Bolshevist councils here; Lieut. Gen. Horvath, one of the leaders in the same movement, and General N. I. Ivanoff, Minister of War in the Omsk Cabinet.

Kalmikoff, Semenoff, and Horvath came here recently to confer with the War Minister, but after several days Kalmikoff heard that General Ivanoff had threatened to subdue him by force if he did not yield to the authority of the Omsk Government. He left here without paying his respects. Semenoff followed him toward Khabarovsk and attempted to mediate between the two men, but succeeded only in obtaining recognition as a brother Hetman.

There are three Cossack armies. One is in Eastern Siberia, one in the Baikal region, and one along the Amur River. The last is now united with the Cossack forces along the Ussuri front, and only one, General Semenoff's army in the Baikal region, recognizes the Omsk Government.

The Imperial Russian statue at Novilsk, which was torn down by the Bolsheviki, has been replaced during a religious and political celebration in which all the non-Socialist groups participated as a symbol of the reconstruction of Russia. Allied observers consider the celebration of a reactionary character.

PETROGRAD NOW STARVING.

Anti-Jewish Feeling Spreading Throughout Russia.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 7.—The flow of refugees from Russia continues. New arrivals state that after the Social Revolutionary rising in the Summer seventy to eighty people a day were shot in Petrograd alone. One of the most bloodthirsty members of the Extraordinary Committee is a woman whose name is Jakovle Eva.

Petrograd is actually starving at present. One pood of rye flour (about 36 lbs. English weight) costs 560 rubles (actual equivalent about $25), and bread about $8 a pound.

Looking through the advertising columns, one is struck by the extraordinarily great number of children being lost in Russia at present, and this has given rise to a rumor among the people that the Jews, who are the real rulers of Russia, are using children for ritual purposes. This anti-Jewish feeling is spreading rapidly all over Russia. As a case in point, I am told about fifty carpenters were asked to assist in making preparations for a celebration of the first anniversary of the Bolshevist Government, but refused, saying, "We are not going to help in preparation for some Jewish festivities."

Bill to Make Nov. 11 a Holiday.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Representative Charles H. Hartshorn of Gardner today filed a bill to make Nov. 11 a legal holiday in this State to be known as "Victory Day." It was the first bill to be filed for the consideration of the next Legislature, which will meet in January.

ARMY DRAFT ENDS BY BAKER'S ORDER

More Than 300,000 Men, Many of Them Ready to Entrain for Camps, Released.

DELINQUENTS STILL LIABLE

Classification Is to Continue Except of the Registrants from 36 to 45 Years.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Almost the first action of the War Department today after announcement of the signing of the armistice with Germany was the cancellation of all army draft calls, under which more than 300,000 men had been ordered to entrain for camps before Nov. 30.

Urgent telegrams prepared three days ago at the direction of Provost Marshal General Crowder were sent to all local draft boards, directing that the movement of 252,000 men under orders to entrain between today and Friday be stopped immediately. The telegrams reached most of the boards in time, but a few men are known to have started for camp. Secretary Baker said, however, that wherever possible their immediate return to civil life would be arranged.

"I have suspended further calls under the draft and inductions," Mr. Baker said. "There will be for the present no additional men brought in under the draft, and to the extent that we can we will turn back those men who have been entrained and have not yet reached training camps."

The Provost Marshal General's office had no estimate of the number on trains before the canceling order was issued. All men assembled for entraining are to be considered as honorably discharged from the army and paid accordingly. Until further notice, no inductions nor calls, except for the Navy and Marine Corps, will be permitted. One call for a few thousand men for the navy is now in preparation, but volunteers to date have more than filled the requirements of the navy and Marine Corps.

2,700,000 Men Were Drafted.

Since August, 1917, when the first calls were issued under the army draft law, 2,700,000 men have been inducted into the army. Practically all physically qualified men between the ages of 21 and 31 who were placed in Class 1 are now in the service. The men who were to have moved to camp this month were of the new registrants enrolled Sept. 12.

Many of the men who were under orders to move this week were originally directed to entrain in October, but their movement was held up because of the epidemic of influenza in the army camps last month.

General Crowder announced that registrants whose induction orders were cancelled or who were discharged after their entrainment for camps would revert to the status existing at the time the original induction order was issued, this to include resumption of their order and serial number.

It also was announced officially that nothing in the cancellation of the calls should operate to relieve from the consequences of his acts any registrant who has heretofore become delinquent or a deserter.

By order of Secretary Baker, General Crowder today directed local and district boards to "continue to completion as expeditiously as possible the classification of all registrants who on Sept. 12 had attained their nineteenth and had not attained their thirty-seventh birthday." The board also were directed at the earliest appropriate moment to issue questionnaires to all 18-year-old youths who registered Sept. 12 and to complete their classification as early as possible.

General Crowder, however, directed the boards to discontinue immediately all work connected with the classification of men who on Sept. 12 had attained their thirty-seventh birthday and had not attained their forty-sixth birthday."

Baker Praises Draft Boards.

Secretary Baker's order to the Provost Marshal General said:

"In entering upon what seems, in view of the mighty events of the day, to be the final work of this character to be done by the Selective Service system, I extend to the members of that system my personal congratulations upon their truly great achievement on the last year and a half, achievement that have taxed to the utmost the time, the ability, and the endurance of all those engaged in the work, and that have furnished the army to which in large measure must be given the credit for saving to the world both civilization and government by the people.

"You, members of that system, must come a sense of duty well done which a loyalty, patriotism, and devotion such as yours can bring. The country and the world knows that it owes to you a debt of thanks and gratitude which cannot be measured by words, but only by the affection, the respect, and the esteem, now yours, of those among whom you live and from whom you have taken that which was beyond praise."

In transmitting Secretary Baker's order to the State executives and local and district boards, General Crowder added his personal congratulations upon their "truly great achievements of the last year and a half."

5,000 RECALLED IN NEW YORK.

Riotous Scene When Men Detrained at Long Island City.

More than 5,000 New York City draft men were mobilized at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning to start for Camp Humphreys, Va.; Fort Totten, N. Y., and Fort H. G. Wright, Conn., when an order reached the special trains for the men to report back to their district boards. Of the men ordered to camps yesterday about 1,700 were to have reported at Totten and Wright and the rest at Camp Humphreys.

The special train at Long Island City, on board of which were the men for Totten, was held up just two minutes before it was to start. About 1,000 persons, mostly women and children, relatives of the men, were in the station when the order from Draft Director Conboy reached the railroad offices. When the men found out that they were not to go to camp there was a wild demonstration. The police reserves had to be called in and when it was all over four men were under arrest, two policemen had been injured, and scores of other persons bruised.

The order calling for the return to their boards of the men ordered to Fort Wright and Camp Humphreys reached the boards before the time scheduled for the men to start for the trains.

FELICITATES ITALY'S KING.

Wilson Cables Congratulations on Victory Marking His Birthday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Wilson today sent the following message to the King of Italy:

"In the name of the people of the United States and in my own, I extend hearty congratulations on this, your Majesty's natal day, which happily is also a golden day for the world's peace and security, marking, as it does, the crowning point of the successful struggle of civilization against savagery. Well may the Italian people rejoice in the removal of danger and menace for the future and welcome the complete victory to which their valor and fidelity have so gloriously contributed. Such victories as this win their own just rewards in that they bring home to the victors a realizing sense of their responsibility to see to it that their sacrifices in the cause of the right shall assure for all time a new era of liberty, justice, and prosperity for the peoples of the earth."

OBTAIN $8,191,262 IN WAR WORK DRIVE

New York's First Day Nets $981,262, in Addition to Sums Given in Advance.

MOTT CITES ARMY'S NEEDS

Louis Marshall Says Country Must Help a Year Yet—Corporations Send Pledges Promptly.

The news of the signing of the armistice made no change yesterday in the plans for the first day of the United War Work Campaign, whose object is to raise $170,500,000 and 50 per cent. more, making in all $250,000,000, for the special care of American troops abroad through the medium of the seven war work organizations. In fact, the glad news and the consequent celebration stimulated the leaders and workers to redoubled efforts and when the first day's luncheon took place at the Chamber of Commerce, announcement was made that the thirty teams of 300 men and women had obtained almost a million dollars after but a few hours' solicitation.

Following the reports of team captains, Judge Elbert H. Gary, President of the United States Steel Corporation and Chairman of the Industries Division, reported that corporations and industries thus far had contributed a total of $7,210,000 to the fund. Not all of this amount, however, will be credited to the New York quota; the amounts will be credited to different communities, as may be determined by the corporations themselves.

The total of local contributions announced at the luncheon, with other sums pledged in advance, was thus said to be $8,191,262. The amount reported by the city's thirty teams was $981,262 for the first day.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who presided at the luncheon yesterday, said that gifts might now well be regarded as thank offerings for the success of the cause for which the country has labored. He announced that a message had been received from Adolph S. Ochs of THE NEW YORK TIMES, indicating that as a thank offering for the news of German surrender THE TIMES had doubled the wages of all its employes for the day, an increase of $6,000, and would give that amount on behalf of its employes to the campaign in addition to the $10,000 subscription already determined upon.

Three gifts of $250,000, announced by the Industries Division, were made by the Utah Copper Company, the American Car and Foundry Company, and the United States Rubber Company. The sum of $100,000 each was donated by the Ray Consolidated Copper Company, the Chino Copper Company, the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company, and the American Locomotive Company. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company gave $25,000, and the following guarantees were announced: Men's Clothing Trade, $150,000; Cloak and Suit Trade, $250,000; Dress and Waist Trade, $50,000, and Hide and Leather Trade, $100,000.

Millions Needed Now, Says Mott.

John R. Mott, Director General of the United War Work Campaign, yesterday made the following statement, which he addressed "to the American People":

"To-day our two millions of men—the flower of this land, now in Europe—have stopped fighting the Germans. They have commenced to fight the perils that have always surrounded a period of demobilization. Every follower of sport knows of the temptations, the dangers that surround the feet of athletes when the game is over and they break training.

"Today, in Europe, as our men lay down their arms, they are a long way from home. They have no familiar faces, no relatives or friends to join in their jollification as our people are doing in the streets of the cities of America today. Many of the French soldiers will get a few days' leave. They can get home in a few hours. The same of the Englishman. Unfortunately this is not the situation regarding our men. They cannot get home. They have got to stand and take the disappointment of being alone in a strange land, while the world makes glad.

Must Care for 4,000,000 Men.

"Plans are all laid and much preliminary expense has been incurred to provide, not only entertainment and recreation for our men now in Europe, but to carry on an elaborate educational program by which the men in their leisure hours in the coming months can study and prepare their minds for such branches of industrial work as they have in mind to take up on returning home.

"Remember, we have 4,000,000 men today in arms. If we expended 25 cents a day a man on this great army, it would take $1,000,000 a day, or at the rate of $365,000,000 a year. These men in the past months have risked and given their all to protect the civilization of the world, and this country in particular.

Task for a Year Yet, Says Marshall.

"Happily the hour of victory has come," said Louis Marshall, in an address at the opening of the drive yesterday. "The ends for which we have fought, the destruction of militarism and autocracy, are about to be realized. The trials of battle will soon be over, but the needs of the welfare agencies for which we are seeking funds will be as great as ever and will continue until all of our boys have once more returned to their homes and their families.

"The trying days of an accomplished victory are before us. Were peace proclaimed today, a year would elapse before our 2,000,000 men could once more be with us. They have displayed remarkable heroism and enthusiasm. They have been amenable to military discipline and have evinced the cheerful self-restraint of noble manhood.

"They will now more than ever require advice, guidance, and instruction. They will crave opportunities for social entertainment. They must depend upon the facilities which these seven organizations can give them for self-development.

"Without fear in battle, let them return to us, when the battle has been won, without reproach, and write another glorious chapter in the history of American citizenship."

Report Country-Wide Drive.

The first day of the united drive was inaugurated all over the country by parades and mass meetings that combined with the jollification attendant on the celebration of the signing of the armistice.

Eight elephants bearing United War Work campaign banners, ten kilt-clad Scotch Highlanders with bagpipes, a steam calliope, and a host of actors from the Friars and Lambs and actresses took part in a parade that preceded the paving of "A Silver Road to Berlin" on Fifth Avenue yesterday.

The proceeds of the Friars Frolic and Lambs Gambol on Sunday night at the Metropolitan Opera House will go to the fund. So far the Friars have announced $20,000 as individual pledges from members. An auction sale of seats and boxes will be held at 2 P. M. today at the Liberty Theatre.

The program for today is as follows: Eight A. M., the day's canvass by thirty teams; 9 A. M., Ivan G. Olinsky will paint on the Public Library steps a picture symbolizing the work of the Jewish Welfare Board; 11 A. M., Madison Square Garden Horse Show, entire proceeds to go to the fund; 12 M., Junior League girls sell "Y" pins at Sherry's; Alice Brady and Francis Rogers will speak; 12:45 P. M., luncheon of teams at Chamber of Commerce; 2:30 P. M., war relics exhibition, 23d Regiment Armory, Brooklyn; 7:30 P. M., meeting at Camp Upton in drive for $75,000. A village carnival will be held in almost all the parks from Bowling Green to Columbus Circle all day and every day of the drive.

400 of Salvation Army Parade.

Probably the first organized victory parade over the signing of the armistice took place when 400 Salvation Army workers, led by a group of men and women who returned recently from service in France, marched up Fifth Avenue and knelt on the steps of the Public Library, giving thanks to God for the day of victory.

A patriotic rally was held in honor of the day at Best & Co. yesterday and the employes were given a holiday. Announcement was made that almost 100 per cent. of the store members subscribed to the fund one day's pay yesterday.

The children of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum gave $100 toward the fund yesterday. The sum was the result of a bazaar given by the children and part of it came from their savings.

Governor-elect to Attend Concert.

At the Metropolitan Opera House tonight a concert will be given under the auspices of John McCormack at which the famous tenor, with Maggie Teyte, soprano, and Jacques Thibaud, violinist, will appear. An announcement last night said that so far $58,000 has been subscribed for seats and boxes at the concert. Governor-elect Alfred E. Smith will be in a box together with his mother, who has never missed a New York concert of McCormack's.

A Victory concert will be given at Carnegie Hall on Friday night in aid of the fund. Among the artists who have volunteered their services are Max Rosen, Florence Hinkle, Charles Harrison, William Willeke, Louis Graveure, and Aurelio Giurnis. The Fort Hamilton Artillery band will play. The concert is under the auspices of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Chairman of the Greater New York Campaign Committee and Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany.

Because of complaints received at the headquarters of the campaign, Mr. Mott took prompt action yesterday in announcing that measures had been adopted to arrest and prosecute all fake solicitors or unauthorized persons anywhere who may attempt to gather funds during the campaign. Notice has been given the public that no boy or girl under 18 years of age is authorized to solicit funds, and that all authorized adults are equipped with badges or other credentials.

THIRTY TEAMS HERE TURN IN $981,262

Team No. 1, with $201,075, Has Banner Record for First Day —Individual Gifts Told.

The total of the sum solicited by the members of the thirty teams was $981,262, according to an announcement made at the first daily luncheon of the drive held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. In addition to this amount donations of $7,210,000 were announced by Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Industries Division, on behalf of corporations and industries.

The largest sum announced by an individual team yesterday was $201,075, by Team 1, of which Mrs. Winthrop W. Aldrich is captain. Of ten women's teams, only two deferred their initial reports yesterday. Mrs. Aldrich made the announcements for the women's teams and William M. Kingsley for the men's teams. Mr. Kingsley said it must be understood that the figures for the first day's work are no measure of the results of the day's activities. "Much booty has been captured which is not yet sorted and counted," he said.

Reports of Team Captains.

The following subscriptions were reported by team captains::

Team.	Captain.	Subscription.
No. 1	Mrs. Winthrop W. Aldrich	$201,075
No. 2	Mabel Choate	81,805
No. 3	Mrs. Michael Gavin*	.....
No. 4	Mrs. John Henry Hammond	78,960
No. 5	Mrs. Oliver Jennings	50,900
No. 6	Mrs. Henry Morgenthau	14,610
No. 7	Mrs. George B. Post*	.....
No. 8	Mrs. William A. Read	7,650
No. 9	Mrs. Paul M. Warburg	26,540
No. 10	Mrs. Charles S. Whitman	15,925
No. 11	Thomas A. Buckner	53,040
No. 12	Nicholas A. Brady*	.....
No. 13	C. Griffin Jennings	41,500
No. 14	Edward S. Harkness*	.....
No. 15	Edgar L. Marston	5,150
No. 16	J. P. Morgan	21,750
No. 17	Morgan J. Ofdien*	.....
No. 18	E. H. Outerbridge*	.....
No. 19	Percy A. Rockefeller	14,050
No. 20	Charles H. Sabin	2,000
No. 21	Samuel Sachs	32,292
No. 22	Jacob H. Schiff	157,400
No. 23	Francis L. Slade	42,325
No. 24	Janier A. Stillman	7,325
No. 25	P. Strauss	7,950
No. 26	William Rowe Thompson	100,000
No. 27	George W. Wickersham*	.....
No. 28	William Fox*	.....
No. 29 and 30, including the Stock Exchange contributors, reported		12,025

The grand total for the first day was $981,262

*No report.

Individual Contributors.

Among the individual subscriptions of more than $5,000 are:

Charles Hayden	$100,000
Mrs. Willard Straight	100,000
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff	100,000
Mrs. William C. Osborn	50,000
Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins	50,000
Mrs. William D. Sloane	50,000
Arthur Curtis James	30,000
Delaware & Hudson Railway Coal Co.	25,000
Mrs. E. H. Harriman	25,000
F. L. Hine	25,000
Mrs. Walter B. James	25,000
Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg	25,000
John T. Pratt	20,000
Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Hofheimer	15,000
Anonymous	10,000
J. E. Aldred	10,000
Mrs. C. B. Alexander	10,000
Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss	10,000
Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark	10,000
Mrs. John Henry Hammond	10,000
Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt	10,000
Emerdon McMillin	10,000
Samuel Sachs	10,000
William Salomon	10,000
A. Seligman	10,000
Mary T. Sloane	10,000
Samuel Untermeyer	10,000
Harry Sachs	7,500
Misses Scoville	6,000
Mrs. J. E. Aldred	5,000
Horace E. Andrews	5,000
Harry Bronner	5,000
Eugene Delano	5,000
John Henry Hammond	5,000
Walter Jennings	5,000
Mrs. Mary A. Van Beuren	5,000

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OPERA OPENS WITH A VICTORY JUBILEE

Caruso and Company Sing Allies' Anthems Between Acts of "Samson and Dalila."

VAST THRONG IN CHORUSES

A Gala Performance of Saint-Saens's Melodic Work, with Mme. Homer as Siren—M. Couzinou's Debut.

By JAMES GIBBONS HUNEKER.

There are moments when the recorder of matters musical feels like crying aloud: My kingdom for an adjective! Last night at the Metropolitan Opera House was just such a moment, and baffled by the brilliancy of the season's opening we resigned ourselves to the inevitable fact, that the function, both as to its social and its musical aspects, was the most brilliant since the war began. The inference is obvious. The Dove of Peace is perched upon the victorious standards of the Allies, and the drums and tramplings of the colossal conquest were the prime cause of the emotional caloric which sent aloft the enthusiasm of the huge audience to fever heat. The public was the protagonist in the lyric drama and the singers and music had to fall perforce into the middle distance of the picture.

Society, which played the hyphen between grand opera and the Horse Show, set the pace, and music lovers patiently plodded in the rear. It is so even in normal times, and it can be said without fear or favor that any operatic work may be presented, whether "Samson and Dalila," the offering on this particular occasion, or "Pinafore," without disturbing the equanimity of the house. "Tristan und Isolde," with the two De Reszkes and Nordica, in the long ago, did not awaken more interest than Gounod's saccharine "Romeo and Juliet," with Jean de Reszke and Emma Eames or Nellie Melba. All said and done, grand opera is first social, then musical—or unmusical, as the case may be. So has it been always, so shall it ever be.

Caruso a Fatigued Patriot.

Therefore, what boots it if the veracious chronicler declares that Caruso betrayed a patriot-fatigued larynx, that Louise Homer once in a while "scooped" her sonorous tones, that the new French baritone, Couzinou, was nervous, or that there were the usual delays and minor shortcomings? Even if this were so, no one cared. Let criticism go hang its head and the stately roll-call of names of the "glittering horseshoe" pass in processional splendor. "Samson and Dalila" is one of the most pleasing and effective compositions of the thrice-clever Camille Saint-Saëns. It is amorphous in form, neither great opera nor superlative oratorio. Well we recall it in oratorio garb when Walter Damrosch introduced it to New York in 1892, with Emil Fischer, Marie Ritter-Goetze, and Sebastien Montariol in the principal roles. But it proved decidedly vivacious for the concert stage and curiously demanded an operatic setting; yet, when, in 1895, it was sung as an opera by the brazen-lunged Tamagno, Mantelli, Campanari, Plançon, with Mancinelli as conductor, the piece indubitably lacked action. The same may be said when Manager Gatti-Casazza decided to revive it in 1915. However, the golden vocal organ of Enrico Caruso—the real "Coq d'Or" of the Metropolitan company—and the sumptuous voice of Margarethe Matzenauer, not to mention Pasquale Amato, the latest vocal eclat, these three artists made another story. It proved a great success, has been a success ever since, and last evening it was a gala performance.

The opera is melodic, and in comparison with some of the new "static" music "dramlets," in which there is only one dramatic thrill, and that usually before the final curtain, "Samson and Dalila," may be called almost sensational. At least something happens. Samson is seduced; Samson becomes both balu and blind; Samson literally brings down the house. It is really a sensual melodrama, this opera-oratorio, and its Biblical theme is only a peg upon which to hang some pretty music; also to afford the chorus chance to indulge in much pious droning. Whether the Samson story is only a variation on remoter myths need not be discussed now. Critics of acumen have written volumes on the theme. Solomon and Samson and Hercules are of perennial interest. Samson may have been the Hebrew Hercules; Dalila his Omphale. There are undeniable analogies; the shears being the weapon chosen by the Philistine harlot, the spinning-wheel the weapon so effectively employed by the Greek lady—If Indeed Greek she were. Perhaps, like the Mosaic legend, it is a sun myth; echoes of the Gilgamesh epic of the immemorial Sumerian epoch. Philip Hale has asked: "Was Delilah a patriotic woman to be ranked with Jael and Judith, was she merely a courtesan, as certain opera singers who impersonate her in the opera seem to think?" (quoted in Krehbiel's "A Second Book of Operas.")

Dalila's Music Charming.

In the Saint-Saëns opera she is a woman who both loves and hates. She is also bitten with a curiosity akin to that of the wives of Lot and Bluebeard. In what is this Jewish strong man different from other men? The operagoing public, which cares little for symbolism, views her simply as the conventional scarlet creature. She makes no appeal to the ethical sense, as does the nobler and patriotic Judith. She sets out to woo and win Samson. It is not a labor of Hercules for her. He is the average stupid, amorous male. He lacks dramatic dignity. But the music that Saint-Saëns has put in the throat of Dalila is charming, from the Song of Spring to the favorite "Mon coeur s'ouvre à ta voix." That love duo in the second act is the lyric climax, for the athletic demonstration at the close of the last scene is not especially impressive, though the massed chorus and the pathetic figure of Samson possess some dramatic value. Throughout the writing is Saint-Saëns at his happiest, never altogether original, but fluent, rhetorical, and logically satisfying. The duo unquestionably stems from the sextet in "Lucia," barring rhythmic alterations. Even the austere Brahms could not resist annexing that seductive, sliding melody of Donizetti's—and a grand old tune it is—as may be noted in his "Thou Art My Queen."

The performance was on a par with those of the past seasons. Caruso is a familiar Samson. He does not shout the music as did the astonishing Tamagno. Dramatically considered, Samson plays second fiddle to his temptress. "Dalila and Samson" should be the title. Later on, the suffragettes will reverse this selfish masculine custom of placing male names first. Caruso, considering his recent strenuous and unselfish work for the cause, was in splendid vocal condition. That duo in Act II. was delivered with fervor by Louise Homer and Enrico the matchless. Mme. Homer, with her formidable organ and presence, was rather the revengeful than the seductive Dalila; but that is a quibble. She shared honors with Caruso. The other roles were well cast: Rothier, Reese, and Ananian. Mr. Setti's chorus was all that it should have been, and Pierre Monteux conducted with his accustomed authority. His orchestra is excellent, as ever. M. Monteux was warmly received on his appearance. The High Priest was sung by a newcomer, M. Cuzinou. He possesses an agreeable, well-trained baritone, with the usual French nasal resonance. His diction is admirable, his dramatic assumption dignified, showing the routinière. He is an acquisition to the company.

Company Sings National Airs.

But the improvised part of the program proved to be a success without rival. After the fall of the curtain on Act I. it was immediately lifted and disclosed the entire company in costume, headed by Caruso. Flags of the Allies framed the gorgeous tableau. Then Monteaux waved his wand, and the national anthem was intoned, the huge audience singing con amore. Caruso's ringing high B flat topped this triumphal new declaration of independence. Followed the "Marseillaise," Mamelli's hymn, and "God Save the King." Belgium was not forgotten before the curtain rose on the scene of Samson's downfall. After Act II. Dr. Margaret Cockett of the Red Cross addressed the audience on behalf of the amalgamated war workers whose drive began yesterday. As there were persons in the audience who had gladly paid as high as $50 for the privilege of hearing "Samson and Dalila," with the patriotic demonstration thrown in, there was no doubt as to the generous response to Dr. Cockett's eloquent appeal. It was the most extraordinary night in the history of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Opera Stars Bury the Kaiser.

Some humorous genius in Technical Director Siedle's stage department dug up the dummy Siegfried formerly used in the Wagner music-drama after the vocal Siegfried has been slain by Hagen. This was transformed into a mock Kaiser Wilhelm yesterday afternoon during rehearsal, and with a helmet on its head it was hung on a gibbet and carried out back-stage to Seventh Avenue, thence to Thirty-ninth Street, to Broadway, the "supers" stabbing the imperial "corpse" with any stage swords at hand. The symbolism of the ceremony proved a magnet to Manager Gatti-Casazza and Mme. Alda, and with Monteux conducting his full orchestra—the contrabasses omitted—the procession moved up to Forty-second Street and returned to the Opera House doors, there to dispose of "Siegfried" Kaiser forever. At least 400 people connected with the establishment assisted at the obsequies—so W. J. Guard's list shows—Barton, Egener, Muzio, Tiffany, Braslau, Howard, Carpi, Crimi, Couzinou, Scotti, Segurola, Amato, Chalmers, Rossi, Didur, Moranzoni, Papi, Setti, Ordynski, Siedle, and how many others! It will go down in musical annals as the most bizarre operatic funeral that ever occurred. The Funeral March of a Marionette was the chief musical selection.

SPLENDOR REIGNS AGAIN.

Jewels Blaze and Brilliant Costumes Replace Drab Colors of War.

Since the beginning of the world war the opening night of the operatic season has not been as brilliant sartorially as it was last evening. Parterre boxes, heretofore drab in coloring and practically lustreless in jewels, blazed out last night in rose and blue, lavender and green, with spots of brilliant purple, sapphire and turquoise blue, and other vivid hues. There were plenty of jewels worn, too, chiefly pearls.

Many distinguished visitors were among the guests in the parterre boxes, and the uniforms of the allied and United States officers lent a striking patriotic background to the world of fashion.

Prince Axel of Denmark, who has been touring this country on a mission of economic investigation, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, in box 18. The French Consul General, Gaston Liebert, was with Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kahn. Nearby, in box 16, was Governor and Mrs. Whitman. Former Governor of New York and Mrs. Benjamin B. Odell were with Austin B. Fletcher in box 52, in the grand tier.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, in turquoise blue velvet, and Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, in white brocade, occupied box 1. In the Vincent Astor box, during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Astor abroad, were Lieut. Commander Robert E. Huntington and Mrs. Huntington, and Mrs. Charles R. Marshall. Mrs. E. H. Harriman had her daughter, Mrs. R. Penn Smith, Jr., with her, and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, the Vanderbilt sisters, were together in Box 17. They were both in white and pearls.

Mrs. Payne Whitney, in cloth of silver; Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney in white and silver, and her daughter, Miss Flora Whitney, and son, Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, who is in the aviation corps, were in the Whitney box. Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, in rose color, was with her brother, J. Pierpont Morgan, and guests.

Mrs. C. B. Alexander was in blue and silver, and her daughter, Mrs. Winthrop Aldrich, wore light blue and silver lace. Miss Martha McCook, in pale blue, Captain F. Monroe of the French Army, W. R. Stewart, Jr., George Woolsey, and Lieut. Commander Laub, B. N., were with Prince Axel, the other guests of the Alexanders. Mrs. Whitman, the Governor's wife, was in gray and oxidized silver laces. Mrs. Orme Wilson was in black lace.

Mrs. George J. Gould wore a simple gown of pale pansy hue and pearls. Mrs. Henry Clews was in black velvet and silver. In box 4, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Mrs. Stotesbury wearing frambroise velvet and chiffon.

Mrs. Enrico Caruso and her guests occupied the Ogden Mills box. Mrs. Caruso was in white and silver, with corsage bouquet gardenias. Her guests included Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Benjamin, Mrs. James B. Regan, and G. C. Child.

Mme. Alda, in the grand tier, had Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Lady Susan Fitzclarence, and Hall Caine, the English author and playwright, as her guests. Mme. Alda was in pink velvet, and Mrs. Guinness wore green, with a twist of green chiffon. Lady Fitzclarence was in black.

Mrs. Otto Kahn, who had the Consul General and his daughter with her, was in purple velvet and pearls. Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson was also among her guests. Mrs. Goadby Loew, in rose pink velvet and chiffon and pearls, and Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., in pale pink, were with Mrs. Low's father, George F. Baker, Sr., in his box. Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. Gerry had their daughters, the Misses Angelica and Mabel Gerry, with them. Miss Angelica Gerry was in black velvet and diamond ornaments, and Miss Mabel Gerry wore pink brocade and white lace and crystals.

The Vanderbilt box, No. 31, was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin and guests. Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney were in Box 20. Mrs. E. H. Gary had Mrs. Lewis Nixon with her. Mrs. J. Ellis Fisher, in the George Peabody box, had as her guests Mrs. Mortimer Flagg, Philip Rhinelander, Shipley Jones, and A. H. Ivins. Major and Mrs. Edward B. Close were in Box 26. Dr. and Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite, Mrs. William Disston, and Mr. and Mrs. John Aspegren entertained in the parterre. Mr. and Mrs. Aspegren had Major August Belmont's box.

Among others in the boxes were Mr. and Mrs. William C. Lanoy, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, who entertained in the grand tier, the latter in black and silver; Mrs. Oren Root, in black, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Carhart, Chancellor and Mrs. Elmer E. Brown, Mrs. I. D. Warner, and Alton B. Parker, who were guests of Austin B. Fletcher; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Herbert, who had Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Dunn and Miss Eleanor Dunn as their guests; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Frick and Miss Helen Frick; Mrs. Jacob Langeloth, who had Ex-Governor and Mrs. John M. Slaton of Georgia, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Frew as her guests; Mrs. John McGee, Mrs. Bernard Baruch, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Robert E. Tod, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Amanda Lauterbach, and Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady.

Spaniards Acclaim Allied Victory.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—Manifestations have occurred in the larger cities of Spain on the announcement of the victory of the Allies over Germany. The news has occasioned a recrudescence of sentiment favorable to the Entente.

General Rejoicing in Jamaica.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 11.—The news of the signing of the armistice was received with rejoicing over the island. Every one wears a little British flag, and all the buildings here are decorated.

ROOSEVELT IN HOSPITAL A LUMBAGO SUFFERER

Colonel, Accompanied by Wife, Returns to Roosevelt to be Near His Physician.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 11.—After suffering great pain for the last ten days due to an attack of lumbago, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was removed this afternoon to Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, in order to be near his physician. The Colonel has been confined to his bed practically for the last ten days and has been assured that by going to the hospital he will be able to get about in a short time.

Mrs. Roosevelt accompanied her husband and will remain in the hospital in an adjoining room until he leaves. Only once since a week ago Saturday has the Colonel been out of his room, and that was to vote on last Tuesday.

It was said last night at Roosevelt Hospital that Mr. Roosevelt's case was not considered serious. His ailment is diagnosed as lumbago, and is believed to have been an outgrowth of the attack of sciatic rheumatism suffered at intervals by Colonel Roosevelt during inclement weather in the last few months. It was reported from Oyster Bay last month that Colonel Roosevelt had been suffering severely from these attacks and that they had caused him to cancel many of his engagements.

He was a patient at the hospital in February last, when he suffered a serious attack of mastoiditis. He underwent operations then for abscesses resultant from the fevers on his South American exploration trip, and for several days his condition was critical. As a result of that illness the hearing in his left ear was impaired.

DROP IN FOOD PRICES UNLIKELY AT PRESENT

Hoover Thinks Demands on America Will Change in Character, but Not in Volume.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Immediate dropping of food prices as a result of the conclusion of an armistice cannot be expected, the Food Administrator declared tonight in a statement, which added that while the prices of some foodstuffs will decrease others will increase.

"With the war effectually over," said Mr. Hoover, "we enter a new economic era, and its immediate effect on prices is difficult to anticipate. The prices of some food commodities may increase, but others will decrease, because with liberated shipping accumulated stocks in the Southern Hemisphere and the Far East will be available. The demands upon the United States will change in character, but not in volume."

All activities of the Food Administration will be continued through the armistice period, said Mr. Hoover, adding that, "There will be no relaxation of efforts to keep down profiteering to the last moment.

"The maintenance of the embargo," he continued, "will prevent depletion of our stocks by hungry European countries below our necessities, and any one who contemplates speculation in food against the needs of these people can well be warned of the prompt action of the Government."

BATTLESHIP BRITANNIA SUNK OFF GIBRALTAR

Torpedoed Saturday—British Admiralty Reports 39 Officers and 673 Men Saved.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The British battleship Britannia was torpedoed near the west entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar on Nov. 9, and sank three and a half hours later, according to an Admiralty announcement tonight. Thirty-nine officers and 673 men were saved.

The Britannia, which had a displacement of 16,350 tons, was launched at Portsmouth Dec. 10, 1904. She was 453.7 feet in length, had a speed of approximately 19 knots, and carried a peacetime complement of 777 men. Her main armament consisted of four twelve-inch guns.

KING OF ITALY ENTERS TRIESTE IN TRIUMPH

Entire Population Turns Out to Greet Him and Hails Him as Liberator.

TRIESTE, Nov. 10. (Associated Press.)—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy made a triumphal entry into Trieste today. The entire population of the city turned out to welcome him, crowding on to all available docks, balconies, roofs, and trees. The King, who was accompanied by General Diaz, the Commander in Chief, and other Generals and Lieut. Commander Rizzo, arrived in the harbor on the destroyer Audace.

As the King landed from the warship there arose from the harbor and the surrounding heights cries of "Viva Italy! Viva Victor Emmanuel!" Hats, handkerchiefs, and flags were waved hysterically. The King, who appeared greatly surprised at the warmth of his welcome, was showered with flowers as he made his way to the City Hall with Mayor Valerio.

POLES IN WARSAW HOLD GERMAN TROOPS

Won't Permit Them to Leave the City—Fighting Going On in Streets.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—Street fighting is taking place in Warsaw, the capital of Poland.

The railway station there has been occupied by Polish forces, who have refused the German troops in the city permission to pass through Polish territory.

Crowded Out

ADVERTISEMENTS are frequently excluded from The New York Times to make room for news, much of it by cable. The New York Times daily prints a greater volume of cable news than any other newspaper in the world.

24 columns of advertisements are omitted today and 114 columns published.

This condition forces upon The Times careful discrimination in the assignment of advertising space.

Mrs. Martha Stanford Mallory.

Mrs. Martha Stanford Mallory, wife of Frank L. Mallory of the banking firm of Dragon, Benning & Colket Company of this city, died Sunday in the Greenwich (Conn.) Hospital. Mrs. Mallory was 34 years old. With other women she was engaged in organizing a post auxiliary to be a retreat for nurses who had been treating influenza cases in the United States Hospital at Port Chester. Mrs. Mallory was active in war relief work. She resided at Milton Point, Rye, N. Y.

James Laughlin Phillips.

James Laughlin Phillips, who died in Washington from pneumonia following influenza, was a son of Major D. C. Phillips. James Laughlin, one of the pioneers in the steel industry in America and the founder of Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, was his maternal grandfather. Mr. Phillips was born in Pittsburgh on May 30, 1884. He was graduated from Yale in 1908. He spent several years in foreign travel, and after services to the Republican Party in the Presidential campaign of 1912 he became Executive Secretary of the National Civic Federation. On the opening of the Presidential campaign in 1916 he resigned to become Vice Chairman of the Republican Finance Committee.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JANE A. VANDERVEER MORIN, wife of Ferdinand A. Morin and descended from an old Dutch family of Long Island, died on Sunday at her home, 638 East Twenty-second Street, Flatbush, in her thirty-fourth year.

Mrs. MILDRED E. CUMING, formerly a public school teacher in Brooklyn and wife of Robert M. Cuming, a merchant in Manhattan, died of pneumonia on Saturday at her home, 152 Eightieth Street, Brooklyn. Her father, Thomas L. Dowling, is private Secretary to Judge Campbell of the Kings County Court.

JOHN J. DONOHUE, in the furniture business in Manhattan, died at his home, 234 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

Dr. ARCHIBALD PEAKES, Principal of the Chernical School at Bridgeport, Conn., died at Bridgeport on Thursday of pneumonia and influenza and was buried yesterday in Evergreen Cemetery. Dr. Peakes was educated at the Iowa State College and at the New York University. He was formerly a resident of Brooklyn.

Miss JANE B. HOOD, 83 years old, died in the Graham Home for Old Ladies, Brooklyn, on Saturday. Miss Hood was one of the oldest members of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church and up to within a few days of her death was knitting woolen socks for the Red Cross.

EDWARD MOODY, formerly with the Trunk Line Association in Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home, 163 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, in his sixty-ninth year.

ROBERT J. D. FORD of 23 Burnett Street, Newark, manager of the Postal Telegraph office, died suddenly yesterday in the Hudson Terminal Building. He was 55 years old.

CHARLES HALLECK, 40 years old, florist at 133 West Twenty-third Street, died yesterday at his home in Flushing.

MORRIS H. MOSS of 15 Wadsworth Avenue, died yesterday in a private sanitarium. He was 53 years old and engaged in merchandise appraising business.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times, may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

FRENCH—BARLING.—Mrs. Helen F. Barling, 128 West 11th St., N. Y. C., announces the engagement of her daughter, Helen Jae son ring, to Mr. Frank Warner French of Newark, N. J.

Died.

ANDREWS.—Suddenly, at Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 9, 1918, Cornelia Conger, wife of the late John R. Andrews, in her 77th year. Funeral services will be held from the residence of Mr. W. J. Funk, 16 Irwin Park Road, Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 12:30 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

BAJAC.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, at Camp Kearney, San Diego, Cal., of pneumonia, Richard P., son of Henri de M. Bajac and Anna M. Berthelot, in his 25th year.

BARUCH.—On Sunday, Nov. 10, 1918, at his residence, 106 West 86th St., Joseph, dearly beloved husband of Lizzie Davies Baruch, in his 68th year. Funeral at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

BARTELS.—On Nov. 10, Thekla, beloved wife of Fritz Bartels, in her 33d year. Funeral will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 11 A. M., from Volk's Mortuary Chapel, 631 Washington St., Hoboken.

COVELL.—At Rutherford, N. J., on Nov. 10, 1918, Chester R., in his 26th year, only son of George F. and Emeline Covell. Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 36 East Newell Av., Wednesday afternoon, 4 o'clock. Service and interment private.

BEEKMAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, 1918, at the New York Hospital, after a brief illness, Gerard Beekman, eldest son of the late James William and Abian Steele Beekman. Funeral service on Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1918, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St.

BEEKMAN.—Members of the New York Historical Society are requested to attend the funeral services of our late associate, Gerard Beekman, Third Vice President of the society, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 12, at 10:30.

JOHN A. WEEKES, President.
STUYVESANT FISH,
Recording Secretary.

BEEKMAN.—The Holland Society of New York announces with sorrow the death of Gerard Beekman, a Trustee and former President of this society, on Saturday, Nov. 9, 1918. Members are requested to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 10:30 A. M.

SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD, President.
FREDERIC R. KEATOR, Secretary.

BEEKMAN.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Gerard Beekman, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 10:30 A. M.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

BEEKMAN.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death, on Nov. 9, 1918, in New York City, of their late associate, Gerard Beekman.

WILLIAM DENNISTOUN MURPHY, President.
FREDERIC IRVING LOCKMAN, Secty.

BELCHES.—Wilson S., Monday, Nov. 11, 1918, at his residence, 530 West 113th St., son of Anna M. and John W. Belches, beloved husband of Alice P. Belches, aged 42 years. Interment at Mt. Auburn, Boston, at convenience of family. Boston papers please copy.

BLAU.—On Sunday, Nov. 10

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

His Majesty The Horse

This is his week at the Garden—doing his bit for the Red Cross.

In the cavalry—in the artillery—even in plebeian lorries—he has been helping us make the Man World safe for democracy.

Can we do less than protect every blue-blood strain in the Kingdom of the Horse?

Whether you love horses singly or in pairs—with snaffle or curb—hackney or hunter—this store is the centre of attraction.

Suits and boots, coats and capes, crops and spurs—every requisite of the rider.

And all those sportsmanlike personal items which horsemen and horsewomen buy for themselves—and for each other.

Horse Show Week is the annual opening of Christmas Shopping in this establishment.

And think what a Christmas it promises to be!

American Headquarters for Riding Clothes

Whether it is clothes for the Show ring, riding to hounds, a gallop over country roads, or for a rainy day in the park.

For women, the most complete riding clothes department in existence.

Suits, special order or ready for service, of tweeds and cheviots unobtainable elsewhere.

Boots, hats, shirts, stocks, crops, stickpins, gloves—the last word in smartness.

For men—everything that an expert horseman demands, for both civilian and military use.

Sporting Topcoats and Slickers

For sunshine or rain—topcoats which a rider can wear with utmost comfort and protection.

Each specially designed by this house for its purpose.

Complete lines of sporting topcoats and greatcoats for both men and women—for motoring and town-and-country use.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

Madison Avenue and 45th St.

New York.

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

EQUINE NOTABLES ENTERTAIN THRONG AT VICTORY HORSE SHOW

CHEERS OF VICTORY OPEN HORSE SHOW

Annual Equine Competition Gets Under Way Amid Blare of Joyful Throng.

MOORE ANIMALS IN FRONT

Early Contests Prove Only Best Steppers Can Bid for Premier Laurels.

Ringing cheers, tooting horns, and shrill whistles permeated Madison Square Garden yesterday and almost drowned the bugle calls which ushered the equine beauties into the ring for the thirty-third annual exhibit of the National Horse Show Association. There was a feeling of joy in the air as horse lovers from all parts of the country foregathered for the annual feast of competition, and as soon as the doors were opened the event was appropriately named the Victory Show, to supplement the United War Work Campaign title, which had been bestowed because the proceeds of the five days' entertainment will be devoted to the fund for making the victorious soldiers happy.

Officers of the association had looked forward to an auspicious opening, but scarcely calculated that peace would time its entrance with the commencement of the show. It was, therefore, with delight that the old guard welcomed the public, and, strange to say, the public found time to pay homage to the horse, in spite of the counterattractions which evoked such stirring enthusiasm on the highways and byways that led to the tan bark arena.

Old favorites and new aspirants for honors were on view from early morning until late at night, and especially in the afternoon and evening the same old regulars were present to coincide with or criticise the awarding of the blues by the judges. Some came later than usual, but well on in the afternoon the seats were well filled and there was a fringe of the ultra-critical around the ringside to point out the graces and faults of the high-spirited animals that paraded for the edification of the crowd. War, with all its terrors, had not been able to squelch the greatest exhibition of horseflesh to be found in the country, and from all appearances the present show is destined to flourish under the new régime of peace.

Uniformed Riders Saluted.

The night scene was even more inspiring than that of the afternoon. The brilliantly illuminated inclosure was a mass of color, red and white predominating in the decorative scheme, while there was more than a fair sprinkling of gorgeously gowned women to lend added beauty to the assemblage. Officers in uniform were plentiful also, for, above all, these gallant soldiers realized the important part the horse has played in the struggle just closed. Some of those who hold commissions in the cavalry took prominent places in the show, and the appearance of a uniformed rider in the saddle or jumping events was the signal for generous applause.

It is early to judge of the merits of the competitors, as novice classes make up a large part of the opening day's progress. There was, however, a larger number of fresh young horses than usual to compete for the initial laurels, and in nearly every class the winner showed form that compares favorably with the victors in other shows. In the saddle competitions the fine quality of the contestants was particularly noticeable, while the fact that Judge William H. Moore acquired a blue in a morning breeding class and two more in the afternoon with his harness entries is sufficient indication that none but the best steppers will be able to carry off premier honors in the remaining days of the show.

While Judge Moore struck his stride early in accord with the predictions of the experts, there was considerable comment at the failure of Walter H. Hanley of Providence to acquire a first prize in the saddle classes that featured the afternoon exhibitions. There was considerable disappointment when the greatly heralded gray gelding Silver Birch did not even appear to represent the Providence owner in the novice class for horses over 15.2 hands. Mr. Hanley paid $7,000 for Silver Birch last April, and he has been carefully groomed ever since with the idea of sweeping the board at this show. Marvelous in conformation, Silver Birch failed to develop the necessary show qualities and in all likelihood will not appear in this year's event.

Artful Sent from Ring.

In the absence of Silver Birch, the spectators quickly selected Mrs. Josephine Reynolds's Artful as the most brilliant of the sixteen clean-limbed animals that walked, cantered, and trotted around the ring in bewildering manner. Artful, a chestnut mare with four white feet, moved with precision and grace at every gait. She showed so well, in fact, that there were some who doubted if she was a novice, as called for by the conditions. Then, when the railbirds had become almost a unit in awarding the honors to Artful, the mare was unceremoniously sent out of the ring, as inquiries had developed the fact that a victory at Durland's had rendered her ineligible for the class.

With Artful eliminated, the judges were supported by the ring critics when they awarded the blue to Louis K. Liggett's Santa Barbara, a sturdy and well-proportioned chestnut, ridden by Joseph Collins. The red was given to Dr. T. A. Donald's chestnut gelding Doctor Russell.

Mr. Hanley made his first serious attempt to gather a ribbon in the class for ladies' saddle horses over 15.2 hands, which, with women in the saddle, was one of the spectacular events of the afternoon. Mrs. Hanley, an accomplished equestrienne, held the reins on White Raven, a pure white gelding except for touches of gray on the legs. Horse and rider were in perfect color consonance, for Mrs. Hanley wore a gray habit, surmounted with a white tall hat of the latest style.

White Raven, rather short legged and with stilted action, lost nothing of effectiveness in showing, but there were other skillful riders, and two of them, Miss Alice A. Dodsworth and Miss Eleanora R. Sears, were better mounted than was the Providence horsewoman. Miss Sears attracted the most attention, as she rode astride, while the others adopted the conventional side saddle.

Radiant Is Unruly.

Miss Sears was on her own entry, Radiant, a horse with a fine record, but Radiant would not show his best, not always traveling as level as he should, while Miss Dodsworth had a perfectly mannered horse in the brown gelding Thus. With Radiant and White Raven both showing flashes of an unruly disposition the honors fell to Thus, with Radiant second and White Raven third. Mrs. George Anderson was fourth with the Sequatogue Farm's Springtime, while among the other riders in the class were Miss Alice Beaver-Webb, Mrs. M. R. Guggenheim, Miss Winslow, Mrs. Josephine Reynolds, Miss Smith, Miss Liggett, Miss Belle Beach, and Miss Isabella Wanamaker.

There was a thrill for the afternoon spectators when five speedy trotters, with a record of 2:30 or better, came out to be judged. All the drivers were bent on showing the extreme pace their candidates could step, and while making the turn at the Madison Avenue end of the Garden John R. Thompson's Ebony King was cutting out such a pace that he turned over the wagon and spilled his driver on the tan bark. The man was jammed in close to the fence, but Ebony King quieted down and the driver escaped without serious injury. Ebony King was sent from the ring, and Mr. Thompson's other entry, Britton Forbes, had to put up with second place to Robert E. Moreland's Vernon Holt, which was driven by the owner.

Children not over twelve years old under the conditions were the riders for three cups presented by John McE. Bowmen. All entered, five, appeared, for children never by any chance ever fail to appear when they have an opportunity to display their pony pets on the tanbark. Bantamite, a hackney-bred bay gelding, won the first cup for Miss Jean Sala Regan, with her sister Constance, riding. This was a repeat of last year's contest under the same conditions.

MORNING AWARDS.

Class 25.—Pony mares, suitable for breeding polo ponies—First, Peter Hauck, Jr.'s ch. m. Mynora; second, Squadron A, New York Guard's b. m. Molly Richards.

Class 15.—Stallions, 4 years old or over, 14.2 hands and under 15.1 hands—First, Buttonwood Farm's ch. s. Willesden Courtship; second, Sandy Point Farm's ch. s. Sandy Point Fashion, third; Alexander Gemmell's ch. s. Royal Polonius.

Class 22.—Fillies, 2 years old—First, William H. Moore's b. f. Seaton Hildegard; second, D. R. Hanna's ch. f. Brier Motion; third, D. R. Hanna's ch. f. Brier Ripple; fourth, Sandy Point Farm's ch. f. Kismet.

Class 3.—Trotting stallions—First, John R. Thompson's blk. s. Ebony King; second, George Watson's br. s. Little Peter; third, H. U. Kilbee's b. s. Master's Ideal.

Class 29.—Hackney pony stallions, exceeding 14 hands—First, Willisbrook Farm's br. s. Horace; second, Louis K. Liggett's b. s. Trillo Swell.

Class 74.—Shetland harness ponies—First, Miss Katherine Hauck's ch. s. Senator Jackson; second, Master James Hauck's ch. s. Young Arnold.

AFTERNOON AWARDS.

Class 87.—Saddle horses, not exceeding 15 hands—First, John McE. Bowman's ch. g. Hurry; second, J. A. P. Ramsdell's ch. m. Princess; third, Sequatogue Farm's ch. m. Nidalia; fourth, James W. Gerard's br. m. Virginia Girl.

Class 82.—Children's harness ponies, not exceeding 12.2 hands, driven by amateurs—First, Louis K. Liggett's b. m. Fulange; second, Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Shinfield Antelope; third, Halcyon Farm's ch. s. Irvington Nipper; fourth, Miss Corinne Poth's b. g. Supreme.

Class 42.—Novice harness horses, exceeding 15.2 hands—First, William H. Moore's br. m. Melanchton; second, Miss Eleonora R. Sears's b. m. Mary Marlborough; third, William H. Moore's br. m. Molina; fourth, Fairfield Farm's br. m. Glenavon Orchid.

Class 86.—Novice saddle horses, exceeding 15.2 hands—First, Louis K. Liggett's ch. m. Santa Barbara; second, Dr. T. A. Donald's ch. g. Dr. Russell; third, Miss Isabella Wanamaker's b. g. Cherrystone; fourth, Alexander Gemmell's br. g. Gallant Sportsman.

Class 34.—Trotters with records of 2:30 or better, in harness—First, R. F. Moreland's b. g. Vernon Holt; second, John R. Thompson's blk g. Britton Forbes; third, George Watson's br. s. Little Peter; fourth, Miss C. G. M. Blume's ch. m. Laura Francis.

Class 40.—Novice harness horses exceeding 15.3 hands—First, William H. Moore's b. m. Mona; second, Alexander Gemmell's b. m. Willesden Finstall Lady; third, Fairhill Studs's ch. g. Prince of Dyfed; fourth, John R. Thompson's b. g. Sir Edward.

Class 101.—Children's saddle ponies not exceeding 15.2 hands; manners 50 per cent.—First, Miss Jean Sala Regan's b. g. Bantamite; second, Miss Natalie Mai Coe's blk. m. Midnight; third, George Gunther Wallen's b. g. Jingaboo; fourth, Miss Catherine Collford's b. g. Billy Boy.

Class 88.—Ladies' saddle horses exceeding 15.2 hands; manners 50 per cent.—First, Miss Alice Dodsworth's br. g. Thus; second, Miss Eleonora Sears's ch. g. Radiant; third, Walter H. Hanley's gr. g. White Raven; fourth, Sequatogue Farm's br. m. Springtime.

Night Awards.

Class 132.—Jumpers—First, Mrs. Francis S. Peabody's ch. g. Great Heart; second, Woodin Farm's ch. g. The Whip; third, Charles D. Lanier's ch. g. Bolling; fourth, R. F. Finsh's gr. g. All Aboard.

Class 44.—Novice harness horses exceeding 15.1 hands and not exceeding 15.3 hands—First, Miss Arabella Wanamaker's ch. m. Fireaway; second, Alexander Gemmell's b. m. Queen Marlboro.

Class 21.—Hackney fillies, three years old—First, Miss Constance Vauclain's br. m. Dragon Fly; second, Miss Isabella Wanamaker's ch. m. Willesden Witchery.

Class 85.—Novice saddle horses not exceeding 15.2 hands—First, Woodin Farm's gr. g. Joseph Santley; second, Robert E. Moreland's ch. g. Mac Marsh; third, Sequatogue Farm's ch. m. Nidalia; fourth, W. A. McGibbon & Co.'s ch. g. Flashlight.

Class 77.—Pairs of harness ponies, not exceeding 13 hands—First, Louis K. Liggett's b. m. Fulgora and b. m. Fulange; second, Miss Eleonora Sears's b. s. Wildfire and b. g. Bouncer.

Class 52.—Harness horses exceeding 15.3 hands—First, William H. Moore's b. g. Ruxton; second, William H. Moore's b. m. Mona; third, Alexander Gemmell's b. m. Willesden Finstall Lady.

Class 117.—Ladies Qualified Hunters—First, J. Campbell Thompson's b. g. Rory O'More; second, Charles D. Lanier's ch. g. Down East; third, Miss Lida L. Fleitmann's b. m. Golden Buck; fourth, Cross Roads Farm's ch. g. Earl Senff.

Class 128.—Jumping Competition, for Officers Only—First, Major D. O. Nelson's ch. g. Ginger; second, Captain John W. Rafferty's b. g. General Pershing; third, Squadron A's ch. m. Gold Lace; fourth, Major John K. Brown's ch. m. Forest.

Program For Today.

11:00 A. M.—Class 114; qualified hunters, heavyweight.
11:15 A. M.—Class 30; Shetland stallions.
11:30 A. M.—Class 28; pony stallions.
11:45 A. M.—Class 33; pony stallions for the championship.
12:00 M.—Recess.
2:00 P. M.—Class 122; qualified hunters for the pen jump.
2:30 P. M.—Class 92; saddle horses up to carrying 200 pounds.
2:50 P. M.—Class 35; roadsters.
3:10 P. M.—Class 99; ponies under saddle.
3:30 P. M.—Class 67; tandems.
3:50 P. M.—Class 95; ladies' saddle horses.
4:20 P. M.—Class 130; officers' horses over the course. The Beresford challenge cup.
5:00 P. M.—Class 108; militia mounts.
6:00 P. M.—Recess.
8:00 P. M.—Class 134; hunters or jumpers over four successive jumps, five feet high.
8:30 P. M.—Class 66; pony tandems.
8:40 P. M.—Class 43; pairs of harness horses, novice.
9:00 P. M.—Class 147; pairs of saddle horses, one to be ridden by a lady, the other by a gentleman.
9:30 P. M.—Class 54; horses shown to runabouts. James Cox Brady Cup.
9:45 P. M.—Class 72; road teams. The Alfred G. Vanderbilt Memorial Cup.
10:00 P. M.—Class 100; mounted police, New York Traffic Squad.
10:40 P. M.—Class 135; horses for the Grafton jump.

SOCIETY ENTERTAINS AT SHOW

Counterattractions Fail to Check Interest in Horses.

Society proved loyal to the horse yesterday at Madison Square Garden while the city wildly celebrated the armistice, and with the counterattraction last night of the opening of the opera season. New faces were seen among the boxholders, and scores of men and women prominent in outdoor life and the hunt club sets helped to animate the social phase of the exhibition.

Simplicity in dress was noticeable, the flaring fashions of bygone days having all but disappeared. Soft pastel shades predominated last evening, and soft cloths of dark shades, with the skirts longer and narrower, were conspicuous at the morning and afternoon sessions.

The exultation over the armistice was evident among the fashionable patrons all day. When former Ambassador James W. Gerard dropped in during the afternoon for a stroll around he was met with smiles of rejoicing on every hand. He visited several boxes during his stay, and talked horses for a time with Miss Catherine Hurst, one of the exhibitors.

Mrs. Arthur Iselin, chairman of the Women's Committee of Fifty, was an early caller. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who has Box 51, entertained at the afternoon show Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Miss Doris Stevens, and Lieutenant Dudley Malone. Miss Eleonora Sears was a caller at the Belmont box, among many others. Mrs. E. H. Harriman, in Box 41, had Mrs. William H. Lyle as her guest. In Box 74 were Mrs. W. Russell Grace and Mrs. Bryce Wing.

James McLean is President of the association. Mrs. McLean yesterday afternoon had Mrs. Charles Simons as her guest. Mrs. David Wagstaff, who retains Box 13, so long held by the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt, had Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Miss Annette Tilford, and Mrs. W. E. Gilbert as her afternoon guests. In the G. G. Wooden box, No. 54, were Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Combs and Mrs. G. G. Greenshield. With Mrs. Frederick A. de Peyster was Mrs. Robert E. Tod.

Reginald Vanderbilt walked around the promenade during the afternoon with Mrs. Mitchell Henry and Mrs. Malcolm Hayward. Mrs. Angier Duke and the Misses Alice B. Webb, Lucille Baldwin, and Dorothy Reynard were also seen among those who dropped in for a visit. During the week the exhibition will be the social clearing house, and society will meet there by the hundreds and so swell the receipts for the United War Work Campaign.

Society young women in picturesque war nurse costumes who sold programs included Mrs. Pierce Butler, Mrs. William Lutz, and the Misses Beth Leary, Judith Smith, Ethel Mitchell, and Grace D. Kahn.

HARTYE VICTOR AT TENNIS.

Defeats Donaldson In Final of Terrace Club Singles.

William A. Hartye, Jr., who won the doubles championship of the Terrace Club of Flatbush with Roy D. Richey, annexed the singles championship of that club by defeating Gerald Donaldson, Jr., the junior Canadian champion, in straight sets.

Donaldson started by winning his opponent's serve and was leading at 4—2, when Hartye settled down to his steady game and ran off the next four games, taking the set at 6—4. Hartye continued to force matters and did not allow his opponent a game in the second set, winning at 6—0, and took the last set at 6—3.

SWIMMERS IN DEAD HEAT.

Dixon and Noonan Tied In 200-Yard Event.

R. Dixon and John W. Noonan, two swimmers of Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, swam a dead heat last night in a 200-yard match swim, held in the pool of the Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, for the United War Work Campaign. The two tars swam abreast over the entire distance, and touched off at the finish at the same time. The time was 2:43 1-5.

A handicap of six seconds gave H. J. Callahan, unattached, a victory in a 50-yard handicap swim over Leeming Jellliffe, New York A. C. The time was 0:29 3-5. In a relay swim for scholastic teams Erasmus Hall High School's swimmers trudged to a victory over Stuyvesant and Morris High Schools, in 1:59 4-5.

Champion Unable to Box.

Pete Herman, bantamweight champion, who was scheduled to box Jack Sharkey at New Orleans in a United War Work Campaign bout, will be unable to go through with the bout, according to a telegram received yesterday from Dominick Tortorich, New Orleans promoter. Promoter Tortorich stated that Herman had been summoned for active naval duty and was on his way to foreign waters. Herman, when he consented to box for the fund, was in naval training at the Algiers Station, near New Orleans.

RUTGERS WILL PLAY GREAT LAKES TEAM

Intersectional Football Game to be Played at Ebbets Field Saturday.

The Great Lakes football eleven of Chicago, made up of the most prominent gridiron stars of the Middle West, will play Rutgers at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn Saturday for the United War Work Campaign. The game was arranged by telephone yesterday by William W. Roper, secretary of the football committee.

The Great Lakes eleven has already beaten Chicago and other strong college teams in the West and is scheduled for a game with the Annapolis team, coached by Gilmore Dobie. The captain of the Great Lakes team is Paddy Driscoll, who was a star at Northwestern for the past few seasons. Bachman, a former Notre Dame player, and several Washington and Jefferson players are also members of the sailor eleven.

All season the Rutgers team, coached by Foster Sanford, has been looking for an opponent which would test its strength, and this adversary has been found in the powerful Great Lakes aggregation. Rutgers has one of the strongest eleven seen in recent years, and the game in Brooklyn should prove one of the best of the season. It will be the only chance the football public has to see an intersectional game this year, and it will undoubtedly arouse much interest among football enthusiasts.

The Columbia football eleven has been invited to play Georgetown in Washington on Saturday for the benefit of the United War Work Campaign. The invitation was sent to Levering Tyson, the graduate manager, yesterday by L. A. Langle, manager of the Georgetown team. Columbia will send its answer today. The Blue and White has no game for Saturday, as both the Princeton and Lafayette contests fell through.

GREAT LAKES TEAM COMING.

Sailors to Play Rutgers at Ebbets Field Saturday.

The Great Lakes football team of Chicago was matched yesterday to play Rutgers at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon. The arrangements were completed by telephone communication between W. W. Roper, Secretary of the Sports Committee of the United War Work Campaign and Captain W. A. Moffatt, Commander of the Great Lakes Training Station near Chicago. W. S. Langford, Chairman of the Football Committee of the W. W. C., gave his hearty approval to the game.

Both Rutgers and Great Lakes are powerful combinations and their records are parallel in that they have beaten all teams they have played this year.

The Great Lakes team will arrive in New York next Friday afternoon. While they are in the East they are also booked to play the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

SIDE LINE BADGE FOR $50.

Big Bill Edwards Selling Privileges for Princeton-Upton Game.

"Big Bill" Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue and former Princeton gridiron player, yesterday notified the Football Committee of the United War Work Campaign that he would sell the boxes for the Princeton-Camp Upton game at the Polo Grounds Saturday afternoon.

"One box has already been disposed of for $1,000," said Mr. Edwards. "I am also going to sell side-line privileges at $50 each, and these privileges will be disposed of to women as well as to men. So far as I know, this is the first time in history women have been allowed to witness a football contest from the side lines."

Cornell to Play Contest.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11.—Cornell University's football eleven will come here Saturday, Nov. 16, for a game with the Cleveland Naval Reserves, it was announced here today. Other games scheduled by the reserves are Camp Grant, Nov. 23, and Camp Sherman, Thanksgiving Day.

VICTORY PARADE AT TRACK.

Patriotic Demonstration Stirs Big Crowd at Pimlico.

PIMLICO, Md., Nov. 11.—A. K. Macomber's Hollister carried top weight this afternoon and captured the Rennert Handicap at a mile, which brought out the best field in today's card. Willie Knapp had the mount on Hollister and he rated the Macomber horse in front of his field with L'Errant and Boniface close up until the stretch. There Knapp set his mount down and he came away to win easily by two lengths. Boniface held on well, but L'Errant dropped back and Kashmir closed strongly to take third money.

The judges, directors, officials, and spectators all joined in a victory parade, which was the most enthusiastic demonstration ever witnessed at a race track.

A strong favorite was upset when Star Spangled finished outside the money in the fourth race, which was won by S. C. Hildreth's Arrah Go On.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; six furlongs. Poultney, 117 pounds, (G. Walls,) $51.60, $21.80, and $8.80, won; Tiger Rose, 109, (L. Lyke,) $11.40 and $5.60, second; Wyndover, 112, (O'Brien,) $5.60, third. Time—1:13 2-5. St. Quentin, Earlocker, Under Fire, Manouvre, Virago, Veteran, Tarascon and Candle Light also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; maiden jockeys; one mile and a sixteenth. Serenest, 104 pounds, (A. Hamilton,) $8.16, $4.80, and $3.90, won; Eddie Henry, 107, (C. Robinson,) $8.25 and $5.90, second; Whippoorwill, 100, (J. Zeller,) 3.70, third. Time—1:47. Yodeling, Dr. Campbell, Delina, Lazy Lou, W. H. Buckner, and Irish Kiss also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Patapsco Steeplechase Handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; selling; two miles and a half. Turmoil, 140 pounds, (E. Landry,) $37.10, $13.70, and $7.20, won; Hibler, 150, (C. Smoot,) $7.30 and $3.50, second; New Haven, 149, (J. Taylor,) $8.60, third. Time—4:54 3-5. Pebeto, Nutmeg, Le Marsoulin, Margery Jaque, and Antiseptic also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; handicap; six furlongs. Arrah Go On, 115 pounds, (L. Lyke,) $10.60, $5.50, and $3.80, won; Louis V., 118, (W. O'Brien,) $11.50 and $6.00, second; Subahdar, 115, (C. Kummer,) $3.50, third. Time—1:13 2-5. Star Spangled, Kate Bright, Currency, Masda, Trophy, Kiratle's Cub, Sir Adsum, and Grayson also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Country Club Purse, for two-year-old fillies; six furlongs. Highland Light, 105 pounds, (L. Ensor,) $7.30, $4.60, and $3.70, won; Lillian Shaw, 112, (E. Sande,) $4.40 and $3.70, second; Carpet Sweeper, 106, (C. Kummer,) $3.70, third. Time—1:13 2-5. Gallant Kitty, Lady Mary, Alphee, Colinella, Ballet Dancer II., Carry On, Queen's Maid, Yvette, and Phantom Maid also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Merchants' Selling Purse, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Piedra, 103 pounds, (L. Stalker,) $10.20, $5.40, and $3.30, won; Kentucky Boy, 112, (F. Robinson,) $5.60 and $4, second; Woodthrush, 105, (L. Ensor,) $3.30, third. Time—2:08 3-5. Sky Pilot, Jack Mount, Hands Off, Puts and Calls, Bar of Phoenix, The Dean, and Bierman also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Rennert Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Hollister, 122 pounds, (W. Knapp,) $5.30, $3.70, and $3, won; Boniface, 112 (E. Sande,) $4.30, $3, and $2.50, second; Kashmir, 116, (L. Ensor,) $3.50, third. Time—1:40. Valor, Wise Man, Tom Taggart, Whimsy, and L'Errant also ran. Weather clear; track fast.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three-year-olds, and upward; six furlongs. George Washington, 112 pounds; Bachelor's Bliss, 118; Counsellor o' Mine, 112; Anne Excellence, 109; Ladder of Light, 115; King Agrippa, 112; Scalight, 112; Caddie, 112; Swoon, 118; George Clark, 112; Mendaing, 109; †Jazza, 109; Tan II, 112; Galopin, 112; Mumbo Jumbo, 118; Myrtle V., 100.

Note.—Four excluded.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. Ceramic, 112 pounds; Young Adam, 110; Thistledon, 107; The Dauphin, 102; Dottie Vandiver, 99; *Miss Voski, 99; Knot, 106; Fleeing Sheik, 112; *Uncle's Lassie, 99; Colinella, 106; Mahony, 117; Rayonnant, 107.

THIRD RACE.—The United Hunts Double Event Steeplechase Handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; three miles. The Brook, 163 pounds; W. F. Kneblekamp, 136; Bet, 147; Hibler, 144.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bowie Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half. George Smith, 130 pounds; The Porter, 122; Exterminator, 120; †Star Master, 119; Omar Khayyam, 115; Ticket, 100; ‡Cadgel, 131; Midway, 120; Stromboli, 120; Gex, 105; Minister Wyl, 100; Autumn, 100; ‡Foreground, 108; Corn Tassel, 110; †War Cloud, 121; Ladder of Light, 92; Galley Head, 98; Bondage, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—The Linsteed Purse; for all ages; one mile. War Pennant, 103 pounds; Boutledge, 103; Jock Scot, 125; Gloomy Gus, 125.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Babette, 97 pounds; Polroma, 113; Kilmer, 111; Sandman II., 116; Grey Eagle, 108; Valspar, 108; *Bell Ringer, 103; *Silk Bird, 111; *Exmer, 108; *Peep Again, 105; Wild Thyme, 113; Roxboro II., 95; Moss, 103; *Hondo, 111; Vocabulary, 97.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Oriole Handicap; selling; for three-year-olds; one mile and three-sixteenths. Kate Bright, 116 pounds; Peerless One, 108; Ballymooney, 106; Game Cock, 118.

*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed. †Macomber entry. ‡J. K. L. Ross entry.

ATHLETIC FUTURE IS SAFE.

Army Starts School for Standardization of Sports.

The future safety of collegiate sports has been provided for with the introduction of army athletics into the 500 or more colleges now established as military centres. Yesterday at Princeton four or more men from each of the twelve districts into which the college camps have been divided reported at a central school at Princeton where the athletic instructors will be trained under the direction of the War Department Committee on Education and Special Training.

These instructors started a course of intensive training in boxing, hand-to-hand fighting, mass athletics, competitive games, bayonet fighting and military calisthenics. When the course is finished, the instructors will be assigned to the different college centers where the student soldiers will go through a more extensive system of athletic training than has ever been attempted before.

The future of intercollegiate contests is safe under this new system, because it means that a greater number of athletes will be developed, and when the military training is finished the colleges will find themselves with more athletic talent than ever on their hands.

This new system is the realization of a plan of athletic training which the National Collegiate Athletic Association has been advocating for years. It means the establishment of mass athletics at all colleges and the doing away with the groups of limited star athletes. The day of specializing in athletics is over, and for the first time in the history of college sport the systems of physical development will be standardized.

Under this plan a permanent force of competent physical training and athletic instructors will be formed. They will be equipped to conduct a uniform system of training in the schools of the country. This sports program has a definite purpose. It will not only develop the desired camp spirit in the college by including every man in the sports and by the promotion of competitive games for the largest number of men but it will benefit the individuals by creating an aggressiveness and self-confidence which comes with the consciousness of bodily control.

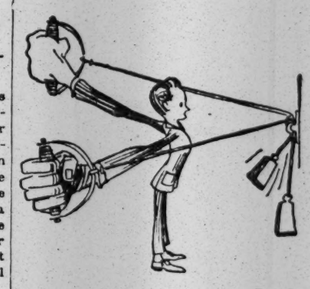
The soldiers in the colleges will be prepared for the program of physical training conducted in the camps and will be better candidates for officer material. At the same time, the foundation will be laid for a universal scheme of sports in American colleges after the war.

Trap Shoot Is Postponed.

Since many gunners throughout the United States have found it impossible to be here on Wednesday afternoon to take part in the big shoot for the United War Work Fund at the Polo Grounds, the committee has decided to postpone the shoot until next Saturday afternoon and hold it at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club.

Distance Runner Killed.

Edward Sweeney, formerly a local middle-distance runner of the Pastime A. C., has been killed in action in France. This information came yesterday from M. Barish of the Pastime A. C. Sweeney went overseas as a member of Co. D, 71st Regiment.



While it's great to throw out our chest, let's swell the "war chest" too!

The United War Work Campaign is the chance to show how thankful we are. It's the united effort of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, the War Camp Community Service and the American Library Association.

Give!

All for one! One for all!

Everything men and boys wear.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

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People Like **Our Tires**

Why? Because they serve well and make lasting friends. Remember, please, these are new tires of popular makes.

30x3½	Non-Skid	$12.84
31x4	"	18.97
33x4	"	19.97
34x4	"	22.45
36x4½	"	28.93

Manufacturers' Surplus Tire Co.

789 7th Av., Bet. 51st & 52d Sts., N. Y.

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS

© 1918

The Transformation of an Old Post

A FEW years ago this building at Peace River crossing was a Revillon warehouse for storing lard and bacon. The further end was used as a Post Office when Revillon Frères had the Dominion mail contract for this region. The sign shows that it has been changed to a bunk house for workers on the railroad which now traverses this region.

The site of this old Revillon post at Peace River crossing has now become a rapidly growing northwestern town. The forty acres of land owned by Revillon Frères under original "Squatter's rights" is now divided into town lots, and the various post buildings have been turned over to new uses. As trading posts are carefully located at the best transportation points they develop naturally into towns as the country becomes settled.

Revillon Frères

Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street

Only $12.75 Gifts at Amazing Values

Military Wrist Watches

Remember you are Buying Direct from Wholesale Jewelers and Diamond Importers. You Get the Very Highest Quality for the Least Money.

This $12.75 Luminous Dial, Guaranteed Movement, Nickel Case Watch, with sewed strap, is also dust proof. Now is the time to buy.

YOUR XMAS GIFTS AT GREAT SAVING FROM

B. GUTTER & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1879

170 Nassau St New York

OPPOSITE CITY HALL

Come in and select your Solitaire or Diamond Cluster Engagement Ring now.

Beautiful BLUE WHITE Saphire $88.00

Saratoga Vichy

Sold by Charles & Company, Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit.

CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

Change of Custom Need Not Mean Sacrifice

WE are bridging a crisis—each in his own affairs, as well as the world in a larger way.

* *

The man that in the past has paid big prices to the tailor may feel that he would sacrifice his standards by wearing ready-for-service clothes.

* *

But it is a change of custom, merely. If he will step into either of the five Weber and Heilbroner clothing stores, he will have his misgivings dispelled.

* *

Not only our models, but the scheme of applying them, each to its particular figure and individuality, are indentical with those of the best tailors.

* *

The whole world has grown more democratic without losing any of its smartness—and to economize with these ready-to-wear clothes is a tribute to your common sense.

* *

Many of the smartest men in the metropolis are wearing them—to the credit of their appearance as well as their bank accounts.

* *

Suits $28 to $65.
Overcoats $28 to $100.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt
345 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 30 Broad
775 Broadway, 58 Nassau
1363 Broadway, 150 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Avenue

TO BE SOLD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

LEATHER

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, A. MITCHELL PALMER, Alien Property Custodian, will offer to the highest bidder at public sale, at the office of the New York Dock Company, in Store No. 141 (Union Stores), at the foot of Irving Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, at 10 A. M. on the 15th day of November, 1918, all or any part of the 1,036 bales of leather now located at the warehouses of the New York Dock Company in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and formerly the property of Kansallis Osake Pankki and Kohtro and Knosmanen.

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Alien Property Custodian.

For further information concerning said leather, or the terms and conditions of sale, apply to Director, Bureau of Sales, 110 West 42d Street, New York City.

JOSEPH F. GUFFEY,
Director Bureau of Sales.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER Wanted.—Blumenthal's Furmoss; will pay cash; quote best prices. Greeley 4345.

BEAVER Wanted.—Open for quantity for cash. Meadow & Lyons, 727 W. 26th St.

BEAVER Wanted.—Furmoss and sofuria, Blumenthal's. Madison Square 3564.

BEAVER Wanted.—Salt's 8100. Call Stuyvesant 1641.

CHIFFON TAFFETA Wanted.—Open for any quantity, evening shades, changeables preferred; best qualities. Barnett, 136 West 21st. Chelsea 2645.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES Wanted for Spring; jobber placing stock orders. Call with samples, all week, 8-10 West 19th St., 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—We are open to buy a quantity of Fall coats for cash; call with samples. Weinrich & Horowitz, 1,140 B'way.

COATS and Suits Wanted.—Jobber looking at high and medium priced Spring samples. 29 West 30th, ninth floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Spring coats, suits, regulars and stouts. 127 West 25th, first floor.

COATS Wanted. Job of fur-trimmed coats of the better grade, for spot cash. 303 5th Av., Room 513.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples. Call all week, Morris Bloom, 28 West 32d. Madison Square 2116.

COATS, Suits, Capes Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 1st floor, 16 West 20th St.

COATS, Suits and Capes Wanted.—Bring samples; call between 8 and 12. 225 5th Av., Room 502.

COATS Wanted.—Jobbers looking at Spring style coats and suits. 43 West 32d St., 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring models. 29 E. 10th, 7th floor.

COATS Wanted. Jobber looking at snappy Fall coats; up-to-the-minute style. 46 West 27th St., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—1,000 set or coats for spot cash; any quantity. Farragut 5751.

COATS and Suits Wanted for Spring stock; orders placed. 4th floor, 45 West 27th St.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—36-inch white, narrow wale; pay cash. Spitzer, 1,265 B'way.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted.—Any quantity, at a price; spot cash. Rothgeb & Nelson, 120 West 29th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—We are open to buy for cash broad crepe, flesh and white. H. Silverman, 34 Prince St.

CRYSTAL CORDS Wanted.—All colors, Holden x Leonards only. Mad. Sq. 5825.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash any quantity a rep, velveteen, jersey, satin, or tricolette dresses; exceptional bargains only considered; samples (duly), 9 to 12. Wiener, 53 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples; regular and stout sizes. L. & K., 129 West 27th, 11th floor.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists Wanted.—Better grade; cash. National. Phone Franklin 4585.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing order on Spring samples, serges and silks. Can day. 134 West 26th, twelfth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at taffeta, georgette, and crepe de chine. Call all week, Room 705, W. 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples; call all week. 11th floor, 23-29 West 30th St.

FURS Wanted.—Short collars, scallop Coonskin, collars, cuffs. Neumann, 15 West 20th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at tailor-made dresses only. 44 West 36th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing order on Spring samples, 6th floor, 141 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge, at a price. 5th floor, 32 West 24th St.

KARAMI Wanted.—Quantity no object. Greeley 5290.

LININGS Wanted.—Fancy printed and brocaded cheap for cash. Morris Nagel & Co., 105 Madison Av.

METALAME MATLINE Wanted.—Any make. Rosenfeld & Son, 115 West 29th. Farragut 2 20.

MIXTURES Wanted.—Open for quantity. Fredk T. Laurence, range 75c, all colors; also reindeer velour. Gramercy 6518.

PANAMAS Wanted.—Will exchange Whitman's 227 hook for navy; will pay bonus. Murray Hill 3673.

PEKIN PLUSH Wanted.—Also velour 6530 or Stevens's brown, reindeer. Farragut 4078.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—All kinds; dyed to any color; also garment and trimming. Arrow Piece Dye Works, 109 West 36th. Greeley 1936.

PLUSH Wanted.—Repeat colored plush barrakin. I. Novick, 45 West 27th. 3644 Farr.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, navy, Pekin, gray and tan. Gottlieb & Suskind, 38 West 21st St.

POPLIN and Twill American or similar Wanted.—Hirsh shades. Chelsea 4077.

SERGES Wanted.—1,000 pieces lottery and Garfield No. 11433 and No. 528, at $1.75 per yard; spot cash. I. Rabinovitz Apparel Co., 37-39 W. 28th St.—N. Y.

SERGES, POPLINS AND TRICOTINES Wanted.—All Spring shades; will pay cash. Mr. Parrott, 2-3-5 W. 22d St.

SERGES Wanted.—11433-519; also Lorraine, tricolines; large quantities. Farragut 5750.

SERGES Wanted.—S. B. G. L. in navy only. Chelsea 942.

SILKS Wanted.—Manufacturers, what have you in silks that you cannot use? Cash for large or small lots. Madison Square 3726.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for discontinued lines of silk; any color. Spring 7364.

SILVER GRAY Wanted.—Flannel, suitable for woman's shirts. Walkon, 569 5th Av.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Holden Leonard, copen, navy, khaki, and oxford. Phone Madison Square 1274.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All Spring shades; can use quantity at a price. Call Madison Square 8218.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors, Holden Leonard's only. Madison Square 5825.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Cash paid for better grade skirts in lots; quantity no object. 22 West 27th St., 7th floor.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES Wanted.—Spring styles; call between 2 and 4. 225 5th Av., Room 502.

SNAP FASTENERS Wanted.—Quantity; mail samples and prices. Room 614, 1,245 Broadway.

SUITS Wanted.—Large jobber looking at suits and coats for Spring, medium and better grade; stock orders placed. 1,333 Broadway, twelfth floor, 35th St. entrance. Apply all week.

SUITS Wanted.—We are looking at Spring samples misses' juniors' suits; call in morning, 9-11, afternoon, 2-5. 7 West 30th St., 6th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Spring suits and coats. Ninth floor, 32 East 31st St.

SUITS Wanted.—Spring suits, better grade, 10th floor, 158 West 29th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—American or Wyandotte, heavyweight, all-wool taupe, burgundy, and spot cash; must be cheap. Chelsea [illegible]

VELOURS AND SERGES Wanted.—American, heavy-weight colors and blacks; also 052, all shades at a price. Mad. Sq. 4440.

VELOUR Wanted.—Lightweight Pekin, Copenhagen, reindeer, 0360, 4281, or similar; cash or 10 days. Chelsea 4210.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for 4281, 0360, 052, reindeer and Pekin. Schlossman & Schiffer, 10 East 33d St.

VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay cash for lightweight brown cotta. Lilly & McElroy, Farragut 9639.

VELOURS Wanted.—American or Stevens; Spring shades. Gottlieb & Suskind, 38 West 21st St.

VELOURS Wanted.—American Woolen Co. heavyweight burgundy; cash. Farragut 1062.

VELOURS Wanted.—American reindeer, 0360, 052. Etkin Bros., 106 West 32d. Farragut 3483.

VELOURS Wanted.—052 reindeer and Pekin; will pay cash. Phone Gramercy 2452.

VELOURS Wanted.—052 reindeer; will pay cash. Phone Gramercy 2452.

VELOURS Wanted.—Reindeer, American and Stevens. Orchard 7433.

VELVETEEN Wanted. All colors; Laurence 8084, 29-inch wide, for cash. Schwartz, Madison Square 8644.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Will pay cash for navy and black, 27-inch, twill back. Litty-McElroy, Farragut 9639.

VENETIAN LINING Wanted.—Black; any quantity; paid cash. Orper & Turim, 40 West 14th.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Established conqueror or similar in shades. Goldberg, 112 Madison Av.

WOOL JERSEYS (Black) Wanted.—Open for quantity. William Epstein & Bros., 1,239 Broadway.

WOOLENS, Cottons, Voiles, Organdies, and all cotton piece goods wanted; rolled in all colors. Supplier, Greenpoint 1676.

YARNS Wanted.—Harris, S. Hudson & Son, 112 Madison Av.

Contracts Wanted.

[illegible]

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMERICAN BURRELLAS, $1.75; 6002 Amoskeag, $1.20; 110 Jullilards, $3.05; serges, broadcloths, velours, plushes, black and white check and dubbons. The lowest prices in the market. R. Smith & Co., 1280 Gramercy.

ARCADIAN. — Lamb and Kukara lamb, Salt's. Chelsea 9088.

ARMY BLANKETS.—Military and civilian O. D. Gray and white, various colors, sizes and weights, for immediate delivery. Ormea Exporting Corp., 200 5th Av.

BAFFIN HUDSON BEAVER mole and karami plush short coats and cravees with muffs to match that are made and look like real fur. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

BEAVER, Seal, mole and Karami Plush Short Coats and Coatees, muffs to match, lowest prices, immediate delivery. R. Simon & Co., 22 West 26th St.

BEAVER.—H. & H. Baffin seal; will sell reasonable. Bross Bros., Farragut 4234.

BEAVER.—Salt's beaver fur, $7 net. Republic Textile Co., 244 5th Av.

BEAVER. — Sidney Blumenthal's 50-inch Omar. Chelsea 9088.

BROADCLOTH AND KERSEY. — Botany; reasonable. 43 West 27th, Room 206. Farragut 1875.

BROADCLOTHS.—110 Jullilards; all shades; 15020 at the right price. Chelsea 2906.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES. — Attention, 2,000 dozen gingham dresses, immediate delivery, at sacrifice prices. Cooperstein & Rand, 205 Wooster St.

COATEES AND STOLES.—Plushes, kerami, Hudsonk seal and all fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 20th.

COATS.—High-garde, immediate delivery; silvertip bolivias, silvertones, Normandies, velours, pile fabrics, &c.; spring line for jobbers, now ready. Mozeritsky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—Big bargain ladies' and misses' velour coats, American K 544 and others, to close out at remarkable sacrifices. Ehrlich Bros., 28 East 10th. Stuyvesant 5562.

COATS.—5,000 ladies', misses', and junior coats on rack at reduced prices. See our special velour coat, fur-trimmed, at $9.90. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS.—Closing out balance better-made coats in season's most wanted styles, fabrics, shades. Close-out prices. 5 Per Cent. Cleak Co., 11 West 22d St.

COATS.—Junior and ladies, for immediate delivery; all desirable material, $5.75 to $13.50. American Maid Coat Co., 37 West 20th St.

COATS.—Exceptional values, junior and ladies' cloth and pile fabrics; immediate delivery; $7.75 to $16.75. D. Pankin & Son, 37 West 20th St.

COATS.—Opportunity 300 silvertone, velour, and pom pom, fur trimmed, at a sacrifice price. Jacob Goldberg, 1,123 Broadway.

COATS.—500 peerless silk dress coats on hand; good skin-trimmed bottom, collars, and cuffs. Uhlin Bros., 34 East 12th St.

COATS.—Plush, fur trimmed; better grades for immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St., N. Y. C.

COATS.—Kersey, broadcloth, plush; immediate delivery; also jobs. Schoen & Weissman, 43 West 27th St.

COATS.—4,500 children's, 2 to 6 and 8 to 14, all materials, at special prices. Rosh & Mayer, 17 West 28th.

COATS.—Job of coats and suits to close out at a special price. S. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—Children's, juniors', and ladies', to close out at reasonable prices. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d St.

COATS.—Exceptional values misses' and junior beaver and fur-trimmed, $10.75 up. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS, 1,000; exceptional values, $12 to $40; immediate delivery. World Cloak & Suit Co., 148 Madison Av.

COATS and Jersey Dresses.—Big job to close out at very low price. Abraham Lustgarten, 8-10 West 19th.

COATS.—Several lots of medium-priced coats; 200 in all; must be sold immediately. Emanuel, 45 West 27th.

COATS, 100 ladies' assorted; sell cheap; quick action. Progress Garment, 1,133 Broadway.

COATS to close out; 300 velvet suits; will sell cheap. Wimpel, Glasser Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—Have 200 coats to close out, velours and silvertones. Gottlieb & Suskind, 38 West 21st.

COATS.—Job 85 will be sold very cheap for cash. 146 W st 25th St., 5th floor, rear.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, fur trimmed. Big sacrifice. Feldshuh, 34 East 13th St.

COATS, 1000, wool velours; assorted, 4-14; $2.25, $4.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS.—100; close out reasonable; fur trimmed. Robin Hoerwitz, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Infants' children's, juniors'; close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—600 girls', 3-14, all kinds, sold early cheap. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

COATS AND SUITS to close out. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

COATS.—Job in stout, regular and children's coats. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS.—Job to close out at sacrifice price. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—Better grade; very cheap; in stock. I. Novick & Co., 45 West 27th St.

COATS in Salt's plushes; immediate delivery. S. Horwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—Job 500 ladies' coats; close out. Zimmerman-Carner, 48 W. 22d.

COTTON VOILE.—Plain colors, 40, also printed; under market. 6534 Rector.

COTTON VOILES.—White; close out cheap. Phone between 11-1. Farragut 5647.

CRYSTAL CORDS. — Reasonable; Holden-Leonard taupe, shade 396. Madison Sq. 1750.

DRESSES.—Investigate our assortment, lots of 25 dresses at $7.50, comprising tricolettes, jersays, serges, satins; greatest values in New York. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—2,000 silk, serges, and velveteen dresses to close out at a price. Pan-American Waist and Dress Co., 12 West 21st St., N. Y. City.

DRESSES.—Children's, corduroy, serges, velveteen, gingham and novelties, to close out at a price. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Children's serge and velvet dresses, sizes 3 to 6, 8 to 14, at low prices; immediate delivery. E. Deusch & Co., 114 Spring St.

DRESSES of Better Kind.—500 serges and satin dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. I. Bachmuth, 510 6th Av., bet. 39th-40th St.

DRESSES.—Job velveteen, serge, satin, large quantity to close out at price. Nathan Nathanson, 148 West 23d St. Chelsea 1826.

DRESSES.—Contractor has job of 100 serge and velveteens, latest models, at sacrifice. 14 West 17th, 8th floor.

DRESSES, Serges, Velvets; regulars and stouts to close out. Popular Price Dress Co., 38 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Snappy styles; silks to close out, $5; also serges and jerseys; colors and sizes. Loeb Nussbaum, 21 West 20th.

DRESSES.—1,000 serges and silks to close out at a sacrifice. Ideal Garment Co., 18 West 33d St.

DRESSES.—Job 2,000 silk, serges, broadcloths, jerseys, of the better kind, Princess. 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 high-grade serges and satins to close out at a sacrifice. Klif Dress Co., 3 West 29th St.

DRESSES, 1,000, job serge and satin to close out at a sacrifice. Meyer Boanlak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Inspect our sales offerings before buying elsewhere. Deutsch, 28 W. 32d.

DRESSES, serge, all sizes, showy styles, at low prices. Spiegelman, 13 East 16th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 satin and taffeta to close out, $6. Silverman & Stock, 130 W. 28th.

DRESSES.—Several hundred serge, satins, taffetas; clean. Paris Dress, 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serge, jersey, and satin to close out. Modern Costume Co., 22 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, serges, jerseys, to close; $6.50. Queen, 140 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Jobs 2,000 silks, serges; close out cheap. Gross-Leibowitz, 134 W. 26th.

DRESSES.—500 high-grade; close out. 118 West 29th; ninth floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs to close out at a price. Paragon, 150 West 25th.

FELTS, 72 inches, to close out; all colors. Chelsea 1783.

FLAGS, American, heavy cotton woolenized finish, 3x5 feet, at $7.50 per dozen; 5.7x9 feet, at $36 per dozen net. Taylor Flag Co., 251 4th Av., New York.

FURS in Salt's plushes; immediate delivery. S. Horwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

GOATS.—Job 500 ladies' coats; close out. Zimmerman-Carner, 48 W. 22d.

COTTON VOILE.—Plain colors, 40, also printed; under market. 6534 Rector.

COTTON VOILES.—White; close out cheap. Phone between 11-1. Farragut 5647.

CRYSTAL CORDS. — Reasonable; Holden-Leonard taupe, shade 396. Madison Sq. 1750.

DRESSES.—Investigate our assortment, lots of 25 dresses at $7.50, comprising tricolettes, jerseys

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earns an amount nearly three times the interest charges on that debt;

furnishes without competition a necessary service to a community of over 200,000.

By this investment you receive a return of about 6.10% on your funds and assurance of a satisfactory yield for the future, no matter how low interest rates may be.

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SHORT TERM NOTES
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EXCHANGES HERE CLOSE.

Banks Open as Usual, but Business Is Below Normal.

The New York Stock Exchange voted to remain closed yesterday in celebration of the signing of the armistice, a step which was quickly followed by the other Exchanges and markets. Cabled news from the leading cities of Europe told of the cessation of business on their Exchanges, and dispatches received before noon showed that all the market places of American cities had decided to recognize the greatest event of history by keeping their doors closed for the day.

The operations of the banks were continued as usual, although activity was less than normal due to the absence of many bank officers and clients. In the foreign exchange market a feature was supplied in an advance of nearly 2 cents per ruble of Russian currency. There was an increased demand, caused by expectation among traders that the forced withdrawal of German troops from Russian territory would lead to a betterment of political conditions in that country with allied aid. The quotation rose to 23.50 cents per ruble, compared with a price of 12 cents or under early in the year. Paris exchange moved slightly in favor of that centre, with business on a small scale.

Comments made by bankers on probable developments to grow out of Germany's surrender had to do chiefly with the necessity of early financial aid to the belligerent nations of Europe in order to help them in reconstruction operations. In a survey of the field, Germany was not left out. Working from the premise that a stable Government would be evolved in Germany before peace provisions had been arranged, bankers asserted that credits probably would have to be established for the German Government in order to further the nation's progress in expanding industry, to the end that funds to meet bills for damages to the allied countries could be earned and paid over.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The Boston Stock Exchange did not open today and brokers joined in the general celebration of the signing of the armistice.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago Stock Exchange and the Chicago Livestock Exchange all declared a holiday today, and so too did the Produce Trade.

The Livestock Exchange requested that to avoid congestion all shipments of livestock for Tuesday's trade here be withheld.

The United States Railroad Administration was later requested by the United States Bureau of Markets to order that all railroads decline to accept livestock loadings or shipments to arrive at Chicago prior to Thursday morning.

CELEBRATE ON PARIS BOURSE.

Brokers Suspend Business to Honor Signing of Armistice.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Bourse celebrated the signing of the armistice today, and little busines was transacted. The brokers, by previous arrangement, had provided themselves with musical instruments and noisemakers, and they paraded, shouting and singing.

Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 62 francs for cash. Exchange on London was at 25 francs 97½ centimes, and the new 5 per cent. loan at 87 francs 60 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	6	High	6½
Low	6	Low	6½
Renewals	6	Renewals	6½
Last	6	Last	6½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances.....4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6½
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6½
Four months	6	Four months	6½
Five months	6	Five months	6½
Six months	6	Six months	6½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4A@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5½@6

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....6
4 to 6 months.....6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.7590	$4.7590	$4.7590	
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	
France—				
Demand	5.44½	5.44½	5.44½	
Cables	5.43¾	5.43¾	5.43¾	

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.7590	$4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.44½	5.43¾
	China—		
	Hongkong	78.00	78.25
	Peking	131.00	131.25
	Shanghai	122.50	122.75
19.50	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20	Holland	41.50	41.875
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.48	*35.73
	Calcutta	35.48	*35.73
5.1826	Italy	6.38	6.35
	Japan—		
	Kobe	54.50	54.75
	Yokohama	54.50	54.75
19.30	Spain	19.875	20.000
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	27.60	27.90
	Copenhagen	26.50	26.80
	Christiania	27.00	27.30
	South America—		
42.64	Buenos Aires	44.85	45.00
24.42	Rio	24.85	25.00
5.1826	Switzerland	5.04	5.02
51.46	Russia (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	23.60	24.10
	500 rubles	23.50	24.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71⅝	$4.72⅛	$4.71

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $454,500,413; balances, $74,643,414; United States Treasury debit balance, $776,992; Federal Reserve credit balance, $67,278,914.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $20.3125 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 49½d, official; in New York, $1.01½, official; Mexican, dollars, 77½@80½c.

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

	Nov. 9, 1918.	Decrease.
Circulation	$4,746,000	12,000
Loans, discounts, and investments	75,312,000	5,640,000
Individual deposits, including U. S.	12,052,000	17,097,000
Due to banks	119,352,000	*3,362,000
Time deposits	14,159,000	*75,000
Exchange, clearances	15,697,000	4,059,000
Due from banks	76,169,000	6,145,000
Cash in banks and in Federal Reserve Bank	65,545,000	*8,809,000
Cash in excess and with Federal Reserve Bank	11,114,000	*9,267,000

*Increase.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

In the 1918 edition of "Trust Companies of the United States," published by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the total resources of the trust companies of the country are set at $9,389,886,000, a gain of $422,374,000 over the resources shown in the edition of a year ago. The present work is the sixteenth edition.

S. W. Labrot, Vice President of the National Park Bank, is now in the service with the Red Cross in France.

Hornblower & Weeks and Elston & Co. are about to offer $3,250,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company. The maturities range from Oct. 1, 1920, to Oct. 1, 1923. They are offered at prices ranging from 97½, for the shorter bonds, down to 95 for the 1923 issue. The yield on each maturity is about 7¼ per cent.

Income Tax At a Glance

We have prepared a chart showing the amount to be paid on specified incomes from $2,500 to $100,000 under the Income Tax Law now before Congress.

Copy on Request.

W. C. Langley & Co.
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115 Broadway, New York

Permanent Monthly Income of $25
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about $4,100
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Monthly Dividends
Monthly Earnings
Statements

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6½% Income

is the yield at the present price of a high-grade public utility bond earning its interest charges over 4¼ times. Company operates in a rapidly growing industrial community. Ratio of company's Gross Earnings to Bonded Debt is 64.50%.

Send for Descriptive Circular and Chart comparing this bond with other public utility issues.

J. B. Harris & Co.
High Grade Securities
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American Sugar Refining Company

A resume of this corporation treating of its past dividend history—present excellent financial standing, equities accruing to the common stock and an outline of post-war conditions in the sugar industry.

Circular on Application

Liggett & Drexel
Members New York Stock Exchange
61 Broadway New York
Buffalo Boston Phila.

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the National Interest, but without approval of legality, validity or security.—Opinion No. A-641."

CARBO-HYDROGEN CO. OF AMERICA
7% PREFERRED STOCK
Par Value $5.00.
Price {$4.88 and Accrued Dividend BONUS 25% Common Stock

Standard Gas for cutting Iron and Steel.

Common Stock now earning at rate of over 6 per cent.

Earnings for 1919 estimated at 25 per cent. on Common Stock.

Send for Circular C. T.

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115 Broadway, New York City.

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Second only to the successful prosecution of the war is preparation for the inevitable reaction and readjustments of peace. To conduct business today without thought of the future would be a serious mistake.

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Peace Stocks

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The thoroughness and promptness with which we apply ourselves now to foreign trade problems will, in great measure, determine our business future. Foreign countries have not failed to lay their plans for that commercial competition which must inevitably follow the cessation of hostilities.

This Company has already published, in a series of pamphlets, the results of a comprehensive study of the preparations which have been and are being made by other countries. These papers have now been collected into a booklet of 164 pages, which will be available for free distribution within a few days. We shall be glad to receive and place on file your request for a copy of this booklet.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, through its Foreign Department and Foreign Trade Bureau, is prepared to render a comprehensive service to manufacturers and merchants in the handling and extension of their international trade, and in assisting them in entering the foreign field.

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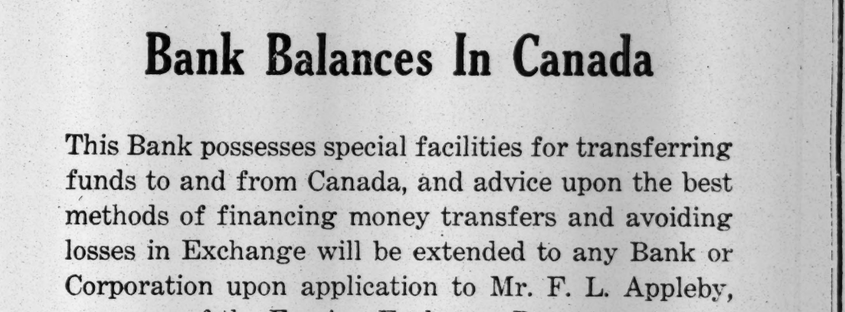
Union Bank of Canada

Head Office Winnipeg. | New York Agency, 49 Wall St. Geo. Wilson and F. T. Short, Agents. | Capital & Surplus $8,500,000

FEDERAL INCOME TAXES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON BOND YIELDS



Figures of Vital Interest to Bond Buyers

IN view of the contemplated changes in the Federal Income Tax, the question is current in the minds of investors whether or not they can afford to buy bonds the income of which will be subjected to the increased tax rates. These, though not definitely fixed, are certain to be higher than those now prevailing.

The above illustrated chart, prepared by our Statistical Department, and based on the provisions of the Revenue Bill as it passed the House of Representatives, answers a number of such questions which will occur to bond holders, for instance:—

At what point does it cease to be profitable to hold Liberty 4% and 4¼% bonds in preference to the 3½'s?

What is the net yield after the payment of the income tax on taxable bonds paying 4% to 8% when held by individuals having taxable incomes ranging from $2,000 to $100,000 annually?

From an investment standpoint, at what point is it more profitable to purchase taxable Corporation bonds rather than tax exempt issues?

The information contained in this chart is essential to intelligent present-day investment, particularly so in the case of large bond buyers.

The chart is offered for free distribution. Copies will be sent upon request for Pamphlet NA-1. Call, write or telephone Hanover 4041.

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INCORPORATED — SUCCESSORS TO
N. W. HALSEY & CO., CHICAGO
49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
CHICAGO 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA BOSTON ST. LOUIS DETROIT MILWAUKEE

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY

NEW YORK

Statement of Condition September 30, 1918

ASSETS

INVESTED ASSETS:		
Liberty Bonds	$2,105,300.00	
Stocks and Bonds (At Cost), Mortgages and Collateral Loans	10,958,309.53	
Real Estate	105,602.17	$13,169,211.70
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash on Hand	$881,574.13	
Accounts Receivable	369,858.41	
Outstanding Premiums	1,624,848.85	2,876,281.39
DEFERRED ASSETS:		
Accrued Interest	$141,419.93	141,419.93
TOTAL ASSETS		$16,186,913.02

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS:		
Capital Stock	$4,000,000.00	
Surplus	5,219,029.36	$9,219,029.36
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Expenses Incurred (Not Due)	$8,445.78	
Accounts Payable (Not Due)	338,535.70	
Dividend Declared (Payable succeeding month)	120,000.00	$466,981.48
DEFERRED LIABILITIES:		
Accrued Commissions (Not Due)	$309,127.97	309,127.97
RESERVES:		
For War and Income Tax	$90,000.00	
" Premium Tax	93,430.59	
" Contingent Claims	1,743,882.76	
" Unearned Premiums (Pro Rata)	3,333,857.60	
" Premiums over 90 days past due	369,774.62	
" Depreciation in Value of Securities based upon Insurance Dept. basis	560,828.64	6,191,774.21
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$16,186,913.02

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth, or security."

$7,000,000
City of Philadelphia 4½% Loan

Dated November 1st, 1918 Interest Payable January 1 and July 1

30-Year Registered and Coupon Bonds, Due November 1, 1948.

Free of All Taxes in Pennsylvania
Free from Tax Under Income Tax Act of Congress
Legal Investment for Trust Funds

Bonds of the City of Philadelphia enjoy a high investment standing. They are owned largely by savings funds, trust estates and conservative institutions.

Negotiable Interim Certificates will be issued if desired, pending engraving of permanent certificates.

Loan certificates interchangeable as to form from registered to coupon, or from coupon to registered, and re-exchangeable from one to the other from time to time at option of holder, and coupon form may be registered as to principal.

May be bought in denominations of $100 and its multiples. **Sealed proposals will be received at Mayor's Office until Monday, November 18, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.** Bids must be on form which may be had on application to Mayor's Office, and must be accompanied by certified check for 5% of par value of the amount of loan bid for. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any or all bids, or to award any portion of the loan for which bids shall be received, as they may deem best for the interests of the City.

Full descriptive circular furnished on application to the Mayor's Office.

THOMAS B. SMITH, Mayor.
JOHN M. WALTON, City Controller.
JOHN P. CONNELLY, City Solicitor.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK 320 BROADWAY

Condensed Statement, November 1, 1918

ASSETS

Loans and Discounts		$41,128,301.60
U. S. Bonds and Certificates		5,744,300.00
Other Bonds, Securities, etc.		550,785.50
Due from Banks and Exchanges	$5,503,209.20	
Cash and Due from Federal Reserve Bank	6,330,999.75	11,834,208.95
Customers' Guarantees		2,689,858.67
		$61,947,454.72

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$2,550,000.00	
Surplus Fund	2,450,000.00	$ 5,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		542,187.85
Unearned Discount		283,932.78
Reserved for Taxes		334,840.46
Circulation		988,700.00
Bills Payable to Federal Reserve Bank		1,800,000.00
Deposits:		
U. S. Government	$10,847,650.00	
Banks	3,551,353.62	
Individuals	31,863,771.37	46,262,774.99
U. S. Bonds Borrowed		4,000,000.00
Letters of Credit and Acceptances		2,735,018.64
		$61,947,454.72

President
Edwin S. Schenck

Francis M. Bacon, Jr., Vice Pres't — **Garrard Comly, Vice President.**
Albion K. Chapman, Cashier. — Jesse M. Smith, Ass't Cashier.
James McAllister, Ass't Cashier. — William M. Haines, Ass't Cashier.
Clifford R. Dunham, Ass't Cashier. — Robert B. Raymond, Mgr. For'gn Dept.

DIRECTORS

Francis M. Bacon, Jr.	Otto L. Dommerich	Walton P. Kingsley
Charles L. Bernheimer	Frederic W. Elliott	Augustus F. Libby
Henry A. Caesar	William S. Gray	William Fellowes Morgan
Howard F. Clark	Robert B. Hirsch	Charles Allen Munn
Garrard Comly	Darwin P. Kingsley	Frank Presbrey
Ralph L. Cutter		Edwin S. Schenck

ESTABLISHED 1784.

[No 1893.]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on Nov. 1, 1918.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts		$36,342,664.67
Deduct: Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold)	6,290,635.00	
		$30,052,029.67
Overdrafts, unsecured		10,099.89
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and by other banks for account of this bank and now outstanding		5,833,977.25
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$800,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	349,000.00	1,149,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds:		
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., unpledged	$154,612.80	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., pledged to secure postal savings deposits	355,000.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	221,100.00	
Payments actually made on Liberty 4¼ per cent. bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan owned	1,114,800.00	1,845,512.80
Bonds, securities, &c. (other than U. S.):		
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$5,322,888.67	
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure postal savings deposits	909,097.61	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	593,133.26	
Collateral trust and other notes of corporations issued for not less than one year nor more than three years' time	823,726.99	
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.		7,158,844.53
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		8,850.10
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		150,000.00
Value of banking house, owned and unincumbered		200,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		5,080,069.55
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		701,207.04
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		806,750.43
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies		894,358.10
Exchanges for Clearing House		14,828,854.09
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		905,958.01
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		10,000.00
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned		2,015.17
Other assets, if any		5,250,400.00
Total		$75,204,633.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		4,500,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,151,091.10	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	125,614.27	
		1,025,476.83
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)		109,389.84
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		278,010.35
Circulating notes outstanding		197,750.00
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
Net amounts due to national banks	$8,823,073.86	
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies	7,214,814.76	
Individual deposits subject to check	28,223,066.49	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	884,850.26	
Certified checks	10,330,481.06	
Cashier's checks outstanding	933,643.86	
Dividends unpaid	1,049.00	57,477,929.05
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days' or more notice, and postal savings):		
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	$666,735.83	
Postal savings deposits	943,821.67	
Other time deposits	60,800.00	1,319,357.50
United States deposits (other than postal savings):		
War loan deposit account		6,551,605.10
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank		445,500.00
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding		24,916.34
Acceptances executed by this bank for customers	$6,167,848.80	
Acceptances executed by other banks for account and under guarantee of this bank	235,600.00	6,403,248.80
Total		$75,204,633.73
Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank		6,290,635.00
Total contingent liabilities		6,290,635.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of November, 1918.
[Seal.] ANTHONY VEVERKA, Commissioner of Deeds, N. Y. Co., No. 1; Bronx Co., No. 4.

Correct—Attest:
ROBERT C. HILL,
HERBERT L. GRIGGS,
J. B. MABON,
Directors.

THE MECHANICS AND METALS NATIONAL BANK

ESTABLISHED 1810

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
20 NASSAU STREET

CONDENSED REPORT OF CONDITION, NOVEMBER 1, 1918

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES		
Loans and Discounts	$125,555,935.14	Capital Stock		$ 6,000,000.00
Customers' Liability Under Acceptances	8,750,840.32	Surplus		6,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	3,800,000.00	Undivided Profits		5,137,695.98
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	18,811,650.00	Unearned Discount		533,944.94
Bonds, Securities, etc.	11,029,058.43	Reserved for Taxes		330,091.17
Banking House and Real Estate	4,400,000.00	National Bank Notes Outstanding		3,764,800.00
Cash and Due From Banks	84,461,410.94	Time Acceptances (Foreign Dept.)		9,014,647.86
		Bills Payable Federal Reserve Bank Secured by U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness		5,000,000.00
		Deposits:		
		Individual and Banks	$210,085,149.88	
		U. S. Gov't.	10,942,565.00	221,027,714.88
	$256,808,894.83			$256,808,894.83

OFFICERS

GATES W. McGARRAH, *President*
Vice-Presidents
JOHN McHUGH — WALTER F. ALBERTSEN
FRANK O. ROE — HARRY H. POND
SAMUEL S. CAMPBELL
ALEXANDER F. BRYAN, *Auditor*

JOSEPH S. HOUSE, *Cashier*
Assistant Cashiers
JOHN ROBINSON — ARTHUR M. AIKEN
ERNEST W. DAVENPORT — WILLIAM E. LAKE
NORTH McLEAN,
Manager, Foreign Department

DIRECTORS

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JAMES M. BECK	V. EVERIT MACY	ROBERT C. PRUYN
WILLIAM E. COREY	T. FRANK MANVILLE	SAMUEL F. PRYOR
W. R. CRAIG	F. de C. SULLIVAN	FERDINAND W. ROEBLING, JR.
WM. E. S. GRISWOLD	GATES W. McGARRAH	HENRY H. ROGERS
HENRY O. HAVEMEYER	JOHN McHUGH	JOHN D. RYAN
H. H. HEWITT	S. T. MORGAN	GEORGE R. SHELDON
WILLIAM A. JAMISON	WILLIAM A. PAINE	

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COLUMBIA BANK

at the close of business on the first day of November, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Stock Federal Reserve Bank	$45,000.00	
Public securities	695,075.00	
Private securities	337,400.00	
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral	8,000.00	
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	1,249,958.28	
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral	11,184,079.07	
Overdrafts	1,062.92	
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $1,088,114.87	3,288.48	1,101,403.06
Specie		412,720.07
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		584,011.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$688,888.90	
Other cash items	103,215.91	789,104.91
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, less offsets		1,000,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$12,500.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	13,406.07	25,906.07
Total		$17,683,720.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits	151,222.49	651,222.49
Deposits—Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$48,826.02	
Deposits by the State of New York	55,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	15,131,601.15	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	353,537.79	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,654.27	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	80,612.84	
Certified checks	171,878.21	
Unpaid dividends	52.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	62,338.50	15,917,497.78
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$27,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	2,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	56,000.00	115,000.00
Total		$17,683,720.27

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PACIFIC BANK

at the close of business on the 1st day of November, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities	$776,451.20	
Private securities	4,000.00	
Real estate owned	70,000.00	
Loans and discounts secured by collateral	3,200,658.08	
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral	11,341,939.75	
Overdrafts	2,235.69	
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $2,235,854.28		
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	130,019.97	2,415,874.25
Specie		95,823.10
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		892,487.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings $1,210,958.25		
Other cash items	247,674.41	1,458,949.66
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, less offsets		1,792,834.87
Customers' liability on acceptances (are liabilities, per contra)		1,426,354.97
Total		$23,638,925.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$800,000.00	
Undivided profits	297,469.12	1,097,469.12
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$372,188.88	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	17,896,485.09	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	70,953.77	
Demand certificates of deposit	7,568.41	
Other certificates of deposit	81,300.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	301,628.54	
Certified checks	174,604.76	
Unpaid dividends	2,158.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	255,662.56	
Total deposits		19,072,445.60
Rediscounts	$1,125,029.44	
Rediscounts secured by Liberty Bonds	776,405.00	1,902,034.44
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	$1,420,354.97	
Less acceptances purchased or discounted	517,249.06	903,105.91
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$56,976.11	
Estimated unearned discounts	894.18	57,870.24
Total		$23,638,925.86

The Stock Market and Peace Securities

are discussed in current issue of our semi-monthly publication

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE PARTNERship formerly existing between ABRAHAM LEVY, SAM VIDELETZ, and JOSEPH SOKOLOWER, under the firm name of ENTERPRISE LEASING COMPANY, has been dissolved.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1918. COLLER & COLLER, Attorneys for Enterprise Leasing Company, 271 Broadway, New York.

Atlantic Refining
Cities Service Pfd.
Remington Typewriter
Texas Pac. Coal & Oil

GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

International Traction Co.

To Holders of Collateral Trust Four Per Per cent. Bonds of INTERNATIONAL TRACTION COMPANY:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the above mentioned bonds, will act as a Committee for the protection of all holders of such bonds who shall deposit the same with them under an agreement now in preparation.

The serious difficulties in which both the Traction Company and the International Railway Company already find themselves, together with the further troubles which threaten them, sufficiently prove the need of immediate and united action on the part of the Traction Company's bondholders for the protection of their interests.

Notice will be given of the completion of the Protective Agreement and of the terms of deposit thereunder. Meantime, holders of bonds are requested to communicate with the undersigned through their counsel named below.

October 18, 1918.

T. DE WITT CUYLER,
Philadelphia, Pa.
ELLIOTT C. McDOUGAL,
President of Bank of Buffalo,
Buffalo, N. Y.
T. E. MITTEN,
President of Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
Committee.

Counsel:
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARTLETT,
62 Cedar Street, New York.
JOSEPH G. DUDLEY,
Fidelity Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
Office of
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NEW YORK SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1916, DUE NOVEMBER 1, 1946.

Pursuant to Section 1 of Article Four of the Mortgage of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, dated November 1, 1916, securing its First Mortgage Thirty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, the undersigned Trustee hereby gives notice that the bonds of such issue will be purchased by the Trustee for the Sinking Fund provided in said mortgage, to an amount sufficient to exhaust One Hundred Eighty-Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($187-500), being the moneys now held by it in such Sinking Fund. The Trustee hereby invites from the bondholders offers for the sale to it on NOVEMBER 25, 1918, of such bonds. As provided in said Mortgage, such offers shall in each case be for all or any part of the bonds so offered. The lowest offers to the aggregate amount not exceeding an amount sufficient as nearly as may be to exhaust such moneys now held in the Sinking Fund will be accepted, provided that the price or prices accepted will in no event exceed, in addition to accrued interest, one hundred two and one-half per centum (102½%).

As soon as may be, on or after November 18, 1918, the undersigned Trustee will notify bondholders whose offers are accepted, so that delivery of the bonds covered by such acceptance may be made to the Trustee at its office in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on November 25, 1918.

All offers must be in writing, be enclosed in sealed envelopes, state the number or numbers of the bonds offered, and name the price or prices at which the same are offered.

All offers must be received at the office of the Trustee on or before noon of November 18, 1918.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.
Pittsburgh, Pa., November 1, 1918.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED

Fifty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of December, 1918, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $41,608.27. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee. By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CARIBBEAN SHIPPING COMPANY, LTD.

At a Special Meeting of the stockholders of Caribbean Shipping Company, Ltd., held at the office of the company, No. 17 State Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1918 called pursuant to due notice for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposition to change the name of the corporation, and after due corporate procedure in compliance with law, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the name of this corporation be, and it hereby is, changed from its present name of Caribbean Shipping Company, Ltd., to the name of Caribbean Steamship Company, Ltd., which said name it proposes to and does assume and which shall be, and hereby is, adopted as and for the name of this corporation, and by which hereafter this corporation shall be known;

Resolved, Further, That the President or Vice President and Secretary of this corporation be and they hereby are authorized and directed to make, sign, verify, and acknowledge the certificate to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and a duplicate thereof in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and do all acts and things that may be necessary to comply with the provisions of law relating to said change of the name of this corporation, and to effectuate the same.

E. V. CULBERSON, Secretary.
New York, October 29, 1918.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 165 Broadway, New York,
October 8th, 1918.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Manhattan Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 165 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on Wednesday, November 13th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

A Board of Directors for the ensuing year is to be elected and three Inspectors of Election.

The transfer books will not close.

EDGAR L. MARSTON, President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

DRIGGS-SEABURY ORDNANCE COMPANY
(Now Savage Arms Corporation)

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS:

Pursuant to provisions of Article Fourth of the First Mortgage dated August 18, 1917, between Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company, now Savage Arms Corporation, and Franklin Trust Company, as Trustee, under which the said Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company issued Its First Mortgage Six Per Cent Gold Bonds, all such bonds now outstanding, other than those maturing December 31st, 1918, have been duly called for redemption on December 31, 1918, at 101% of the principal thereof together with interest.

Upon surrender for cancellation to said Trust Company at its office, No. 46 Wall Street, New York City, on or after December 31, 1918, of any of said bonds, with the coupons payable December 31, 1918, thereto attached, the holders thereof will be entitled to receive from said Trust Company 101% of the principal amount of the bonds so surrendered and interest on such bonds from June 30, 1918, to December 31, 1918.

Pursuant to the terms of the aforesaid trust agreement, bonds of the bonds thus called for redemption shall bear interest from and after December 31, 1918.

Any of said bonds registered as to principal should be transferred to bearer at the time of surrender.

Proper ownership certificates covering interest to be paid as above are required by the Internal Revenue Department to be furnished at the time of such payment.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By WM. J. MONTGOMERY,
October 21, 1918. Vice-President.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS COMPANY.

NOTICE is given that under the provisions of the Trust Mortgage the following six First Mortgage Five per cent. Gold Coupon Bonds of the Pennsylvania Iron Works Company, for $1,000 each, due November 15, 1921, have been drawn for payment, and will be paid at 105 and interest, at the office of The Land Title and Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pa., on November 15, 1918, on which date interest will cease.

Bonds Nos. 80, 86, 92, 127, 138, 243.

THE LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
Philadelphia, October 15, 1918.

[Charter No. 1231. Reserve District No. 2.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 1st, 1918:

RESOURCES.

L a Loans and discounts, including rediscounts (except those shown in b).....	$35,652,592.58	
b Acceptances of other banks discounted	500,000.00	
Total loans...	$36,152,592.58	
Deduct: Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold) (see Item 57a).....	681,456.32	
Overdrafts, unsecured		$35,471,136.26
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		25,593.61
U. S. Bonds (other than Liberty bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value).....		165,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds: Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent. unpledged	$138,909.15	
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent. pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable..	120,000.00	
Payments actually made on Liberty 4¼ per cent. bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan owned.	608,420.00	
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than U. S.):		867,329.15
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits..	$25,000.00	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable..	20,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	91,768.75	
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.....		136,768.75
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock.....		825.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)..		19,500.00
Furniture and fixtures.....		40,180.77
Real estate owned other than banking house.....		5,000.00
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....		1,045,190.91
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		308,646.93
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks...		588,278.50
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Items 13, 14, or 15.....		6,905.50
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank.....		5,846.89
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, and 18. $909,671.32.		707.94
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items...		12,250.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		1,345.15
Interest earned but not collected (approximate) on notes and bills receivable not past due.		200.00
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned..		28,200.00
Other assets, if any.....		
Total.....		$8,798,193.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund.....		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits...$2,280,340.89		
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid.....	237,292.93	
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)		2,023,047.96
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		233,630.85
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		157,593.45
Circulating notes outstanding..		10,948.25
32. Net amounts due to national banks		51,000.00
33. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 32)		5,858,088.28
Total of Items 32 and 33. $9,674,301.29.		3,816,213.01
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, deposits payable within 30 days..		25,593.61
34. Individual deposits subject to check		7,261,221.41
35. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)....		15,000.00
37. Cashier's checks outstanding..		13,283.58
38. State, county or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank		20,000.00
40. Dividends unpaid.....		172.50
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, items 34, 35, 37, 38, and 40, $7,309,677.49.		
Time deposits, subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings)		
Postal savings deposits.....		
United States deposits, (other than postal savings):		
War loan deposit account.....		50,000.00
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank.....		420,000.00
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....		25,593.61
Total.....		$8,798,193.94

57a Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank (see Item 10) $681,456.32

Total contingent liabilities (57 a)..... $681,456.32

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
H. V. SMITH, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. C. SMITH, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of November, 1918.
[Seal.] CHAS. E. McCARTHY, Notary Public No. 2.

Correct—Attest:
EDWARD TOWNSEND,
HENRY STALONE,
JOHN J. WALTON, } Directors.

[Charter No. 8022. Reserve District No. 2.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

SHERMAN NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business November 1st, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts	$6,216,981.59	
Deduct: Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold) (see Item 57a).....	681,456.32	
Overdrafts, unsecured		$5,535,525.27
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		4,799.57
U. S. Bonds (other than Liberty bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness):		25,593.61
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value).....		165,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds: Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent. unpledged	$138,909.15	
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent. pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable..	120,000.00	
Payments actually made on Liberty 4¼ per cent. bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan owned.	608,420.00	
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than U. S.):		867,329.15
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits..	$25,000.00	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable..	20,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	91,768.75	
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.....		136,768.75
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock.....		825.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)..		19,500.00
Furniture and fixtures.....		40,180.77
Real estate owned other than banking house.....		5,000.00
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....		1,045,190.91
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		308,646.93
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks...		588,278.50
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Items 13, 14, or 15.....		6,905.50
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank.....		5,846.89
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, and 18. $909,671.32.		707.94
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items...		12,250.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		1,345.15
Interest earned but not collected (approximate) on notes and bills receivable not past due.		200.00
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned..		28,200.00
Other assets, if any.....		
Total.....		$8,798,193.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....		$500,000.00
Surplus fund.....		150,000.00
Undivided profits...$62,716.07		
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid.....	15,061.63	
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)		47,651.44
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		18,457.35
Circulating notes outstanding..		5,500.00
32. Net amounts due to national banks		162,900.00
33. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 32).....		20,025.95
Total of Items 32 and 33. $86,438.04.		68,412.09
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days)		
34. Individual deposits subject to check		
35. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)....		
37. Cashier's checks outstanding..		
38. State, county or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank		
40. Dividends unpaid.....		
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, items 34, 35, 37, 38, and 40, $7,309,677.49.		
Time deposits, subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings)		
Postal savings deposits.....		
United States deposits, (other than postal savings):		
War loan deposit account.....		
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank.....		
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....		
Total.....		

57a Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank (see Item 10) $681,456.32

Total contingent liabilities (57 a)..... $681,456.32

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
H. V. SMITH, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. C. SMITH, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of November, 1918.
[Seal.] HARRY I. STEVENS, Notary Public, New York County No. 320. New York Register No. 1076. Commission expires March 30th, 1920.

Correct—Attest:
E. C. SMITH,
H. B. QUINBY,
J. GREGORY SMITH, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BRYANT PARK BANK

at the close of business on the 1st day of November, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities	$349,205.52	
Private securities	83,343.75	
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral....	25,000.00	
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	572,075.63	
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral.	776,340.85	
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	5,927.82	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item...	9,083.40	
Specie		344,231.31
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States.....		53,216.05
Cash items.....		177,766.00
Other assets, viz.:		16,902.88
Furniture and fixtures	$15,858.95	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.....	457.75	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.....	7,396.03	
Liberty Loan Customers		23,712.73
Total.....		251,572.95
		$2,679,295.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00	
Surplus:		$200,000.00
Surplus fund.....	$700,000.00	
Undivided profits...	48,251.16	
		148,251.16
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Deposits by the State of New York.....	$30,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	305,761.35	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	1,963,451.22	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,000.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers.....	5,064.66	
Certified checks.....	4,922.38	
Unpaid dividends...	30.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	8,871.67	
Total deposits.....		2,319,601.48
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.....	$4,824.79	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	266.39	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date (est.)..	2,304.83	
Estimated unearned discounts (est.)...	4,047.64	
		11,443.05
Total.....		$2,679,296.69

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.

at the close of business on the 1st day of November, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities	$874,356.30	
Private securities	1,301,602.14	
Real estate owned.....	245,000.00	
Mortgages owned	5,000.00	
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral....	87,671.64	
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.....	593,475.00	
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral	2,560,229.17	
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$369,674.64	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item.....	40,324.63	
Specie		409,999.27
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States.....		146,695.25
Cash items, viz.:		156,370.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings....$218,785.39		
Other cash items.....	85,138.42	
		303,923.81
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, less offsets		743,891.16
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		9,841.62
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		17,500.00
Total		$7,545,615.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund $700,000.00		
Undivided profits...	171,069.62	
		871,069.62
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions	$29.80	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	6,075,730.40	
Demand certificates of deposit..	5,655.25	
Cashiers checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	1,837.00	
Certified checks....	45,607.77	
Total deposits		6,126,860.22
Bills payable, including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit or otherwise.....		160,000.00
Rediscounts		69,696.43
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit...		9,841.62
Other liabilities, viz.: Mortgages on real estate owned	$78,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.....	9,962.47	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date (est.)...	185.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	20,000.00	
Total		108,147.47
Total.....		$7,545,615.36

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND of three dollars per share has been declared by the Directors of the Imperial Oil Company, Limited, and that the same is payable in respect of shares specified in any share warrant of the company within three days after the coupon serial number in such share warrant has been presented and delivered at the National City Bank, New York City, or the Royal Bank of Canada, Sarnia, Ontario, or at the office of the Imperial Oil Company, Limited, Sarnia, Ontario, such presentation and delivery to be made on or after the thirteenth day of November, nineteen eighteen. Payment to shareholders of record and fully paid up at the close of business on the twenty-third day of November on shares represented by share certificates will be made on or after the thirtieth day of November. The books of the company for the transfer of shares will be closed from the close of business on the twenty-eighth day of November to the thirtieth day of November, nineteen eighteen. By order of the board.

W. T. McKEE, Secretary.

The Standard Oil Company.
(Incorporated in Kansas.)
Dividend No. 48.

Neodesha, Kansas, November 8, 1918.

The regular quarterly dividend of $3.00 and an extra dividend of $3.00 per share in addition thereto has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable December 14th, 1918, to stockholders of record at close of business November 30th, 1918.

The stock books of the Company will be closed for transfers of stock at the close of business November 30th, 1918, and will reopen December 16th, 1918.

All communications regarding payment or change of address should be sent to the undersigned not later than December 5th, 1918.

E. A. WARREN, Secretary.

ARTHUR D. LITTLE, INC.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 35.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Arthur D. Little, Incorporated, the regular quarterly dividend of $2.00 a share was declared, payable November 15th on the outstanding preferred stock of the Corporation. This dividend is payable to stockholders of record as of the close of business November 9, 1918.

WILLIAM W. CASWELL, Treasurer.

GENERAL CIGAR CO., INC.

New York, November 11th, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of One and three-quarters (1.75) per share will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company December 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record on November 25th, 1918, at 3:00 P. M.

H. V. SHICK, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CHARTERED 1799.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY

New York, November 1, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that an election for fourteen Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

DEMAND IN CONGRESS FOR CUT IN EXPENSES

Revenue Bill, Now in Hands of Senate Committee, May Be Further Reduced.

TO CURTAIL WAR ORDERS

Loans to Allies Not to be Shut Off —Further Bond Issues Contemplated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The end of hostilities today threw into conference between Congressional leaders and Treasury officials the question of whether the tax burden planned in the pending Revenue bill can be lightened in view of the prospective reduction of expenditures.

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Secretary McAdoo discussed the problem, but reached no conclusion. Mr. McAdoo said he would undertake an immediate survey of the Government's tentative plans for return of the army from abroad, for curtailing war orders and other phases of war-to-peace conversion, and make recommendations within a few days.

The uncertainty of future Government financial needs, and the urgent need of pushing the revenue legislation to completion at an early date, constitute the principal reasons prompting many Congressional leaders, both Democrats and Republicans, today to oppose changing the bill to reduce the revenue to any great extent. Already the Senate has revised it so that the income is estimated at about $6,250,000,000 instead of the eight billions provided by the House draft. Treasury officials say that a large inflow of taxes will reduce the volume of war bonds which must be floated in the Spring.

Demand for immediate steps to cut down expenditures now is coming strongly from both parties in Congress. Senators Borah and Smoot, Republicans, in addresses in the Senate today, urged immediate curtailment of vast Government expenditures and said Democratic Leader Martin would have difficulty in carrying out his recently announced economy programs unless the public was informed on details of all expenditures.

Loans to allies will not be shut off at once, but if the call for aid from the Government continues many months, it will be under a new program, providing for peace and reconstruction loans. The Government's policy for assisting in the financing of the great task of rebuilding war-torn sections of Europe is not yet formulated.

To stimulate the outpouring of additional billions in the Spring for Government bonds, officials are considering new features for appeal. The term "Liberty Loan" may be dropped, and "Victory Loan," "Peace Loan," or "Rebuilding Loan" adopted, with a slogan such as "Bring the Boys Home."

The Government's financial agents in many important reconstruction measures will be the War Finance Corporation, whose powers Congress will shortly be asked to broaden to enable it to advance funds to enterprises essential for peace, the industries converting from war to normal production, and possibly even rebuilding ventures abroad.

At least one more bond issue probably will be necessary.

WILL NOT SLACKEN UP ON SHIPPING PROGRAM

Hurley Says Building Will Be Carried on Into 1920—To Stop Sunday and Overtime Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, who will sail for England soon to discuss shipping questions with the allied nations, said today that there was no intention of slackening up the shipbuilding program or abandoning any important branch of it because of the cessation of hostilities. It will be carried on into 1920, he said, along the lines planned for the war period.

Overtime work and Sunday work will be stopped, but it is expected that the increased efficiency of the employes will maintain output at about the present rate. Extensive plans also will be continued to obtain and train the men necessary to man the great fleet of ships which will be completed, and it is possible that additional training ships of the Shipping Board will be obtained. There are now twelve.

It is estimated that at least 150,000 men will be needed for the American merchant marine. A large number of these may be obtained from recruits now in the naval reserve.

OUR WORLD TRADE GROWS

City Bank Estimates Total for Calendar Year at $9,300,000,000.

The foreign trade of the United States in the calendar year ending Dec. 31 seems likely to make another high record. A compilation by the National City Bank estimating the trade of the full year based upon the figures thus far available puts the total imports at approximately $3,100,000,000, and the total exports at approximately $6,200,000,000, thus estimating the year's total trade at approximately $9,300,000,000, against $9,185,000,000 in 1917, the former high record year. The excess of exports over imports for the four and one-half years of war, will, the bank said, exceed $11,000,000,000, or more than that of the forty years preceding the war.

AUCTION SALES.

AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION.
Storage and Warehouse sale of NEW AND USED MACHINE TOOLS, Comprising a Wide Variety for SHIPYARDS, MACHINE SHOPS, and All Allied Lines.
UP-TO-DATE EQUIPMENT, SUCH AS

Horizontal Boring Mills, Universal and Plain Milling Machines, Hand Mills, Vertical and Die Millers, Bench Millers, Pratt & Whitney and Lees Bradner Thread Millers, 12 in. to 24 in. Plain and Back-geared Engine Lathes, Plain and Back-geared Radial Drills, Vertical, horizontal and ceiling types. Profiling Machines.

Modern Lathes, screw cutting, plain and quick change gear; Plain, Universal and Surface Grinders for flat, cylindrical, and tool room work; Sands, Cincinnati, Queen City, Bath and other modern makes.

Automatic Screw Machines, Acmes and Gridleys, Brown & Sharpe and Pratt & Whitney. Hand Screw Machines, Turret Lathes, Potter & Johnson Automatics, etc.

Power Presses, Crank Presses, Screw and Foot Presses.

Punch and Shears, Multiple Nut Tappers, Bolt Cutters, large Swaging Machines, Hand Shears and Punches, Cold Saws and Cutoff Machines.

A large assortment of small machinery, such as Hacksaws, Bench Drills, and the like.

All the above will be offered in single lots to suit purchasers.

Terms: Cash, and removal from premises within seven days from date of sale.

DATE OF SALE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1918, 10:30 A. M., SHARP.

PLACE OF SALE—On premises of warehouse—Eighth Avenue and 50th St., New York City; entrance through 327 W. 49th St., Sally Wiesbader's Storage Warehouse.

Address all communications and requests for catalogue to

ROBERT C. GRAHAM, Auctioneer,
924-926 Broadway, New York City.
Phone Gramercy 910.

ECONOMIC CONTROL TO BE CONTINUED

Peace Will Bring No Immediate Change in Nonmilitary War Agencies.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—There will be no letup of the activities of any of the four principal nonmilitary war agencies—the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, and the Food and Fuel Administrations—with the end of fighting.

The Food and Fuel Administrations continue under the Lever act until the President proclaims peace after ratification of a treaty by the Senate. They automatically go out of existence then.

There is still need for conservation of fuel, and officials said today there probably will be no great lessening of fuel conservation measures for some months.

Because of the need of feeding the released peoples of Northern France, Belgium, Central and Southern Europe and the Near East, the Food Administration's activities must continue.

At the War Industries Board officials declared there would be much work for that organization to do. They foresee no serious industrial disturbance with the Government's grip on all war industries and materials held tight. The board retains its authority until peace is formally proclaimed.

Import and export control exercised by the War Trade Board probably will continue indefinitely to assure shipping space for the constant flow of supplies for American forces and the Allies, which will be required for many months to come. Any lifting of the present embargoes until the world gets back to its normal commercial stride, officials said, would mean flooding America with foreign orders that would strip the country of practically all immediately available commodities.

Railroads will continue under Government control until twenty-one months after peace has been declared officially, unless Congress meanwhile enacts new legislation shortening this period or providing for permanent Federal direction. The Railroad Administration is planning for the hauling of a great quantity of "reconstruction freight" in the next year or two, and regards continuance of pooling of facilities as essential.

Government operation of telephone and telegraph communications by the Post Office Department will continue for at least a year, whether or not any step is taken by Congress toward public ownership, said David J. Lewis of the Department's Control Commission. He pointed out that although the statutes provide for briefer tenure by the Government of the wire communications than of the railroads and other facilities taken over during the war, the control continues until the President formally proclaims the exchange of ratifications of peace treaties. Completion of all peace treaties and exchange of ratifications by all nations, he said, might not be completed in two years.

McADOO WARNS KEYMEN.

Points Out No Strike Has Ever Occurred Against Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Reports of sporadic strike threats by railroad telegraphers today prompted Director General McAdoo to address a statement to telegraphers, reminding them that they were now working for the Government, and that no strike had ever occurred against the Government. He said he found it impossible to announce a decision on pending wage requests of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers before next Thursday, the day set for a walkout of some telegraphers on Southern roads, and added:

"I earnestly request each patriotic employe to remember his duty to his Government and to remain at his post and await with confidence the action of the Director General, which will be taken at the earliest possible moment."

WAR INSURANCE RATE DROPS

Marine Risk Reduced from $10 a Hundred to 50 Cents in a Year.

War risk insurance on shipping, which was quoted a year ago as high as $10 a hundred was offered yesterday by the brokers in the open market for 50 cents a hundred.

This charge, it was explained, was to cover the possibility of vessels being struck by floating mines adrift off the British and French coasts and also along the Atlantic seaboard of America, where three steamships recently have been sunk by them. It will be at least a year after the war before all the mines in the North Sea and English and Irish Channels are picked up or destroyed.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,986 packages. Comparatively little fresh stock came in because of the strike on the river tugs. A few were carried over from last week's pension of business. Feeling firm on top grades and steady on other qualities. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 62½@63c; extras, 92 score, 62c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 58½@61½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 54@58c; lower grades, 50@53c; unsalted, higher than salted, 64@64½c; extras, 63@63½c; firsts, 59½@62c; seconds, 55½@59c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 61c; good to prime, 57@60c; common to fair, 48@56c; renovated, extras, 43@47c; imitation creamery, firsts, 44@45c; ladles, current make, firsts, 40@41c; seconds, 39c; lower grades, 37@38c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 38@38½c; No. 2, 37½c; lower grades, 34@37c.

EGGS.—4,763 packages. Business was practically at a standstill, the impromptu holiday leading a good many of the egg trade to close their stores, and those open doing practically no business. The general situation of the market was without change that can be detected by any information obtainable. Receipts were still light, advices indicating continued light supplies in transit, but from some sections there were evidences of a little marked unchanged, but somewhat nominal under the conditions prevailing. Storage eggs worked out steadily and the position of the market was a strong one. Nearby white eggs still in small supply, but the demand was rather less urgent at the extreme prices ruling, and receivers who had any stock unsold were inclined to make sharp prices necessary to effect a clearance. Most of the trade, however, reported an inability to clean up their small supplies at unchanged prices. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 69@70c; extra firsts, 66@68c; firsts, 62@65c; seconds, 56@61c; dirties, No. 1, 47@48c; No. 2, 42@46c; checks, good to choice, 42@44c; under grades, 38@41c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 47@48c; firsts, charges paid, 45@47c; seconds, charges paid, 42@44½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 88@$1; ordinary to prime, 75@97c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 75@98c; pullets, 75@86c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 68@95c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 70@75c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 60@70c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 11.—Charters filed: Metropolitan Credit Corp., Wilmington, to deal in investments, $2,000,000; C. L. Ilmberger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Druw, Wilmington.

Florence Coal and Coke Co., $100,000; Henry Scherf, Anton Lutz, C. V. Keyfer, all of Wilmington.

American Council Steamship Co., $50,000; Westfall-Martz Music Co., $50,000; D. J. Westfall, M. M. Martz, W. D. Martin, all of Pittsburgh.

WHITMAN ASKS FOR A BALLOT INQUIRY

Conference of Republican Leaders Decides to Apply to the Courts.

CONFINED TO THIS CITY

Application for Order Will Be Made Today—Democrats Expected to Do Likewise Up State.

In preparation for a possible contest of the election of Alfred E. Smith as Governor, the Republican State Committee will go into court today and ask for an examination of the ballots cast in this city. Under Section 374 of the election law a candidate can demand such an examination as a right.

It was found impossible yesterday to pin representatives of the State Committee down to any definite statement regarding the exact terms of the order they would ask for from the courts and whether it would be limited to this city or include the entire State. In the event that the Republicans should centre on or limit their activities to this city it was said that the Democrats would move for a reinspection of the ballots cast in every election district up-State, thus starting a proceeding without precedent in its magnitude and one that might keep the courts busy for months.

Governor-elect Alfred E. Smith returned to the city hurriedly last night when he heard what the Republicans were preparing to do. He conferred with Senator James A. Foley, ex-Senator John Godfrey Saxe, who is an expert on election law, and others at the Manhattan Club. It was determined to meet any move made by the Republicans in court. After the conference, Governor-elect Smith said:

"All I know about this matter is that the Republican State Chairman has written a letter to the Governor and that the Governor has written a letter to the Republican State Chairman. Neither, in his letter, alleges fraud of any kind, but both agree that the people of the State and myself ought to be put to the heavy expense of demonstrating what they already know—that I was elected with a plurality of 11,000 and a half vote of 10,000 more. Even the Kaiser knew enough to quit when the returns were against him."

Abraham S. Gilbert and Herbert R. Limburg, who have had long and varied experience in contests, beginning with the famous Hearst-McClellan contest, have been retained by the Republican State Committee and will go before some Supreme Court Justice sitting in Special Term today and ask for the order. The proceedings under the law to be begun in the name of some candidate whose name was on the ballot and Governor Whitman yesterday gave his consent to sign the moving papers as petitioner.

The decision to take the election into court was reached at a conference of Republican leaders held yesterday afternoon at headquarters of the Republican State Committee in West Thirty-ninth Street. Governor Whitman attended the conference, as did William Barnes, Samuel S. Koenig, Public Service Commissioners T. J. Kracke, State Superintendent of Insurance Jesse S. Phillips, Senator George H. Thompson of Niagara, ex-State Superintendent of Elections William Leary, Chairman George A. Glynn of the Republican State Committee, William Anderson Orr, Secretary to the Governor; ex-Magistrate Emil Fuchs, and Messrs. Gilbert and Limburg.

The conference was called by Mr. Orr, and lasted more than three hours.

Mr. Orr told the conferees that a tabulation made by the Republican State committee of returns received from the Republican County Chairman throughout the State gave Mr. Smith a plurality of 7,936 votes, less than one-third of 1 per cent. of the entire vote. Mr. Orr urged that where approximately 2,000,000 ballots had been cast an examination of the ballots was justified. Mr. Orr made no allegation of frauds. In reply to a formal request drafted by the conferees, Governor Whitman wrote as follows:

Nov. 11, 1918.

Hon. George A. Glynn, Chairman Republican State Committee, New York City:

My Dear Sir:

The Republican State Committee has asked me, as a candidate, to apply for an inspection of the ballots cast in the recent election, on the ground that the press returns show an apparent plurality for Mr. Smith of only about 7,000 votes in an entire vote of approximately 2,000,000. The section of the law to which you call my attention was amended in 1916 by the inclusion of the language quoted by you. The purpose of this amendment was to remove any doubt or uncertainty that might exist in the public mind as to the result of an election where the announced result was close.

In such a large vote the possibility of mistakes is apparent, particularly in view of the somewhat complicated nature of the ballot, and of the new system of canvassing which was in effect for the first time this year.

I feel, therefore, that I am bound to disregard my personal inclinations, and that I owe the duty to the people of the State, irrespective of party, to comply with your request that there may never be any doubt as to the result of this important election. I have, therefore, instructed counsel to make such application as may be necessary in my behalf and to complete the examination of the ballots at the earliest possible moment. Yours very truly,

CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

"Will you ask for permission to examine the ballots in up-State counties as well as in this city?" Mr. Orr was asked.

"If there is to be an examination of ballots up State, I expect we will leave it to the other side to take the necessary legal steps to accomplish the purpose," was his reply.

$1,000,000 TO RED CROSS.

St. Luke's Hospital to Get Equal Share in Scrymser Estate.

The will of James A. Scrymser, the banker, who died on April 21 last, will provide at least $1,000,000 each for the American Red Cross and St. Luke's Hospital, according to an announcement yesterday by the Red Cross officials, following a letter from Edmund L. Baylies, attorney for the estate, to the Red Cross. While the estate has not been appraised as yet, Mr. Baylies wrote that the bequests ultimately will reach the sum stated.

Mr. Scrymser, after making other bequests, left the residue to his widow, Mary C. Scrymser, for life, and on her death in equal shares to the Red Cross and St. Luke's.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—N. Caro., S. Caro., and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed. Fla.—Fair Tues.; rain Wed. Ala., Miss., Tenn., Ky., and W. Va.—Fair Tues.; rain Wed. Ind. and Mich.—Fair and warmer Tues.; cloudy and colder Wed.

RECORDED LEASES.

Bronx.

177TH ST, s s, being part of lot 31, block 3,541 land map, two-story building and 17 ft in rear; Sanitary Floor Proofing and Contracting Co. to Spiro Dye and Chemical Works, 140 Nassau St, 6 6-12 years to run; attorney, Israel & S. Chambers St.....$2,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bronx.

BROOK AV, w s, extends from Southern Boulevard to 182d St, ——; New York Investors Corporation to David Scharsch, 600 West 180th St, et al.; attorney, A. I. Scharsch, 42 East 14th St.....$100,000

CASTLE HILL AV, w s, 83 ft s of 13th St, 25x100; Louise M. Ammon to Mary M. Scheuermann, 1,307 Beach Av; attorney, B. McHugh, 2,215 Westchester Av.....$3,000

157TH ST, 745 East; Philip Knobloch, executor, to William E. Hoffmann, 953 Grant Av; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av $1

179TH ST, 1,000 East; Bryant Construction Co. to H. J. Kiraly, 299 Broadway.....$4,500

202D ST, 234 East; North Side Mtg Corp. to Julia S. Brown, 130 East 3d St, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; attorney, Clocke, K. & R.

361 East 149th St.....

161ST ST, 385 East; Philip Knobloch, executor, to Lizzie Hoffmann, 957 Grant Av; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av.....$1

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The real estate brokers, like those in every other business activity, practically gave up the day yesterday to celebrating the close of the long world war. The only real work was done by the canvassers in the United War Work campaign. The realty division sent out twenty-four teams headed by prominent brokers. Co-operating with them in the drive is a special committee with the team sub-divisions from the Building Managers' Association headed by Charles B. Best.

Stephen H. Tyng, President of the Real Estate Board, issued an appeal to the real estate men of the city to support the drive to the limit, and reports from most of the team Captains indicated that the response would be generous. Frederick P. Fox, Chairman of the Real Estate Committee, emphasized the need in raising the full quota for the various war relief agencies, as every cent of the money will be urgently needed during the readjustment period, especially among the soldiers and sailors overseas.

Trade School Deal Confirmed.

The Manhattan Trade School for Girls was granted permission yesterday by Justice Newburger to sell 209, 211, and 213 East Twenty-third Street, a mercantile building on plot 73.2 by 98.9, to the New York College of Dentistry for $122,500. The officers of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn.

The last word in a detached brick house, including large porch and garage, opposite Prospect Park; up to the minute in every particular; 189 Ocean Av., between Lincoln Road and Parkside Av.; take Brighton Beach Line to Prospect Park Station. C. G. Reynolds, on premises, or 909 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Queens.

A most attractive home in Douglaston Park for sale at a real bargain; stucco on hollow tile; nine rooms, two baths, hot-water heating system, parquet floors, electric light, everything up to date and in perfect condition; to settle estate. J. W. Doolittle, Woolworth Building.

ONLY $4,800.

Big bargain; 2-family brick; $500 cash, balance easy terms; always rented; particulars. Address Room 74, 30 East 23d St., New York City.

Westchester County.

For Sale—Very handsome dwelling; good repair; finest residence section New Rochelle; large improved corner lot, garage; nine rooms, many closets, reception hall, alcove study, large maids' wash bowl and toilet; hard floors; commodious porch; extra large furnace, easily heated; double windows; easy terms; bargain whether for investment or for home; assessed $10,140. Apply C. S. Leeds, 32 Broadway, New York.

New Rochelle—Finest section; sacrifice handsome dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths; everything modern; garage; orchard, fenced. G 327 Times.

Wanted—Congenial couple to share furnished house with widower in suburbs, 30 minutes from 42d St. Write G. F., 1,464 3d Av.

Long Island.

Forest Hills Gardens—New house, 9 rooms, 4 baths; all or part; two minutes from station. S 547 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—Beautiful new suburban home and garage goes for $.00 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 5c. commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, paneled dining room; bedrooms in white enamel, hardwood trim; large front porch, also sleeping porch; trees, paved streets, steam heat, sewer gas, electricity; handsome fixtures, concrete basement; attic; ample space for garden; near fine schools and stores; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. John 5047.

NEW HOUSE

Six and seven rooms; steam heat; tiled baths, open fireplaces, large living rooms, large kitchens, with pantry; plot 40x150; prices $5,150; terms to suit; also desirable home sites for sale. Frank Miller, 13 Park Row. Tel. B rclay 8080.

South Orange, N. J.—Inspect daily or Sunday, 2 to 5 P. M., ideal new home, cor. Montrose Ave. and Grove Rd.; wonderfully designed; many new, economical, luxurious features; artistic surroundings; representative trans. Montrose Estates, Owners, 189 Mar ket St., Newark. Tel. 4026 Market.

Bargain—Six rooms, bath, all improvements, steam heat; hollow tile stucco dwelling, half hour, Erie; $3,750; easy terms. W. Brady, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 5806 Beekman.

Rutherford, N. J.—House, 7 rooms, bath; gas, electricity; newly painted and decorated; price $5,000; terms $1,000 cash, balance mortgage. Van Winkle Co., opposite station, Rutherford.

For Sale—Six-room houses, $1,800, $2,100, $4,500, $5,200; easy terms. A. W. Van Wie & Co., Rutherford, N. J.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

ATTENTION!—$200,000 SECOND MORTGAGE money, various amounts, centrally located properties; lowers protected. Exceptional opportunity. Apply 1 Broadway.

$55,000 for first mortgage; will divide. Open 9 to 1 for 5 Beekman Av. (199th.)

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

15-room furnished room house for sale; price $7,500 per month. 258 West 57th St. Telephone Columbus 9091.

Five-story apartment house, recently built; 8 suites; 5 rooms. Washington Heights. A 118 Times Sq.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

NEW detached one-family stucco houses, recently completed; $7,500 to $8,500. Call, phone or write owner, SIMON K. Kings Highway Station, Brighton Beach Line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

WEST CHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES. GEORGE BOWE.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Office or showroom, 50x30, with 10 windows; lease until February, 1919; if desired, renewal; if vacate occupancy; will arrange long lease if desired; also office space, 100 sq. ft., at present $420, or room 100x112 ft. at 19th St.

5th Av., cor. 20th St—Light retail or showroom; private entrance; no room section of building; rent $220 to $275. Apply 1340, 156 with Av. Chelsea 9876.

FACTORY, FIRST LOFT,

ANSAL

Light floor, 20x40, in strong building; rent $40.

H. Hollow & Co., 129 Broadway.

Office to sublet on 12th floor of Flatiron Building; ceiling 50ft Av; good light and air; private entrance; rent $65 a month. Apply Mr. Ives, 1908 Room 12 Flatiron Building.

WEST SIDE

MODERN BUILDING SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE SUITES.

Lofts, second floor, with or without power; very light; all improvements; sprinkler equipment. H. Trenkman, 187 Lafayette St.

Furnished private office, $25.50 monthly; telephone attendant. Dume, 209 Broadway, Room 1505.

Tea room in exclusive neighborhood, furnished; will lease to reliable person; just off 5th Av. in the Forties. B 44 Times.

377 Broadway, Cor. White St.—Store, 15,000 sq. feet; immediate possession. P. J. Guilfoyle & Co., 377 Broadway, Tel. Canal 7475.

Lenox Av. 342; near 125th subway, large store, $100 monthly; 5 years.

Furnished offices and desk room; service, multigraphing. Suite 208, 51 East 42d.

Offices, $25 to $100; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, building for heavy storage, west of 9th Av., south of 35th St.; 40,000 to 60,000 square feet; will lease or buy unexpired lease. C. O., Box 105 Times Downtown.

LOFT Wanted.—50x100 or larger, above 26th St., near Broadway; first floor preferred; possession December or January; sub-lease p

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

308, (Murray Hill.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths; $200 month. Elberson, 25 W. 42d St.

40TH, 140 EAST.—Beautifully furnished sunny 2 rooms, bath, kitchen. Apt. 94.

49TH, 40 (between Fifth and Madison.)—Sunny furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath. Phone Plaza 9557, 9 to 3, 6 to 7.

57TH, 116 EAST.—Two large rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished.

85TH ST., 120 EAST.—Seven light rooms; distinctively furnished, charming; $150 per month; immediate possession. Inquire premises.

95TH, 122 EAST.—Private house, front room, at Park Av.; running water; $10 weekly. Lenox 8156.

ALL DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS, PARK AV. SECTION. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 402 MADISON AV.

APARTMENT HOMES, $150 TO $1,000. Personally inspected, east, west side. APARTMENT RESTING CO., 176 W. 72d St. Phone

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 547 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. WRIGHTT M. SUINAS CO., 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (43d.)

ATTENTION — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; $14 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—Unfurnished.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Manhattan—East Side.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
42 East 78th Street

Two rooms and bath; elevator service; hotel advantages, excellent French Restaurant in connection; ideal home for adult families or bachelors; moderate rental; apply on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72D ST.

APARTMENTS OF THREE AND FOUR EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, sumptuously furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; fine tiled kitchens, with ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

PARK AV. APARTMENT, 3 MASTER BEDROOMS; EXQUISITE FRENCH ATMOSPHERE; COMPLETE IN DETAIL; LARGE SALON; SILVER AND LINEN; CAFE VOISIN IN BUILDING. PLAZA 2468.

SAN JACINTO, 18 E. 60TH ST. Three rooms and bath.

Furnished—West Side.

42D, 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $25 per week; free hotel service.

43TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath; shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, completely furnished, 2, 3 rooms, bath; $85 to $100, including service; also unfurnished, $65 to $75; modern building; elevator. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix-Portland Hotel.)—Desirable suites, two rooms, bath, $21 to $24.50 week; European and American plan; American plan, meals, $14 week.

50TH, 21 WEST.—PARLOR, BEDROOM, BATH, KITCHENETTE; LOW FIRE; TWO EXPENSION ROOF GARDENS CONNECTED BY STEPS; BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED; NEAR 5TH AV.; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. PRESCOTT.

54TH, (6-7th Aves.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, three rooms, kitchen, bath, $175 month. Elberson, 25 W. 42d St.

54TH ST., 201 WEST.—Sublet, charming apartment; 4 rooms, bath. Apt. 6D.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath, fine hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 157 WEST.—Select apartment, large living room, spacious bedroom, handsomely furnished, complete kitchen, meals served; immediate possession.

58TH, 182 WEST.—12 rooms, 5 baths, exquisitely furnished, sublet, December to May, or longer; four maids, four maids. Wickliffe Gray, agent, Columbus 3974.

59TH, 36 WEST.—A new, modern, artistically furnished apartment, distinctly superior throughout, large living room overlooking Central Park, two master bedrooms, each with bath, kitchen, restaurant, new high-class, exclusive, elevator apartment. Halles, telephone Plaza 6180.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.—Sublet, bargain, to October 1st, $175 monthly, handsomely furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Stein.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.

Two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

61ST ST., 10 WEST.—Small, exclusive, front, kitchenette, elevator apartment, 8th floor; references.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Studio apt. 3 rooms, kitchen, very beautifully furnished, 16 months; furniture for sale. Apt. 53A.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Furnished, 2-3 rooms apartment, kitchenette; near Central Park; reliable; service; would not unfurnish.

70'S, WEST END.—Seven rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished; sunny, quiet. Columbus 3974.

72D ST., 147 WEST.—New, handsomely furnished two room, bath, kitchenette; southern exposure. Smart, Apt. A.

72D, 124 WEST.—Four outside rooms, bath; immediate possession; $165 monthly. Apt. 1203.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Beautiful studio, kitchenette, private bath, nicely furnished; $70.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Large, southern exposure, handsome front room; exceptional; high class; $12.

80'S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, three rooms, kitchen, bath; $125 month. Elberson, 25 W. 42d St.

80'S, WEST END.—Six rooms, two baths, exceptional; 8 rooms.

83D, 320 WEST.—Furnished elevator apartment six rooms and bath; elegant appointments.

94TH 208 W ST. (Near Broadway.)—Six-room duplex apt. southern exposure, all outside rooms; rent on reasonable terms for six months or longer. Call or phone Butler 6000.

111TH, 54 W. ST. (Broadway)—Upstairs private basement floor rooms, charmingly furnished; block 110th-Broadway subway. Times Holmes.

113TH, 605 WEST.—Five-room, well furnished, elevator apartment. Morningside 4740.

115TH, (Near Broadway.)—Highclass elevator apartment of two rooms and bath, steam heat, electric lights; dining room in building; rent reasonable. Call 544 W. 113th. Tel. Morning. 4090.

116TH ST., 547 WEST.—Several exquisitely furnished 4 and 5 room apartments in high class elevator house. Telephone Morningside 8240.

116TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive six-room front apartment, overlooking Columbia. Apt. 25.

119TH, 630 W. 23D—2 and 3 rooms, bath; $8 up; 2 rooms, bath. Apt. 32. Aud. 1080.

APARTMENTS OF THE BEST TYPE.

Convenient to Subway, East Side-Park Av. Sections, $20 to $30 per month. Send Short Leases. Call or write for booklet. MEHR LL CO., 85 E. 125th St. Phone 9 East 44th St. Murray Hill 8300.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED. Choice apartments 4 to 12 rooms; east, west; $14 up. Wic Liff ray, Apartment Specialist, 209 West 3d. Columbus 30-4.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY—Let us suggest desirable rooms; Mrs. Daughaday, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

ATTRACTIVE six-room apartment, Central Park West, below 96th St. $160. 5505 Col.

BROADWAY, 2,333, (85th.)—Renovated; sublet, beautifully furnished 4, 7 rooms. Wallace, 1st apartman.

CENTRAL PARK W. ST. 71—Dignified, refined, beautifully furnished dining room, two bedrooms, large bath, shower, &c.; $100 monthly; housekeeping apartment. Apt. 5.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 71.—Exquisite furnished spacious living room, large bedroom and bath; kitchenette; $150 per month. Apt. 5G.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. S. K. Van Wagenen, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077

CORNER.—High-class building, 7 rooms, 3 baths, attractively furnished. Schy. 7605.

ELEGANTLY furnished apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths; on Riverside Drive. Phone Riverside 9826.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
148 West 72d St. Phone Col. 2750.

FURNISHED Apartments a Specialty; Town, Country—Renting. 266 West 72d. Col. 5565.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125 (between 84th and 85th.)—9 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished; piano, victrola; immediate possession, long, short lease. Mrs. Coyle, Schuyler 5990.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468 (Cor. 119th.)—Most beautiful section on Riverside Drive; 7 rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished. Manager.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION
Bachelor party, (American-Gentile,) would share unusually high-class, modern apartment with well-bred man with unquestionable credentials, $5 monthly each; Oriental rugs, genuine antiques, baby grand piano; seen by appointment only; call Spring 3197 between 5 6:30 P. M.

WEST END AV., (near 70th St.)—Seven rooms, all light, attractively furnished; china, silver and linen, 6 or 7 months, $275 per month. Apply David Lamb, 400 West End Av. Phone Schuyler 9376.

WEST END AV., 749.—High-class, elegant, newly furnished throughout; sunny, 7 rooms and bath; yearly lease $200 monthly, six months $225 monthly. Apt. No. 2 West.

WEST END, 758 (97th.)—Exceptionally well arranged and furnished apartment house 6, 7 large rooms, top floor, elevator, three lavatories, season, year; reasonable. Apt. 62.

WEST END, (90's.)—5 rooms, 2 bedrooms, exquisitely furnished; season, year. Columbus 3974.

WEST END.—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; 11th floor. Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

31ST, 654 EAST, (Brooklyn.)—Furnished 2-room apartment; telephone; all conveniences; select locality. Telephone Kenmore 6124. Carter.

Unfurnished—East Side.

127H, 5 EAST.—Parlor floor and others; baths, heat, electricity, fireplace; room.

40TH ST., 36 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; gas and electric light free; also basement, suitable for business. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 East 41st St.

49TH ST., 47 EAST.—One room, bath, kitchenette; seen from 1 to 2.

61ST ST.—20 EAST.

One very large light room, beautifully decorated; parquet floor; bath; rent $65.

EAST 66TH STREET.
$3,500.

Eight rooms, three baths, ninth floor; southern exposure.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St.
Tel. 5700 John.

84TH ST.-PARK AV.—Handsomely appointed apartment of four unusually large rooms; excellent closet space. Telephone Lenox 0487.

1,186 MADISON AV., (COR. 87TH ST.)—Seven-room apartment, $1,200; white wood, electric lights; large rooms; very attractive; near subway express. Apply on premises.

MADISON AV., 517.—High-class 2-3-room apartment, bath, heat, &c.; also ground floor, suitable business.

MADISON AV., 543.—Two large rooms; private bath.

WAVERLY PLACE, 25 (2 doors from Washington Square North.)—2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; completely decorated; front basement; $480 per annum. Apply on premises or Earle & Calhoun, 200 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 5116.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH, 142 WEST.—5 large light rooms, bath; convenient "L," surface, and tube; $35-$40.

50TH ST., 17 WEST.—Handsome apartments, 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $85 monthly up; lease. Apply premises.

56TH, 327 WEST.—Two, four large, light rooms; remodeled; unique; elevator; accessible.

57TH ST., 200 WEST, COR. 7TH AV. Two-room Duplex Apartment..... $2,000
Six-room Housekeeping Apartment..... 3,000
Seven-room Duplex Apartment..... 4,200
Eight-room Simplex Apartment..... 4,500
Apply to the Resident Manager.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Parlor floor; 2 large rooms, bath; newly decorated; select neighborhood.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, newly decorated; all conveniences.

140TH, 469 WEST.—Exclusive 4 rooms; private bath; Christian family. Audubon 6585.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Three rooms and bath, $70.
Maid service; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (Just North of 116th.)—Unusual opportunity; up-to-date nine rooms, three baths; $1,500 up; require best of references. Hillenbrand, 1,050 Amsterdam Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment, 3 and 4 rooms; elevator, improvements; west side, between 96th and 145th Sts.; about $70 monthly; full particulars in first letter. Cook, 79 White St.

Apartment with bedrooms, living room, bath, and kitchenette, for one or two months, below 59th St.; east or west side; Washington Square district preferred. Mrs. Gerrit Smith, 31 East 48th St. Murray Hill 8485.

APARTMENTS WANTED, WELL FURNISHED, FOR RESPONSIBLE CLIENTS IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS AND GOOD BUILDINGS. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

Wanted—5-6-room apt., east side, below 86th St., between Lexington and Park Avs., furnished or unfurnished; December to June. R 717 Times Downtown.

Furnished apartments wanted for our clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.—Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

Wanted, 3 rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished, 50th to 104th St., west. G 323 Times.

CALL ON MILLER, 162 West 50th St. WE SUBLET APARTMENTS. Circle 3067.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—Five, six, or seven room apartment or duplex house, either Elmhurst or east side, near Lexington Av. Subway. T. H. Cohill, 23 West 127th St.

Apartment, 3 or 4 rooms, steam heat, electricity, located above 125th. A 98 Times.

Below 42d St., 4 rooms, bath, electricity, light, moderate. R 721 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

57TH, 116 EAST.—Large sunny room, adjoining bath.

HOTEL AMSTERDAM,
25th St. and Lexington Av.—Catering to permanent guests at popular periods; single rooms, $5 per week and up; newly renovated; all improvements.

MADISON AV., 115, (N. ar 30th St.)—Unfurnished four very large single rooms; rent from $17 to $25; private house.

MADISON AV., 521, (56th.)—Small room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; gentleman; references.

The Management of THE NEWEST ALLERTON, EXCLUSIVELY FOR BACHELORS, 143 East 39th St., are now receiving applications for rooms in their NEW 16-STORY BUILDING FOR MEN. Completely furnished. The congenial spirit and atmosphere of a well-appointed club for men is maintained. Show rooms, reading rooms, library, billiard room, handball courts, &c. Rates $6.50 to $15 per week; references.

West Side.

167TH, 51 WEST.—Washington Square District—For artistic people; single, double rooms; floor with bath; old mahogany, chief house, four baths, desires few paying guests.

57TH, 326 W. ST.—Large room, top floor, overlooking park; studio; bachelor; references.

47TH, 6, W. ST.—Large rooms, with bath; all modern conveniences.

47TH ST., 29 W. ST.—Large and small well furnished rooms; desirable location; references. Telephone Bryant 6296.

47TH ST., 36 W. ST.—Large and small room; running water; private bath; electricity; telephone; reference.

56TH ST., 48 W. ST.—Very comfortable room for gentleman's use; heat, electric light.

57TH ST., 200 WEST.—Attractive room, private apartment; business woman; 4th floor.

68TH, 36 W. ST.—Attractively furnished small room; all conveniences, electricity; reference.

70TH, 28 W.—Attractively furnished large front room, private bath; electricity, steam heat; also small rooms; gentlemen; references.

71ST, 43 W. ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; telephone, electricity, running water; desirable location.

71ST, 305 WEST.—Room in elegantly furnished private home.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Clean, comfortable single room, $25 month; reference.

72D ST., 14 WEST.—Two newly furnished rooms, front room, $125 until October. Phone Cheltenham 8247. Call mornings. Pope

72D, 301 WEST.—One large double room, with private bath; reference required.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front room; home-like; gentlemen only; near "L" subway.

73D, 111 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL ROOM IN STARLIGHT APT.; OR TWO.

77TH ST., 242 WEST.—Attractive suite; second floor; bath; excellent service.

77TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable large room, dressing room; electricity, parquetry; very exclusive house.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, with all modern comforts; references.

77TH ST., 154 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; private bath, electricity, phone.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room, near bath.

56TH ST., 203 W. ST.—Large, sunny rooms, with kitchen privilege or kitchenette; reasonable; call evenings. Hanna.

77TH, 161 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful sunny parlor, newly furnished; electricity, running water; suitable two business gentlemen; $15.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Front room, private bath; large, sunny room; exclusive house; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; running water; electricity, phone.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive large room, exclusive; private house; references.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Near Broadway; subway entrance; beautiful large, small front rooms; private bath; electricity; moderate. Schuyler 1946.

80TH, 219 WEST.—Apt. 4, bedroom, living room, latest house; charmingly attractive.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Bright, cozy front room; closets; steam heat, electricity; private home.

84TH, 154 WEST.—Medium-sized room near bath; phone, electricity, steam. Ryan.

84TH, 153 WEST.—Front room, with alcove; also single, first floor. Bailey.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath; newly decorated; electricity.

87TH, 108 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; private bath, electricity, phone; references.

86TH, 70 WEST.—Opening select house, new modern furnishing; double room, private bath; single, running, steam, electricity.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Finely furnished room, with and without private bath.

91ST, 47 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny rooms, bath; continuous hot water; $8 upward.

92D, 68 WEST.—Two front rooms in private house; gentleman.

95TH, 330 WEST.—One double furnished room, suitable two men; use of bath; one single furnished room. Apt. 21.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large room, with kitchenette, $7; references; private house.

110TH, BROADWAY.—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

113TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Large sunny room, with private bath, large dressing room, in private house; also smaller room, with running water.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Very desirable home-like room, bath adjoining. Apt. 3.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Large, well furnished front room overlooking Columbia Field. Apt. 7L.

115TH, 400 WEST.—Corner Morningside Drive; airy, connecting living and bedroom; beautiful view; breakfast optional; Apt. 42.

118TH, 214 WEST.—Two attractive, warm rooms; $5-$4; references. Apt. 57.

123D ST., 112 WEST.—Large second floor front room; bath attached; high class house.

124TH, 542 WEST.—Desirable single room for business woman; $4. Apt. 83.

175TH, 571 WEST.—Share apartment with couple; piano; $35; references. Lyons.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

176TH ST., 220 AUDUBON AV.—One, two, three rooms, complete; housekeeping; elevator apartment; nicely furnished; all modern improvements.

ATTRACTIVE, choice, sunny room, private bath; also small room; permanent. Circle 259.

BROADWAY, 3,544, (145th St.)—Nicely furnished outside room, adjoining bath; private family; elevator apartment. Apt. 46.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 71.—Attractive, sunny parlors, adjacent bath. Phone Columbus 1080.

NEAR 5TH AV.—2-3 or 4 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartment house. G 329 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 115th.)—Exceptionally large, attractive rooms, with bath, overlooking Hudson, in private family, to refined guests, $80; en suite special price. Telephone, between 4 and 7, Morningside 1339.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548.—Warm, attractive rooms, running water; 2 minutes to subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 608.—Cheerful, well-furnished, refined, well-kept private home. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223.—Two-room suite, facing drive; $18 per week. Myers.

WEST END AV., 235, (near 72d St.)—One large front room with bath; references required.

WEST END AV., 354, (77th St.)—An unusually pleasant rear parlor, with private bath.

214 RIVERSIDE DR., 94TH ST.—Beautiful large rooms, single or en suite, with small family. Phone, 3287 Riverside.

Brooklyn.

FRANKLIN AV., 479, (Brooklyn.)—Large, newly furnished rooms, running water, &c., block from Fulton-Brighton elevated and all surface cars. Phone Bedford 9238.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Newly decorated front parlor, unfurnished; suitable for studio.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young man desires middle-sized room, modern elevator apartment, west side, between 42d and 96th; private family, no other boarders essential; brea fast and dinner; give phone and other particulars. A 88 Times.

Young married couple wants furnished or unfurnished room, bet. 110th-118th, (Lenox and Manhattan;) light house keeping; all conveniences. Box P. L., 104 East 14th St.

American business man wants furnished room, preferably with private bath, Greenwich Village section. A 87 Times.

Bachelor desires bedroom accommodation, sole roomer, family maximum two, three. W 779 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

65TH, (Park Av.)—Spacious front room, bath; refined; excellent table. Plaza 6631.

West Side.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms, with board; references.

67TH, 105 WEST.—Large sunny room, adjoining bath; steam, running water; references.

72D ST., 142 WEST.—Spacious suite; private bath; electricity; select home; references.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Large, small rooms, parlor; dining table guests; references.

76TH, 114-132 West (Wide Park Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; garden and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, with private bathroom; table guests; references.

"D" 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

87TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small room, connecting bath; electric light; excellent home cooking.

74TH, 46 WEST.—Superior accommodation, excellent board in small family; conveniences duly.

86TH, 141 WEST.—One small room; excellent meals; few table guests; references.

85TH, 57 WEST.—Large front room, elegantly furnished; bath, heat, telephone; first-class board; very convenient; Jewish house.

85TH, 352 W. ST.—Lady owning handsome house, four baths, desires few paying guests.

90TH, 6 WEST.—Refined Hebrew family, room and board; gentleman or couple.

93D, 21 WEST.—Lovely rooms; French cuisine; table guests. Phone P. L.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in private residence; service, surroundings unusual.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Overlooking Hudson, luxurious private residence, three spacious rooms, handsomely furnished, single, double room, exceptional table; moderate.

113TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Large, sunny room, with private bath, large dressing room; in private house; also smaller room, with running water.

141ST, 600 WEST.—2 double rooms, business people; elev. apt 32. Aud. 1080.

152D, 592 WEST.—Large, desirable room adjoining bath; suitable two; private family.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD, LODGING, OR BOARDERS?

The Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, now at 11 West 37th St., keeps a list of available rooms in investigated rooming and boarding houses and organized houses for girls. Office hours daily, 10 A. M. to 3 M.; also 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

THE EVELYN LODGE
Charming Family House of Highest Standard
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Week-ly, $14-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Corner 104th.)—Palatial mansion; room and bath; southern exposure; hotel service; refined Hebrew surroundings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large, steam-heated room; hot water; $12-$14. Bayne.

WEST END, 301, (74th.)—Large double room; meals for two; facing parks.

BOARD WANTED.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.

WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Borden and Starr Av.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

List all your furnished and unfurnished rooms and apartments and houses with

HOUSING CLERK,
PHONE HUNTERS POINT 3576.
EXTENSION 48.

If not a telephone subscriber send a postal of all details.

Young lady wants warm, sunny room, with three meals per day, with lady or couple who have no other boarders; location from Washington Square to 120th St.; will pay $17 per week. A 108 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Home for invalids, every care and attention; private or semi-private rooms. 574 Palisade Av., Yonkers; telephone 5642 Yonkers.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $10 and up; furnished cottages; booklet.

Long Island.

INVALIDS CHRISTIAN SANITARIUM, nonsectarian, beautiful location; moderate rates. Bayside, L. I. Phone Bayside 3008W.

Whittier Inn, Sea Gate, N. Y. Harbor, 45 minutes out; room, board, $18 up; solarium, open fireplace. Tel. Coney Island 900.

New Jersey.

ALTITUDE 300 FT.
20 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK.
Not a sanitarium in any sense, but a colonial house of a private family which can accommodate comfortably a few guests who desire rest and quiet and our nurses' care, if necessary. The rooms are flooded with sunshine, unusually large and immaculately kept; everything home cooked and the best; very extensive grounds; large porches. No. 1 Palisade Av., Palisade, N. J. P. O. Box 143. Telephone Cliffside 222. Take Fort Lee Ferry.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, clerk; five years' experience; competent stenographer; salary $22. K 715 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 3 years' experience, trial balance, controlling accounts; good at figures; high school education; $20. F. R., 260 Wallabout St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; controlling accounts; trial balances; capable taking entire charge office; highest credentials; $28. R 570 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk; 4 years' experience; accurate, conscientious; salary $20. R 700 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, double entry, trial balance, knowledge stenography, wishes to connect with a progressive, enterprising establishment; $25. R 708 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent; double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance; capable taking entire charge; best references. R 716 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; competent double entry, trial balance, controlling accounts; salary $25. R 703 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, seven years' practical experience, modern methods, thoroughly capable taking charge office. C 80 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; experienced; double entry, controlling accounts; good penman; $22. R 713 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - TYPIST.—5 years' experience; capable correspondent. R 674 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; capable trial balance, controlling accounts; $30. Haworth, 177 West 70th.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; thoroughly experienced; double entry; high school graduate; $17. W 781 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, systematizer; trial balance; seven years' experience. 99 Times Sq.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; executive ability; four years' experience; A1 references. G 332 Times.

CLERICAL WORKER, 3 years' experience, competent, references. Box G, 854 Broadway.

CLERK, switchboard operating, filing; knowledge of typewriting, &c.; $15. K 675 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE WOMAN of experience desires position as Associate or Assistant Principal, house mother, or as assistant in administrative department in private school; references. L 286 Times.

COMPANION. — English woman, refined, capable, educated, assist light house-hold duties, companion, housekeeper, chaperon; high-at references. Morn. 2403. Apt. 1A.

COOK, Protestant; country; private family; good baker; excellent references. Call 804 6th Av., More, care Cosgrove.

CORRESPONDENCE and EXECUTIVE Manager.—Capable woman; good executive ability; ten years' experience in handling correspondence and directing the work of stenographers, desires position of responsibility with reliable firm; excellent references; salary not less than $150 per month, and chance for advancement. Z 389 Times Annex.

GIRL, 18, wishes clerical position; experienced. M 15 Time s Bronx.

GOVERNESS, visiting; young Parisienne; French, German, English, kindergartner, pianist. Francaise, 2,429 Broadway.

GOVERNESS, refined and competent, wishes position; good teacher; highest references. G 135 Times.

GOVERNESS, nursery experienced, desires position; English; music; best references. A 117 Times.

GOVERNESS wants position, after 3 P. M.; references. Student, 100 East 101st St.

MANICURING, pedicuring, scalp treatment, in or out. Amelia, 258 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J. Tel. 8024 Waverly.

**MOTHER'S HELPER in small household or assistant to invalid by middle-a

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS
NEEDED FOR
GOVERNMENT WORK;
AGES 18 TO 40;
EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY;
GOOD WAGES;
EXCELLENT LIVING CONDITIONS;
PLANTS LOCATED
IN NEARBY N. J. TOWNS.
APPLY, READY TO LEAVE,
DU PONT CO.,
302 WEST 22D ST.,
NEAR CORNER 8TH AV.

GIRL,
EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY,
FOR STENCIL DEPARTMENT
in large publishing house;
SALARY MODERATE TO START,
WITH RAPID ADVANCEMENT
AND GOOD HOURS;
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
for girl desiring
A STEADY POSITION.
APPLY M. MOOK,
10TH FLOOR, 76 5TH AV.

GIRLS, 15-21, for office and clerical work; public, parochial, or high school graduates preferred; steady positions; good opportunity for advancement; 8:30 to 5:30, ½ day Saturday. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

GIRLS to FOLD and INSERT CIRCULARS; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; STEADY POSITION, RAPID ADVANCEMENT. GREEN-STEIN-PELZ, 30 IRVING PLACE.

GIRLS, 15-16 years, wanted to act as messengers in bond house; good chance for advancement. Address "E. C.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

GIRLS wanted to make themselves generally useful in importing house; high salaries paid. Nathan Glickman, 315 5th Av.

GIRL, bright, young, assistant for general clerical duties; salary to begin $8; advancement. B 60 Times.

GIRL for show room in manufacturing house, make herself generally useful; $8 start. H. F., 805 Times Downtown.

GOOD PAY FOR
PATRIOTIC WORK.

Several red-blooded Americans to call on business men and secure signatures for proposed PEACE PROCLAMATION; saleswomen temporarily unemployed specially invited; salary, commission. Call Peace Proclamation Workers, 114 West 14th St.

HARRY COLLINS,
9 East 57th St.,
will receive applications for positions of

SALESWOMEN
and
FITTERS;

must have experience of Fifth Av. houses.

HOUSEKEEPER for small Broadway apartment hotel; room; no board; good, steady position. Trianon, 2,848 Broadway.

HOUSEWORKER.—Well recommended white woman for family of three adults in nice 7-room apartment at 33 West 12th St. Call Tuesday after 3.

HOUSEWORKER. — Cook and laundress; city references. Call this morning apartment 12C, 740 West End Av.

KITCHEN MAID; references; neat; good worker; sleep out. Women's Club, 133 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID wanted for one lady; must be a good sewer and have personal reference. L 208 Times.

MAID for general housework, to live out, family of two in small apartment; must be good cook; $10 a week. Apply any morning, between 9 and 11. Phone 4170 Gramercy.

MAIL CLERK AND OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted by corporation; apply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. A 883 Times Downtown.

MOON-HOPKINS OPERATORS wanted by large downtown bond house; must be experienced. Apply in own handwriting to D. Q., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

MOTHER and daughter willing to assume responsibility, care of children, mend, wait on table, help with housework; pleasant home in country; every convenience; small family; intelligence and refinement essential. Address A 117 Times.

NURSE.—I want to find an intelligent, refined woman to care for infant and two small children in country; all conveniences; previous experience not as essential as natural motherliness and willing disposition; permanent position and pleasant home for right party. A 116 Times.

NURSES, (graduate,) wanted for general ward duty in a New York hospital, centrally located; salary, board, room and washing. Write B 100 Times.

NURSE GIRL, FOR CHILD 4½ YEARS. HOME SUNDAY UNTIL 10 A. M.; MONDAY ALL DAY. A. FREYDBERG, 435 CONVENT AV., NEW YORK CITY.

NURSE and mother's helper, care of two children, 6 and 7; references required. Apt. 2W, 77 East 89th.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS WANTED.

POSITIONS AT $12 TO $30 PER WEEK.

Big demand in business houses and Government departments for file clerks who have had TRAINING. We prepare you thoroughly and promptly for these positions, and then place you. Government positions start as high as $1,000 per year. Instruction by experts. Ours is the only school affiliated with a filing equipment house. New day and evening classes forming. Call, write, or phone today. Franklin 2261.

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ATTENTION—GIRLS—LADIES.
Learn filing course, $10.
Telephone operating, Elevator operating, Typewriting, Dictaphone, Stenography, Comptometer.
City and Government positions.
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Positions open for our graduates after a month's intensive training.
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Over three thousand graduates.
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Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Individual Training. Beginners, advanced students, post-graduates. Begin any time. Hours students convenience. BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL, 500 5th Av. at 42d St. Telephone 7889 Murray Hill.

EARN $5,000 YEARLY
as a drugless physician. Day and evening sessions, both sexes, class NOW forming. Write Dept. 1, Chiropractic Department University of New York, 1,416 Broadway, New York. Phone Bryant 6956.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the woman trained in ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE. Send for Bulletin 10, "Opportunities for Women," and details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 80 Church St, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join our Speed Club—dictation from 80 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 2723.

PREPARE for RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS. Read "What Women Can Do;" free copy on request. Rose L. Fritz School, 334 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 44 WEST 45TH. ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey St.

STENO., export, $25; numerous positions, $25-$22-$20-$18; beginners, $15.

BOOKKEEPER, cloak, suit, exp., $30.
BOOKKEEPER, L. I. City, $100 monthly.
BOOKKEEPER, garage, $25 weekly.
BOOKKEEPER-ASSISTANTS, $20-$18.

TYPIST-BILLING CLERKS, $20-$18; copyist, $15-$12.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS, $10-$12-$15; tel. op., Bronx, $12.
DICTAPHONE OP., $1,000 yearly.
BOOKKEEPER, downtown.
CORRESPONDENT, $25.
Call.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
90 NASSAU ST. HOURS 9-5:30.
Bookkeepers, $18-$25; stenographers, $15-$20; clerks, $15-$18; typists, $12-$18; office girls; free registration.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, ETC. FREE REGISTRATION. FULTON AGENCY, 408 5th Av., 93 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clericals; $10-$25. Rose Webber Agency, 1,009 Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, timekeeper, filers, clerks. Elliott-Fisher operator. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Young men experienced in cost analyzing. Good opportunity

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U. S. E. S.
PERMIT NO. 113.

ACCOUNTANT for chemical manufacturing plant; must be thoroughly versed in cost accounting, double entry system, &c.; salary to start, $240 per month. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, whether draft exempt, and give references. Michigan Smelting Co., 17 Seminary Av., Rahway, N. J.

ACCOUNTANTS, senior and junior, for permanent position; must be able to furnish bond; in replying, give names of all firms you have worked for as an accountant. K 317 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS, SENIORS.—We have openings on our permanent staff for several men who are qualified by experience to undertake engagements and draft reports with minimum supervision; salaries liberal. Apply by letter only and state your qualifications in detail; no references investigated without permission. Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, 55 Liberty St., New York.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, a certified public accountant to take charge of office; must possess initiative, tact, and executive ability, and know how to delegate duties to office employes; permanent position in essential industry; liberal salary to start. Apply by letter, giving full details, A 1043 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man ambitious to supervise detail bookkeeping department; must be capable and experienced; state references and salary. M A 190 Times Harlem.

AN experienced general ledger man with some executive ability, capable of taking charge of office, with fair knowledge of cost accounting, can secure permanent position at about $2,000 a year in small Connecticut manufacturing town; do not answer unless your services are available immediately; married, draft exempt, of good habits. Apply, giving age, nationality, Box 62, Plantsville, Conn.

ASSEMBLERS,
ADJUSTERS.

Mechanics who have had experience assembling or adjusting of machinery are offered an opportunity to apply for positions as repairmen on office appliance machinery; good future for the right man; state age, experience in detail and salary expected. M. W., 283 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT CASHIER, with knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; steady position; state full particulars. B 114 Times.

ASSISTANT BUYER of printing in purchasing department of large corporation; must know printing, estimating, and paper values; exceptional opportunity for a clean-cut man. R 706 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT CHEMIST, familiar with the manufacturing of extract flavors for the bottling trade; state experience. Pabst Pure Extract Co., Reading, Penn.

BOOKKEEPER.

Young men with knowledge of cost analysis. Good opportunity.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U. S. E. S.
PERMIT NO. 113.

BOOKKEEPER.—EFFICIENT YOUNG MAN OR WOMAN BOOKKEEPER WANTED AT ONCE; 48 W 25 S NATIONALITY PREFERRED; GOOD SALARY AND TRAVELING EXPENSES TO WASHINGTON PAID. ADDRESS OFFERS, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, TO SWISS LEGATION, 1,439 MASSACHUSETTS AV., WASHINGTON, D. C. NEEDLESS TO APPLY WITHOUT REFERENCES.

BOOKKEEPER.—An experienced bookkeeper, with thorough knowledge of cost accounting; one ready to go to small manufacturing town in Connecticut, considering himself worth about $2,000, can secure excellent position; do not answer unless your services are available immediately; man must be draft exempt, of good habits. Apply, giving age, nationality, Box 62, Plantsville, Conn.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Wholesale packing concern desires to secure a number of young men, accustomed to hard work, not clock watchers, who want to get themselves in a good position with a promising future; this is not a war concern; give age, experience and salary expected. Address, Auditor, Box 358, Mad. Sq. Sta., N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, at once a bookkeeper; single entry on weekly balance 3 or active accounts; large industrial corporation, Brooklyn; must be a good penman; good wages, lunch free; hours 8:30 to 5; excellent chance for advancement. Phone Prospect 6100, chief clerk, for interview.

BOOKKEEPER—PROMINENT SILK HOUSE REQUIRES SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED MAN FAMILIAR WITH CONTROL ACCOUNTS; PERMANENT POSITION. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY DESIRED, G 321 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian manufacturing company desires the services of a thoroughly accurate and rapid bookkeeper; must have excellent qualifications; steady advancement to right party; state age, experience, and salary desired. B 26 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Age 21 to 30, wanted in office manufacturing company doing Government and necessary industrial work; preference given to man having past experience; salary based upon ability. Apply R. M. Owen & Co., 1 West 142d.

BOOKKEEPER—WRITE STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. BREWSTER & CO., QUEENSBORO BRIDGE PLAZA, LONG ISLAND CITY.

BOOKKEEPER, for head of office, in large cloak and suit house; an excelent opportunity is offered to an experienced and pact. Answer, stating past experience in detail, B 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, with several years' experience, to make statements and check remittances; able to use typewriter. Apply with references, Langsdorf & Co., 72 Spring Street.

BOOKKEEPER, downtown export house; state age, salary, religion; good opportunity. E 731 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in club; state salary expected, with meals, references. T. S., B 102 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with knowledge of typewriting; state age, references, experience, and salary desired. B 105 Times.

BOY wanted in publishing office; excellent chance for advancement; good salary. Apply Mr. Geffen, Rialto Theatre, Broadway and 42d St.

BOY for office of large manufacturing concern; exceptional opportunity for bright boy. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 East 29th.

BOY WANTED in export house; state age, religion, education, and apply in your own handwriting. R 705 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted to make themselves generally useful in importing house; high salaries paid. Nathan Glickman, 315 5th Av.

BOY.—Bright, in insurance office, chance for advancement. Hall & Henshaw, 35 Pine St., see Mr. Savage.

BOYS for light drill press work and assembling. U. S. E. S. 52, Sprague Electric, 528 W. 35th.

BOY wanted in Japanese bank. Apply, with references, at Room 308, 165 Broadway. Bank of Taiwan.

BOYS, 16 to 18, strong, work in stock room; steady work. Sprague Electric, 528 W. 35th. U. S. E. S. Permit No. 52.

BOYS WANTED BY WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE FOR STOCK WORK. APPLY K 708 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted for mail desk in insurance agency. Wm. Kendel Co., 19 Liberty St.

BOYS.

FOR OFFICE WORK.
PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH
GOOD FUTURE.
We pay $9 a week to start and $10 a week after a month of satisfactory service to boys who have graduated from school, age 14 to 17; half a day Saturday.
OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMOTION TO CLERICAL AND MECHANICAL POSITIONS.
Apply, by letter only,
Mr. Prentzlein,
Public Telephone Department,
Room 202, 24 Walker St., N. Y. C.
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE COMPANY.

BOYS

for mail and messenger service in large electrical business; must be 16 years of age.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE S.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U. S. E. S., PERMIT NO. 113.

BOYS,
BRIGHT-ENERGETIC.
For general office work; large New York corporation; steady work; splendid opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter, stating salary expected.

D. S., 387 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS.—14-17; IMPORTANT BUSINESS CONCERN, FINANCIAL DISTRICT, HAS PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT, FOR SEVERAL ELEMENTARY OR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES; CONGENIAL WORK, SHORT HOURS, ENABLING EVENING SCHOOLING; SALARY $45 MONTH. APPLICATION CONFIDENTIAL. A 570 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS, 16-18, desiring to learn the electrical light and power switchboard trade; no experience necessary. U. S. E. S. 52, Sprague Electric, 528 W. 35th.

BOY wanted for general office work and errands by corporation; apply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. A 584 Times Downtown.

BOY for prominent law office; grammar school graduate with some experience; salary $12, advancement; Christian firm. R 693 Times Downtown.

BUTLER, experienced, with good appearance; state age, experience, and salary required. B 108 Times.

CHEMIST for position of factory manager; must have thorough training in chemical engineering, draft exempt; best of reference required; good salary, with excellent opportunity for advancement. Address Maugaud Manufacturing Co., 17 Seminary Av., Rahway, N. J.

CLERKS.
MEN WITH CLERICAL EXPERIENCE, BETWEEN AGES 19 TO 45 YEARS; MUST BE ABLE TO OPERATE TYPEWRITER.

APPLY 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
TRAINING SCHOOL,
121 W. 17TH ST.,
NEW YORK.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 113.

CLERK.—Long-established cotton converting house requires the services of capable and competent party to keep converting books; excellent opportunity for advancement; permanent position; state where formerly employed, age, references, and salary desired. Converter, Box 1, Station A.

CLERK.—Christian manufacturing company wants a clerk capable of assisting in their accounting department; one who is rapid and accurate at figures; state age, qualifications, and salary desired. B 27 Times.

CLERK.—Hotel wants honest, sober man with good references; previous hotel experience not necessary; salary to start $80 month. Hotel San Rafael, 65 West 45th St.

CLERK.—MUST BE GOOD PENMAN, OVER 31; CALL 8:30 A. M. BOYD'S, 19 BEEKMAN.

CLOTHING SALESMEN,
MUST BE EXPERIENCED,
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

CLUB—NIGHT DOORMAN, FOR FIRST CLASS CLUB; NOT UNDER 25, STRICTLY SOBER AND TRUSTWORTHY; PERMANENT POSITION; ONLY MAN WITH BEST REFERENCES NEED APPLY; WRITE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS. A 898 TIMES ANNEX.

COLLECTOR.—A prominent downtown real estate firm desires an experienced collector; state age, experience, and salary. R 726 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR and outside man, neat, active; permanent; $18 to start. A 101 Times.

CONTRACTORS on pajamas and rompers, to take charge of machines, inside or work at home. D. Friedman, 40 East 21st St.

DISINFECTANT MAKER.
MAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN MANUFACTURING DISINFECTANTS TO TAKE CHARGE OF DISINFECTANT DEPARTMENT WITH LARGE CONCERN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS DISINFECTANTS, ROOM 611, WORLD BUILDING.

DRAFTSMEN,
HELP BUILD
AEROPLANES
FOR UNCLE SAM.

FIRST-CLASS LAYOUT AND DETAIL DRAFTSMEN FOR AEROPLANE FACTORY DOING DEVELOPMENT AND EXPERIMENTAL WORK ON ALL KINDS OF AEROPLANES.

UNEXCELLED WORKING CONDITIONS.
APPLY OR WRITE
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
Take L. I. Railroad train from either Penn. Station, N. Y., or Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, to Garden City.

DRAFTSMEN.

Experienced mechanical draftsmen to work on small arms ammunition machinery; must be American citizens.

WRITE, OR CALL, 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.,
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
14TH AND WASHINGTON STS.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.
Opposite 23d St. Ferry.

DRAFTSMEN.

STRUCTURAL DETAILERS WANTED AT ONCE ON ESSENTIAL WORK; PERMANENT POSITIONS TO RIGHT MEN.
APPLY ROOM 5717,
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL.

DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced on electrical power plant or substation work; permanent position with a growing public service company for competent men. Address Draftsmen, Box 48, Long Island City.

DRAFTSMAN, preferably with experience on heavy machinery; permanent position; pleasant surroundings; excellent opportunity; salary begin $1,200. Call Tuesday, United Motors Corp., 33 West 42d St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Man, experienced in drafting work, on hulls and machinery in naval architect's office; permanent position with good salary for right man. K 666 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, electrical power station and sub-station layout, switchboard, &c. A 609 Times Downtown.

DRUGGIST,
experienced man, for first-class drug store; very good salary; permanent position. James, 247 West 46th St.

ELECTRICAL.—Boys, 16-18, can learn good trade; excellent opportunity; rapid advancement. U. S. E. S. 52. Sprague Electric, 528 W. 35th.

ENGINEER.

We desire college man to work in our research laboratories.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U.S.E.S., PERMIT NO. 113.

ENGINEERS

for power plant of our Edgewater, N. J., factory; 5 minutes from West 95th St. dock, N. Y.; also firemen; steamers leave dock half hourly; no fare. American Can Co.

ENGINEER—Also night engineer and engineer's assistant wanted for office building. Apply 136 Liberty St. Telephone Rector 7223.

EXPERIENCED DRAFTSMAN wanted; one experienced in miscellaneous industrial plant or glass house furnace work preferred. Z 361 Times Annex.

ERRAND BOY TO MAKE HIMSELF USEFUL; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. FIRST NAT'L EXHIBITORS' CIRCUIT, 8 WEST 48TH.

EXCEPTIONALLY ACTIVE
middle-aged man wanted in repair department of a large downtown real estate office; state age, qualifications, and salary in application. R 728 Times Downtown.

GOOD PAY FOR
PATRIOTIC WORK.

Several red blooded Americans to call on business men and secure signatures for proposed PEACE PROCLAMATION; salesmen temporarily unemployed specially invited; salary, commission. Call Peace Proclamation Workers, 114 West 14th St.

HEAD WAREHOUSE MAN wanted by prominent merchant house; must be experienced in handling men, routing trucks covering deliveries to the trade in the Metropolitan Districts; thorough knowledge of warehouse records, freight conditions; must be married man; salary to start, $1,800 to $2,000, according to experience with opportunity to advance; this is a war essential industry which will not be affected by the ending of the war. R 698 Times Downtown.

HEAD WAITER of experience and ability; best references required. Apply Johnson, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th.

HELPERS, strong, on cable machines; experience unnecessary; Government work. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th St. U. S. E. S. Permit 52.

HOTEL CASHIER and bookkeeper to assist at front; all-year position. Apply with references and particulars, Alamac Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

HOUSEMAN—CHAMBERMAID. — Man and wife wanted to work in house for Government employes outside of Washington, D. C. Apply at 135 East 52d St., New York City, Tuesday morning, between 10 and 11:30.

HOUSEMAN.—Inquire housekeeper, Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and 70th St.

JUNIOR MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

A graduate mechanical engineer who has had two or three years' experience, preferably along maintenance lines.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U. S. E. S., PERMIT NO. 113.

JUNIOR ASSISTANTS

for messenger and mail service in large electrical business; must be 16 years of age.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U.S.E.S., PERMIT NO. 113.

JUNIOR ENTRY CLERK wanted by wholesale dry goods house; reply with full particulars to R 714 Times Downtown.

LATHE OPERATORS.

Strong young men, with or without experience, to break in as piece workers on shell operations for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; 5 minutes from West 95th St. dock, N. Y.; steamers leave dock half hourly; no fare. American Can Co.

LAW STENOGRAPHER, efficient, for evening work. A 112 Times.

MACHINISTS
for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; first class all around shop and repair men; also tool room grinders; steady work and prevailing rates; steamers leave West 95th St. dock, New York; no fare. American Can Co.

MACHINIST.—Man who can repair dies, machines and do bench work, can obtain steady position on Government work. U. S. E. S. 52, Sprague Electric, 528 W. 35th.

MAN.—Wanted, immediately, by leading manufacturing concern with well-established trade in Brazil and River Plate, a reliable and experienced traveler for these countries. Apply, stating previous experience, references, and salary expected, to G 222 Times.

MANUFACTURING COST
ACCOUNTANT.
Unusual possibilities for a live, aggressive man with machine shop experience preferably; must understand machine hour expense distribution; location Baltimore, Md.; accepted applicant will be appointed assistant to the general factory accountant of a large, permanent, and well-established manufacturing concern, engaged temporarily in Government work; every opportunity for advancement will be afforded; reply in full, giving age, education, training, and experience, with salary requirements. Address Box X 256 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.

Experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U.S.E.S. PERMIT NO. 113.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

We prefer men who have had three years' experience in designing small apparatus.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U. S. E. S., PERMIT NO. 113.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, teaches mathematics, drafting, machines. Wittal, 116 West 40th. Bryant 824.

MEN for delivering telegrams in financial district; neat appearance and references. W. U. Tel. Co., 33 Beaver St.

MILLING MACHINE HANDS.

POSITIONS OPEN FOR FIRST-CLASS MEN; MODERN SUNLIGHT SHOP WITH NEW EQUIPMENT OF MACHINES AND TOOLS; INDIVIDUAL STEEL LOCKERS, WASH-STANDS, SHOWER BATHS, RESTAURANT, &C.

GOOD, STEADY POSITIONS
FOR
STEADY MEN.

AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY CO.,
56TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., BROOKLYN.

MILLWRIGHTS.

First class factory men only for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; steamers leave West 95th St. dock, N. Y.; no fare. American Can Co.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR; accurate, neat, good education, and Flexo typesetting experience. Call 9 o'clock, Universal Film, 1,600 Broadway.

NAVAL NATION-WIDE BOYS' MOVEMENT desires executive man, preferably ex-officer Navy or Marine Corps, to direct military department of organization; state particulars. K 692 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS wanted by large insurance company. Address P. O. Box 325, City Hall Sta., N. Y. C. Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 361.

OFFICE BOY in cotton goods broker's office; experience unnecessary; chance for advancement. R 638 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by silk commission house; state age, experience, and reference. R 568 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS,
large mercantile concern; good chance for advancement. 8 East 22d St.

OFFICE BOY in export house; advancement. Apply G. Muller, 4 Stone St.

PACKERS, strong, experienced men to make crates and packs for export Government work. U. S. E. S. 52, Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

PAINT SALESMAN.—A thoroughly competent man who has had sales experience, knows this line and is willing to locate in the Orient; will be paid a good salary and have an exceptional opportunity of forming a profitable and permanent connection with a long-established export house; it will be necessary to state age, experience and salary required to obtain interview. B 94 Times.

PAINTERS.—COMMERCIAL AUTOMOBILE BODIES, CHASSIS, AND HORSE TRUCKS; 48 HOURS WEEK; BEST WORKING CONDITIONS. PETER BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO., NAVY AND JOHNSON STS., BROOKLYN.

PORTERS
FOR WAREHOUSE WORK.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U.S.E.S., PERMIT NO. 113.

PORTERS.—Three wanted for office building. Call at once, 136 Liberty St.

PROMINENT firm naval architects require services of young man, experienced in tracing work on hulls and machinery; permanent position and good salary right man. K 667 Times Downtown.

UPHOLSTERER wished by decorator to work in her apartment, week or month. Phone Plaza 2462.

SALESMAN. — Wanted, a bright business man, with a good knowledge of notions and ready-to-wear merchandise, capable of managing the order and sales department in a wholesale notion house; salary only; state where formerly employed. L 293 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced men's furnishing, for Saturdays. Apply Jessup, 119 Court St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.
Opportunity for live man to cover Greater New York in one of the best high-class dress lines; only those commanding over $100,000 will be considered; all communications strictly confidential; drawing account on commission basis.

SCHWORTZREICH & GOODMAN CO.,
34 West 33d St.

SALESMAN WANTED
for the Middle West, crackerjack, to carry a side line of women's neckwear; one who comes in direct contact with neckwear buyers; commission basis only; big money for right man; highest references required. B 68 Times.

SALESMAN, pneumatic tire, wanted; one who is able to market a guaranteed handmade pneumatic tire to large commercial users by a responsible manufacturer; state salary expected, past experience, and class of trade controlled. B 104 Times.

SALESMEN.—Book and magazine men on our new sets and educational courses; special premium introductory place; liberal commissions. Sales Office, 823 Marbridge Building.

SALESMAN.—Retail clothing store nearby town; managerial prospects for right man; salary. Call See Ell System, 718 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, to take charge of retail jewelery store in Malden Lane district; excellent opportunity; state age, references, experience. K 718 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER
WANTED.

A leading manufacturer of low pressure steam and hot water boilers and tank heaters has an opportunity for a man qualified by training and capacity for taking charge of the sales of this branch of the business. Applicants should possess forceful personality as sales executive, knowledge of the heating business, ability to supervise estimating, &c; for the right man a real opportunity is open.

ADDRESS X. Y.,
214 S. 12TH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

SECRET SERVICE OPERATIVES,
experienced, for munitions factory in Maryland; steady employment for one year guaranteed; state experience, age, and salary requirements; confidential. Address Box X 235 Times Annex.

SHIPPING and receiving clerk to take charge of department; must be thoroughly experienced and able to handle foreign and domestic shipment; excellent opportunity; state experience and salary. X L 105 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK — Competent, experienced in deliveries to local trade and routing out of town shipments; state fully age, experience, and salary desired. Box A 568 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, age 20-30; must have had practical experience and furnish A1 references; state age, experience, and salary expected. S A 130 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING CLERK and CHECKER, bottling department of brewery. Apply by mail, stating experience and salary expected. Address J. L., 528 West 42d St.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced on sweaters. Peerless Knitting Mills, 1 East 28th St.

SPANISH TRANSLATOR wanted to compile a directory; must be familiar with commercial, financial, and mechanical terms; state experience. K 714 Times Downtown.

STATISTICAL CLERK.

A large downtown real estate corporation desires a statistical clerk who is a neat penman and who has had real estate experience; one with knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. Address in own handwriting, stating references and salary. R 727 Times Downtown.

STEAM ENGINEER,
competent to handle large cross compound condensing engine, A. C. and D. C. generators. Applicant should have been associated with large plant in past. Eight-hour shift, good pay; must have New York license.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U. S. E. S., PERMIT NO. 113.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, young man, who is willing to work hard, to take charge of the correspondence department of a manufacturing corporation. W 777 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for the sales manager of a manufacturing plant. J. Johnson Co., 37th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Established house of recognized standing requires seasoned, high-grade, competent man, with proven record; offering is stock of substantial enterprise; product essential in war or peace; strong talking points; strictly commission basis; opportunity and brisk advertising campaign produces leads in addition to your own clientele. Write Manager, G. D., Room 905, 198 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMAN with clientele wanted for exceptional proposition; man of ability and character can make highly advantageous connection; commission; references. A 104 Times.

SWITCHBOARD MAN, experienced, wanted for common battery exchange of 3,600 subscribers; furnish references; state salary expected and where now employed. Petersburg Telephone Co., Petersburg, Va.

TEACHER, bookkeeping, commercial law, office practice; 5 days, 3 evenings in high-class secretarial school; state age, education, experience, salary desired. A. H., 225 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, for busy board; attractive, permanent position. Brewster Co., Queensboro Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS AND MACHINE OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED. FIRST CLASS ON TOOL WORK. U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK. GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1395 COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TOOL ROOM GRINDERS.

First class men on internal and external work for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; steady work, prevailing rates; steamers leave West 95th St. dock half hourly; no fare. American Can Co.

TOOL DESIGNER.

Man thoroughly experienced on design of tools, jigs and fixtures; state fully nationality, age, experience and salary expected. Tools, N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

TUTOR, resident, assist boy Latin, French, algebra; good wages; good home; references; mornings free to tutor. Apply 1,169 Park Av. Phone Lenox 5582.

WANTED
TRAINMEN
AND
STATIONMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS.
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
Apply
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
165 Broadway—Room 1233,
22 East 22d St.
3 Cooper Square.
149th St. and 3d Av.
124th St. and Lexington Av.
80th St. and 3d Av.
57th St. and 3d Av.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 63.

WAREHOUSE MEN
FOR
PORTER WORK.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
Licensed by U. S. E. S., Permit No. 113.

YOUNG MEN, three, to advertise and sell breakfast foods to consumer and deliver orders from retail grocers; must be neat, courteous, and under 25 years; salary $15 and carfare; give phone number. A 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN with some knowledge of mechanics, principally statics, and some experience in drafting, for drafting and estimating department of engineering concern. P. O. Box 634, City Hall Station, New York.

YOUNG MAN, school graduate, for stock room of large piano factory in Bronx; permanent position, good chance for advancement; state age, references and salary. M. F., 526 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 20-40, draft exempt, as packer; essential business; state salary expected; advancement. Campbell, Box 1178, City Hall Station.

YOUNG MAN to learn as messenger in bank; good chance for advancement. Address Box 47, 2,121 3d Av.

YOUNG MEN
for messenger and mail service in large electrical business; must be 16 years old.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U. S. E. S. PERMIT NO. 113.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN.

We desire a few capable men having at least five years' experience in sales, shop, cost, or accounting department of an electrical manufacturing business, preferably familiar with telephone equipment.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U.S.E.S., PERMIT No. 113.

Instruction.

MEN WANTED to learn a paying professional trade, Mecanical Dentistry. Splendid opportunities for trained men. Practical work all through. Perfectly equipped laboratories. Call or write. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. B, 25 West 45th St., New York.

MEN.—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK. We teach Mechanical Dentistry by actual practice; no book study, short course, day or evening; easy payments; big demand now for our students. Write for free Booklet "C." Bodee Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44 St., N. Y.; 15 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

EARN $25 to $75 weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture studio, and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction, day or night; easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "T." N Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

EARN $5,000 YEARLY
as drugless physician; day and evening sessions, both sexes; class now forming; write for Booklet B.
Chiropractic University of New York, 1,416 Broadway, New York. Phone Bryant 6956.

IF you are ambitious and want to increase your earning capacity quickly, investigate our Home-Study Training. Accepted applicants guarante

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—1—The State of Louisiana ex rel. W. G. Schmidt, widow, &c., pltf., v. Cotton, J. Y. Sanders, Governor, et al.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

369—J. C. Madden, pltf., v. W. M. Forbes.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

523—Western Union Tel. Co., aplt., v. The Atlanta & W. P. R. R. Co.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

296—Oregon-Wash. Rd. & Nav. Co., pltf., v. Stoddard Lumber Co.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

——J. Abrams, S. Lipman, H. Rosansky, H. Lachowsky, and M. Stolner, pltfs., v. U. S. A.—Motion to admit plaintiffs to bail pending hearing of this cause granted, and plaintiffs will be admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000 each, to be approved by one of the Judges of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

404—The Olds Operating Co., aplt., v. J. E. Love et al, &c.—Motion to advance for hearing at same time as No. 185 on the docket for the present term granted.

366—Occidental Const. Co., pltf., v. U. S. A.—Consideration of motion to dismiss postponed to hearing in regular call of the docket.

590—Mineral Separation, Ltd., et al., petts., v. Butte and Superior Mining Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals granted.

691—The Barber Asphalt Paving Co., pet., v. W. H. Winchell.—Motion for writ of certiorari to Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals granted.

692—Matthews and Rawlings Investment Co., pet., v. E. B. Allen, U. S. Collector of Internal Rev.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

709—J. F. Bishop, administrator, &c., pet., v. Great Lakes Towing Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

710—Pittsburg Cont Co. of Ill., pet., v. Gt. Lakes Towing Co.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Seventh Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

726.—Northwestern Elec. Equipment Co., pet. v. Benj. Electric Mfg. Co.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Second Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

246—The Cincinnati Traction Co., et al., pltfs., v. the City of Cincinnati.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant, for pltfs., in opposition thereto.

713—The Brennan Const. Co. pet. v. J. L. Newbold.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Court of Appeals of D. C. submitted for pet.

——Original.—In the matter of Robt. H. Thorburn, pet.—Motion for leave to file pet. for writ of mandamus submitted for pet.

726—T. J. Mooney, pet. v. the people of the State of Cal.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Cal. Supreme Court submitted.

30.—Metropolitan State Bank, pltf., v. the People of Ill.—Dismissed with costs.

32.—F. A. Churchill and S. Tait, Co-partners, doing business under firm name and style of the Mercantile Advertising Agency, aplt. and pltfs., v. J. P. Rafferty, as collector of int. rev. of Philippine Islands.—Dismissed with costs.

3.—Original. The People of State of N. Y., complainants, v. State of New Jersey, et al.—Argument continued.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

Call for Nov. 12—Nos. 3, orig. 3, 7, 8, 14, 17, 19, 33, 35 and 37.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 435, P. O. Bldg.

Motion calendar:
In re Wilson.
Belcher‹North Star. General calendar:
Buffalo Co‹City of Buffalo.
Re Model Incubator Co.
Druid SS Co‹Allaun.

D. L. & W. RR‹Peck.
Moon‹Sheridan.
Re Wilson.
Re Daley.
In re Sic Nicretia.
Four Packages of Diamonds, US.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 387, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Storgard‹Evance & Canada SS Corp.
Srere‹Bertesman.
De Sabas‹Cayce.
Hobbs‹Commercial.
Hanlon‹Wilson & Sons
Carmichael‹C. N. H. & H. RR
Sheridan,same.
Thurston‹Sternberg.
Brown‹Penn RR.
Hoit‹Wabash Ry.
And rest‹Liverpool Brazil, &c, Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 257, P. O. Bldg., at 4 P. M.—For Call—Jury calendar.

Jackson‹Chic Sky.
Jackson‹Cuba.
Orr‹Hans-An Packet.
US Ind Alcohol Co‹
Sugar Prod Co.
Ellis‹Telegraphone Co.
Thilla St Inv‹same.
Hutton‹Cargill.
Buse‹O.L. & W RR.
Garfield & Proctor Coal Co‹same.
Batson‹Rosafa.
Wilson‹Nova Sug SS.
Rossiter‹Chi M & M.
Cassidy's Restaurant.
Martus‹Bachelor-ston & Weeg.
Oppenheim‹Textiles.
Brown‹Rio Grande.
O'Brien‹Frost & McC.
Ward‹Penn RR.
Klein‹same.
Smith‹S South Pacific
Williams‹Whouse Postal Tel
Emerson‹Hubbard.
Am Mail Dedeke‹Cuba
Jeffrey Mfg Co‹same
Williamson‹Ortiz.
Harriman Co‹Wells, Fargo Co.
Holden‹Corpus RR.
Kirschstein‹Moross.
Simons‹Denman & Davis.
Zinkham‹Penn R. R.
Chaffee‹Brown.
Laws‹same.
Auricchio‹Armour & Co. (2.)
Mamm‹SS Co.
Sniczer‹C. R. of N. J.
Levine‹Penn RR.
Simons‹Cromwell.
Akron Machinery Co‹Ocks
US‹Lehigh Val RR.
US‹Schoenchan, (2.)
Morgan‹U.S.
Miller‹Lowe. (2.)
US‹Cunard SS Co.
Same‹Barnum.
Same‹Carnoli-Ermanno Corp.
Owen‹Elsner.
US‹N Y C R R.
US‹Lindstevis-Stokes Inc.
Same‹F. Isman, Inc.
Cohen‹Edwards.
US‹N Y C RR. (2.)
US‹Union Bank of Canada.
Same‹Goldstein.
Home Life Ins Co‹Anderson. (2.)
US‹La Rose Con M. Continental Ins Co‹Anderson.
Fidelity Phoenix F. Co‹same.
Germania Life Ins Co‹same.
Mutual Life Ins Co‹Marshall.
US‹L. Rhelms Co.

Mutual Life Ins Co‹Home Life Ins Co‹same.
Equit Life Ins Co‹same.
N.Y. Life Ins Co‹same
M. Life Ins Co‹Marshall.
US‹26 Miniature Bird Cages.
Same‹26 Diamonds in Lavalliere.
Same‹1 Carton of Pearls.
1364 Packard Auto. Same‹750 Cases Tomato Paste.
Thomas‹8,000 Rugs.
Same‹4 Cartons Parasol Feathers.
Same‹1 Diamond Pendant.
Same‹1 Package of Cut Diamonds.
St John‹Int Mer M.
Tezaito‹Erie RR. (2)
Hartford‹McCaffrey.
Garcia‹Rockefeller Inst. (2.)
Whitman‹Touraine.
Seidel‹Bourgeois Brown & Co.
Lee & Co‹Payne.
Simpson & Walter Co
N.Y. Steam Co.
Confeion Seguidora Gral Pk Nat. Bk.
Castriotis‹Rafallovich.
Woodbury‹same.
Van Vliet‹same.
Rist‹same.
Marsh‹same.
Blumenstock‹D. L & W RR.
Penn Worsted Co‹Sudbury.
Rubber Novelty Paper Co.
Schneffer‹Penn RR.
Maximo‹Goody.
Kessler‹Hanover.
De Velasco‹Freund.
Allied Mach Co‹Lehigh Val RR.
Noyes, Butler‹Gary.
Gardner‹Greenwood Lake Transp Co.
Flynn‹Cunard SS Co.
Power‹same.
Bills‹Mail system‹ Am Chicle Co.
Lehigh Val RR Co‹Lehigh V Coal Co.
Hoey‹Ellis Adding Typewriter Co.
Solmanopulo‹Stand Co‹Tob Co.
Snack‹Erie RR.
Swacker‹Black Diamond Co.
US‹5 Cans of Birch Oil.
Same‹Santini.
Murray‹Loughran.
McCormick‹Int M M.
Zimmerman‹Swiss Corp‹Whiteside Elec Mfg Co, Inc.
Lytle‹Mechlovits.
Pat Selling, &c, Co‹Speyer Bldg.
Manners‹Morosco.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Criminal.

US‹Accardi.
Same‹Kapper, Kuck & Kuhn
Same‹Kelly.

DISTRICT COURT—Gavin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Admiralty calendar

Hazzard‹Moran 10
Burgund‹White Coal Min Co‹Steamtug Dontier S.
Same‹Zaunce.

Wilson‹Cappiello.
Hughes‹H. Moran.
Peterson‹Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People ex rel Miller‹Fiske
Re Houseman.
Potter‹Harper.
Re Victor.
Kozlowski‹Gamelski.
Re CNY. (2 2-8th St)
People ex rel Sic Glen-Falls‹P. S. Comm.
Re Johnston.
People ex rel 23d Lodge I. Elks‹Purdy
Assets Collecting Co‹Myers.
Re Liberatore, (compensation.)
Re Sesau, (same.)
Re Gallucci, (same.)
Re Disalvio, (same.)
Re McInerney, (same.)
Re Silvagum, (same)
Re Thedford.
Re CNY. (Public Park.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J., Laughlin, Dowling, Page, and Merrell, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

J A Redding Sons‹Federal Storage Battery Co.
Rosenberg‹Swarts Holding Co.
Beck‹The Only Shirt Co.
Reeners‹Hillcard Hotel
Perel‹NY Rys.
Donohue‹NY Dock Co.
Eastern Steel Co‹Globe Indemnity Co.
Yoel‹Gold.

Witch Hat's Bros.
H. I. Du Pont de Nemours Power Co‹Wilcox.
Terry Green.
Lessing‹The B. T. Babbitt Co.
Pelton‹N Y Rys.
Re Evans‹Am Thermos Bottle Co.
Asch‹same.
Schwartz‹Walker.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Cohen‹Goodman.
Korch‹Bridge Cafe.
Mcclenahan‹U. S Realty &c, Co.
McKenna‹same.
Re CNY, (Riverside Drive.)
Re CNY, (158-165th Sts.)
Re Boulevard, (155th St.)
Re CNY, (155th St.)
Allen‹Watt.
Testera‹Kerr.
Bimberg‹Texas Co. (6.)
Hdye‹Hyde.
Winkler‹Chemebrough.
Dymn‹Goodding.
Hunter‹Leavitt.
Carroll‹Kenny.
Mackay-Smith‹Stewart.
Bloom‹Beaver.
Stevens Asylworth Co‹Wheeler.
Re Doyne.
Re Witherspoon‹Burtis.
Revin‹Greenning.
Maps‹Purdy.
Goldberg‹National Surety Co. (2.)
Jay‹Chapell & Co.
Re Zicardi.
Fedrico‹Nikolaus, (2.)
Solar‹Globe Rye Bread Co.
Deschanel Internat'l Corp‹Krohnberg.
Levy‹Rosenberg.
Wallace‹Nat Surety.
Marion‹Marion.
Cohen‹Cohen.
Goldman‹Goldman.
Boscher‹Boscher Beg.
Citizens Sav Bank‹Barrata.
Foster‹N W Halsey Co
Maier‹Maze Realty.

PART II.—Newburger, Ex parte business.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Lorraine Hat Co‹Felnberg.

Hraba‹Hraba.
Silberstein‹Silberstein.

Preferred causes:
Hershowitz‹Herskowitz.
Parner‹Parner.
Tannenbaum‹Alonzo Co.
Kleinfeld‹Gordon.
General calendar:
Hooke‹Hooke.
Hellinger‹CNY.
Friedland‹Beck Shoe Co.
Cent Trust Co‹Am Lt. &c. Co.
Torre‹Gossler Bros.
Suspension Bed Spring Mfg Co‹Gassaway-Thompson Co.
Lewenthal‹Lewenthal.
Cummins‹King-Bee Corp.
Crossing‹Strange.

Auerbach‹Auerbach.
Freiberg‹Wucher.
Hamer‹N. Y Rys.
Lawrence‹Lawrence.
De Moro‹Pull.
Hyman & Oppenheim‹Bellas, Hess & Co.
Ohlbaum‹Correa.
Mendelbaum‹Hafter.
Goldsmith‹Goldsmith.
Ember‹Ember.
R. W. Haff Realty Corp‹Bradley Cont.
Bac‹n Saks Stamping Co.
Pratt‹Pratt.
Kapitola‹Kapitola.
Voorhees‹Tull.
Nieland‹Niemand.
Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, Case on.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

Schonck‹Davis.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.

Franco-Am Chem Co‹Williamson Elec Co.
Harshon‹Kalnsky.
Jaco.s‹Gotsoff Lunch.
Kaufman‹Gordon.
Sorridae‹Levy.
Western Cartridge.
Bartholomew‹Tomby.
Anson‹Schwartz.
Sauer‹Cooper.
Bertes‹Johnson.
Hamilton‹Clarke.
Brilliantone Steel Needle Co‹Garrett.
Louis Hammer, Inc‹Einhorn.
Ingram‹Klopstock.
Panola Mfg Co‹Amer Bur of Trade.
Reed‹Samson & Dellah Oil & Mining Co.
Glancy‹Pollack Tire & Rubber Co.
Quaker Woolen Mills, Inc‹Evans.
Parker‹Prescott Woolen Mills.

Frisco Gold Mines Co‹Cruickshank.
Gotham Nat Bank‹Lewis.
O'Neil‹McKinley Music Co.
Brennan‹Burke.
Steinberg‹Wallach, (2.)
Fatihe‹Amburgen Const Co.
Cole‹Shapiro.
Iowa Sec Co‹Ridgewood Nat Bank.
Re Letellier.
Fogarty‹Stange.
Brown‹Leach.
Schrank‹Miller.
Schissel‹Schissel.
Van Horn‹Van Horn, (2.)
Richardson‹Trapper.
Hatch‹Buffalo Frontier Term RR.
Same‹Frontier & Western RR.
Re Mosle.
Lyon‹Harroun Motors.
W R Grace Co‹Spiegel
Hopkins‹Hopkins.
Re Friedman.

PART II.—Bijur, Motions.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Preferred causes:
Herskowitz‹Herskowitz.
Parner‹Parner.
Tannenbaum‹Alonzo Co.
Kleinfeld‹Gordon.
General calendar:
Hooke‹Hooke.
Hellinger‹CNY.
Friedland‹Beck Shoe Co.
Cent Trust Co‹Am Lt. &c. Co.
Torre‹Gossler Bros.
Suspension Bed Spring Mfg Co‹Gassaway-Thompson Co.
Lewenthal‹Lewenthal.
Cummins‹King-Bee Corp.
Crossing‹Strange.

Hraba‹Hraba.
Silberstein‹Silberstein.
Auerbach‹Auerbach.
Freiberg‹Wucher.
Hamer‹N. Y Rys.
Lawrence‹Lawrence.
De Moro‹Pull.
Hyman & Oppenheim‹Bellas, Hess & Co.
Ohlbaum‹Correa.
Mendelbaum‹Hafter.
Goldsmith‹Goldsmith.
Ember‹Ember.
R. W. Haff Realty Corp‹Bradley Cont.
Bac‹n Saks Stamping Co.
Pratt‹Pratt.
Kapitola‹Kapitola.
Voorhees‹Tull.
Nieland‹Niemand.
Case on.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Connery‹3d Av RR.
O'Brien‹same.
PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.
PART VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M. O'Leary‹same.
PART XII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Parker‹Parker.
PART XVIII.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Augusta Hyatt, Edn. S. Constantini, Simon Epstein, Henry P. Osborn, Julia Block, Gennaro Gengalli, Louise Finkbeiner, &c, August Peklo, Meyer London, (2.) Mary R. Woodward, Rhoda Bernard Co, George H. Huber, Frances B. Hegeman, George C. Edgar, E. W. Chambers, Adam Boecher, Sigmund Rothfeld, E. A. Penniman, Mary Conway, Thomas Martin, Augusta Hyatt, W. J. O'Rourke, Johanna Meyer, W. G. L. Iderman, T. R. McNell, C. P. Diefendorf, Isabella Trimble, John W. Murray,

Walter Wakefield, Marie D. Sarterl, Ellen M. Newman, R. M. Broderick, Josephine S. Hyman, Eugenia B. Townsend, Lloyd S. Allen, Rhoda E. Hoyt, Julian A. Hellman, Martin Engel, Theodore Angelo, Estate of D. Mondshain, (issue of fact.) Wills for probate: Bridget Molloy, Ellen F. Mcnanan, Elizabeth Honitsch, Frank Russack, William Kidney, Max M. Fladen, Sr. & J. Moynihan, M. Lecoeur, Cunard H. Bijur, Fanny Loth, Betsey Rubenstein, John T. Iryer, T. S. F. Miller, Edward E. Cook,

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, Contested will: Orange M. Paschal.

S.—At 10:30 A. M. Charles A Tyrrell, Peter J McCoy,

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Sonberg‹Wasserman.
Solomn‹Gold.
Bloomberg‹NY, NH & H RR.
Blumberg‹American Surety Co.
Milly‹Shapiro Candy Mfg Co, (2.)
Schlissel‹Levy.
Weintraub‹Asofsky.
Petrone‹Lemah.
Meyers‹Newman.
Ullman‹Am Alcohol.
Haltaus‹Sandere.
Noschkes & Shapiro‹Stone Bros.
Mortimer A Aufses‹Rose.
Bernstein‹Stein & Schoneck.
Monroe‹Post.
Silver‹Dimou Bros
Welthorn‹Central Madison Co.
Ragowin‹Brooks.
Wohlgemuth‹Mendel
Konnel‹Mandel.
Milanesio‹Gruenberg
Sam Eisenman & Co‹Zuc'cimon.
Schwartz Co‹Collins Plaza Thayer Co.
Warren Brosts Co‹Bush Bosch & Gut.
Firestone‹The Esshee Co. of China.
Deylo‹Robinson.
Herrgucker‹Kalb.
Stolkin‹Perlman.
Lefkowitz‹New Amsterdam Casualty Co.
Cohen‹Cohen.
Frager‹Huson.
Albin‹Feldman.
Rosen‹Druss.
Lipschitz & Lustgarten‹Hechtman.
Vollum‹Mahin.
E. Gliding & Co‹Am Alcohol Co.

Blauvelt‹Joseph.
Van Courtlandt‹Clark
Kanter‹Bloom.
Rosenberg‹Rosenberg.
Thorner‹Thorner.

PART I.—Meyer, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Healy‹Purdue Realty Co.
Crown Cork & Seal Co‹Myer Co.
Merrell‹Authors' Turner Const Co.
Perper‹Arbus.
Levine‹Rosenthal.
Hon Inst‹Miller.
Muir‹N Y Rys.
Sokolsky‹Eletc Co.
Silberman‹Greenfeld.
Schwartz‹N Y Rys.
Heinzel‹same.
Fishman‹NY Rys.
Deutsch‹Hartog Linsie Co.
Fuchs‹N Y Rys.
Bromsky‹NY Rys.
Carter‹Same.
Simons‹Int R T Co.
Scowden‹L. & W RR
Hirschman‹Leonard Coal Co.
Binder‹Lahner.
Lapatsky‹Solart.
Answax‹Weisner.
Rosengarten‹Ratkowsky.

Schultz‹Goodman.
Goldberg‹same.
H Aronson‹Heiss.
Goodman‹Feigenbaum.
Feldman‹N Y Rys.
Morris Park Estate‹Mitchell.
White‹Auto Club of America.
Finatra‹Cohen.
Rosenblo‹Singer.
Schol‹Goldman.
Glickman‹N Y Rys.
Sidin‹same.
Kronman & Co‹ Jones.
Empire Lighting Fixture Co‹St Joseph Lead Co.
Tomasello‹Ellis.
Kleist‹Brand.
Rosenthal‹B H RR.
Kalb‹N Y Rys.
Cherim‹Well, (2.)
Goldman‹Goldman.
Friedman‹O J Gude.
Trapp‹Manhattan El Supply Co.
Relman‹Gassner.

Mangravite‹Chiaramonte.
Bentzen‹Quebec Steamship Co.
Sharron‹Board of Education, &c.
Silver‹Lehman.
Cbarella‹Hess & ano.
Feldman‹S. Wolpert.
Chirachella‹Mason & Hanger-McArthur Brothers.
Kelly‹Franklin Simon Co.
Donahue‹Mason & Hanger-McArthur Brothers.
Closs‹Fumble-In Co.
James‹same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Goldstein‹Topol.
Danzis‹Malikoff.
G Hynson Co‹Hartley.
Gregory‹Silberman.
Schaeffler‹Am Belt Co.

C. F Garrigues Co‹Oil Marketing Co.
Kantor & Gordon C Co‹Shapiro.
Bauer‹Fischer.
Lorsch‹McCaffrey.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5992.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Flanagan‹Robinson.
Klein‹Blanchard.
Mech Band‹Johnson.
Schneider‹Lewis.
W Silver, Inc‹Rothbard.
Mad Sq Adv, Inc‹Finkelstein.
Blumberg‹Lowenstein.
Elsen‹Haber.
W T Mills & Co‹ Ferrontino.
Schiff‹Lamport.
Weiss‹Straight Edge Distributing Co.
Manischewitz‹Propp.
Royal Textile Co‹
PART IV.—Pinelle, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Bank of U S‹Svea F I Co.
Same‹New Brunswick F I Co.

Stahl.
Hess Bloch‹Scientific Mach & Tool Co‹Superior Mach & Tool Wks.
Hevley & Co‹Haggin.
Goldman‹Schwartzbart.
Berman‹Friedman.
Gettman‹Boylston.
Winston‹Summitville Ore Con Co.
Schernber‹Theatre Realty Co.
Klorman‹Britsch.
Teschlitz‹Curtis
Wetzler‹Thonet Bros.
Furst‹Jacobs.

PART VI.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gaveran, J.—In re Rothman—Hon. Lewis J. Conlan. In re Rexlite Co., Inc.—Sydney M. Stein.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, Duffy‹William G. Beard et al.—Jacob Klein.

Same‹Globe and Rutgers F I Co.
Same‹Franklin F I Co.
Case on.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM — (Chambers.)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Glegerich, J.—Motion calendar.

Nachemans‹Hoolahan, (2.)
Nenninger‹Rosenthal.
Melvenald‹Young.
Mishkind‹Mishkind.

SPECIAL TERM FOR O'Reilly‹CNY.
Wawrzin‹Kantor.
Kloberg‹Teller.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.
Pinsky‹Union Ry.
Yuenglin‹Union Ry.
Rep & Sup Co.
Ford‹Sprung.
Clant‹Union Ry.
Levine‹CNY Ry.
Weise‹Union Ry.
Veeldoranos‹Union Ry.
Stephens‹Fullam Con.
Bahr‹Bahr.
Strauss‹Grosnan, (2.)

Highest number reached in regular order, 2018.

The following cases will be added to the ready calendar as required:

Ell‹Auto Ins Co of Hartford, Conn.
McCaffrey‹Int R T.
White‹Wigle.
Hagner‹Union Ry.
White‹NY Rys.
Parker‹Pfister.
Strunsky‹Seligman.
Ryan‹CNY.
Finkelstein‹Int R. T.
Rockman‹Union Ry.
Perlstein‹So Bvd RR.
Gross‹Int Ry.
Schil, c‹Wuertz, (2.)
Siddon‹CNY.
Stella‹Garabaldi Ry & Con Co. (2.)
Nicolette‹Union Ry.
Ludewig‹H Marquardt Co, Inc.

Mackey‹same.
Knights‹same.
Lippincott‹same.
Cornacchia‹same.
Taub‹same.
Laufer‹same.
Wolf‹same
Holtzman‹same.
Smulowitz‹same.
Spens‹same.
Coll-Bolsan e.
Gerivan‹same.
Cowan‹Cowan.
Edwards‹same.
Ludwig‹Bolnick.
Hoeckh‹Well.
Mills‹C. Vlane.
Rothman-Pidgeon‹Gardstein Emb Co.
Vanta Bros‹Brody & Hunt Co.
Goldstein‹Finkelstein.
Grill‹Clyde.
Heil‹Fleischman.
Myers‹Newman.
Lincoln‹Benson.
Lotendro‹Snow.

PART II.—Wasb. & parte business.

J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex

PART III.—Greenwich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M. O'Leary‹same.
PART XII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Parker‹Parker.
PART XVIII.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Augusta Hyatt, Edn. S. Constantini, Simon Epstein, Henry P. Osborn, Julia Block, Gennaro Gengalli, Louise Finkbeiner, &c, August Peklo, Meyer London, (2.) Mary R. Woodward, Rhoda Bernard Co, George H. Huber, Frances B. Hegeman, George C. Edgar, E. W. Chambers, Adam Boecher, Sigmund Rothfeld, E. A. Penniman, Mary Conway, Thomas Martin, Augusta Hyatt, W. J. O'Rourke, Johanna Meyer, W. G. L. Iderman, T. R. McNell, C. P. Diefendorf, Isabella Trimble, John W. Murray,

Walter Wakefield, Marie D. Sarterl, Ellen M. Newman, R. M. Broderick, Josephine S. Hyman, Eugenia B. Townsend, Lloyd S. Allen, Rhoda E. Hoyt, Julian A. Hellman, Martin Engel, Theodore Angelo, Estate of D. Mondshain, (issue of fact.) Wills for probate: Bridget Molloy, Ellen F. Mcnanan, Elizabeth Honitsch, Frank Russack, William Kidney, Max M. Fladen, Sr. & J. Moynihan, M. Lecoeur, Cunard H. Bijur, Fanny Loth, Betsey Rubenstein, John T. Iryer, T. S. F. Miller, Edward E. Cook,

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, Contested will: Orange M. Paschal.

S.—At 10:30 A. M. Charles A Tyrrell, Peter J McCoy,

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Sonberg‹Wasserman.
Solomn‹Gold.
Bloomberg‹NY, NH & H RR.
Blumberg‹American Surety Co.
Milly‹Shapiro Candy Mfg Co, (2.)
Schlissel‹Levy.
Weintraub‹Asofsky.
Petrone‹Lemah.
Meyers‹Newman.
Ullman‹Am Alcohol.
Haltaus‹Sandere.
Noschkes & Shapiro‹Stone Bros.
Mortimer A Aufses‹Rose.
Bernstein‹Stein & Schoneck.
Monroe‹Post.
Silver‹Dimou Bros
Welthorn‹Central Madison Co.
Ragowin‹Brooks.
Wohlgemuth‹Mendel
Konnel‹Mandel.
Milanesio‹Gruenberg
Sam Eisenman & Co‹Zuc'cimon.
Schwartz Co‹Collins Plaza Thayer Co.
Warren Brosts Co‹Bush Bosch & Gut.
Firestone‹The Esshee Co. of China.
Deylo‹Robinson.
Herrgucker‹Kalb.
Stolkin‹Perlman.
Lefkowitz‹New Amsterdam Casualty Co.
Cohen‹Cohen.
Frager‹Huson.
Albin‹Feldman.
Rosen‹Druss.
Lipschitz & Lustgarten‹Hechtman.
Vollum‹Mahin.
E. Gliding & Co‹Am Alcohol Co.

Blauvelt‹Joseph.
Van Courtlandt‹Clark
Kanter‹Bloom.
Rosenberg‹Rosenberg.
Thorner‹Thorner.

PART I.—Meyer, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Healy‹Purdue Realty Co.
Crown Cork & Seal Co‹Myer Co.
Merrell‹Authors' Turner Const Co.
Perper‹Arbus.
Levine‹Rosenthal.
Hon Inst‹Miller.
Muir‹N Y Rys.
Sokolsky‹Eletc Co.
Silberman‹Greenfeld.
Schwartz‹N Y Rys.
Heinzel‹same.
Fishman‹NY Rys.
Deutsch‹Hartog Linsie Co.
Fuchs‹N Y Rys.
Bromsky‹NY Rys.
Carter‹Same.
Simons‹Int R T Co.
Scowden‹L. & W RR
Hirschman‹Leonard Coal Co.
Binder‹Lahner.
Lapatsky‹Solart.
Answax‹Weisner.
Rosengarten‹Ratkowsky.

Schultz‹Goodman.
Goldberg‹same.
H Aronson‹Heiss.
Goodman‹Feigenbaum.
Feldman‹N Y Rys.
Morris Park Estate‹Mitchell.
White‹Auto Club of America.
Finatra‹Cohen.
Rosenblo‹Singer.
Schol‹Goldman.
Glickman‹N Y Rys.
Sidin‹same.
Kronman & Co‹ Jones.
Empire Lighting Fixture Co‹St Joseph Lead Co.
Tomasello‹Ellis.
Kleist‹Brand.
Rosenthal‹B H RR.
Kalb‹N Y Rys.
Cherim‹Well, (2.)
Goldman‹Goldman.
Friedman‹O J Gude.
Trapp‹Manhattan El Supply Co.
Relman‹Gassner.

Mangravite‹Chiaramonte.
Bentzen‹Quebec Steamship Co.
Sharron‹Board of Education, &c.
Silver‹Lehman.
Cbarella‹Hess & ano.
Feldman‹S. Wolpert.
Chirachella‹Mason & Hanger-McArthur Brothers.
Kelly‹Franklin Simon Co.
Donahue‹Mason & Hanger-McArthur Brothers.
Closs‹Fumble-In Co.
James‹same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Goldstein‹Topol.
Danzis‹Malikoff.
G Hynson Co‹Hartley.
Gregory‹Silberman.
Schaeffler‹Am Belt Co.

C. F Garrigues Co‹Oil Marketing Co.
Kantor & Gordon C Co‹Shapiro.
Bauer‹Fischer.
Lorsch‹McCaffrey.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5992.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Flanagan‹Robinson.
Klein‹Blanchard.
Mech Band‹Johnson.
Schneider‹Lewis.
W Silver, Inc‹Rothbard.
Mad Sq Adv, Inc‹Finkelstein.
Blumberg‹Lowenstein.
Elsen‹Haber.
W T Mills & Co‹ Ferrontino.
Schiff‹Lamport.
Weiss‹Straight Edge Distributing Co.
Manischewitz‹Propp.
Royal Textile Co‹
PART IV.—Pinelle, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Bank of U S‹Svea F I Co.
Same‹New Brunswick F I Co.

Stahl.
Hess Bloch‹Scientific Mach & Tool Co‹Superior Mach & Tool Wks.
Hevley & Co‹Haggin.
Goldman‹Schwartzbart.
Berman‹Friedman.
Gettman‹Boylston.
Winston‹Summitville Ore Con Co.
Schernber‹Theatre Realty Co.
Klorman‹Britsch.
Teschlitz‹Curtis
Wetzler‹Thonet Bros.
Furst‹Jacobs.

PART VI.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gaveran, J.—In re Rothman—Hon. Lewis J. Conlan. In re Rexlite Co., Inc.—Sydney M. Stein.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, Duffy‹William G. Beard et al.—Jacob Klein.

Same‹Globe and Rutgers F I Co.
Same‹Franklin F I Co.
Case on.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM — (Chambers.)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Glegerich, J.—Motion calendar.

Nachemans‹Hoolahan, (2.)
Nenninger‹Rosenthal.
Melvenald‹Young.
Mishkind‹Mishkind.

SPECIAL TERM FOR O'Reilly‹CNY.
Wawrzin‹Kantor.
Kloberg‹Teller.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.
Pinsky‹Union Ry.
Yuenglin‹Union Ry.
Rep & Sup Co.
Ford‹Sprung.
Clant‹Union Ry.
Levine‹CNY Ry.
Weise‹Union Ry.
Veeldoranos‹Union Ry.
Stephens‹Fullam Con.
Bahr‹Bahr.
Strauss‹Grosnan, (2.)

Highest number reached in regular order, 2018.

The following cases will be added to the ready calendar as required:

Ell‹Auto Ins Co of Hartford, Conn.
McCaffrey‹Int R T.
White‹Wigle.
Hagner‹Union Ry.
White‹NY Rys.
Parker‹Pfister.
Strunsky‹Seligman.
Ryan‹CNY.
Finkelstein‹Int R. T.
Rockman‹Union Ry.
Perlstein‹So Bvd RR.
Gross‹Int Ry.
Schil, c‹Wuertz, (2.)
Siddon‹CNY.
Stella‹Garabaldi Ry & Con Co. (2.)
Nicolette‹Union Ry.
Ludewig‹H Marquardt Co, Inc.

Mackey‹same.
Knights‹same.
Lippincott‹same.
Cornacchia‹same.
Taub‹same.
Laufer‹same.
Wolf‹same
Holtzman‹same.
Smulowitz‹same.
Spens‹same.
Coll-Bolsan e.
Gerivan‹same.
Cowan‹

MAY KEEP MILLION OF OUR MEN ABROAD

New Law Needed to Disperse Great Army, but Tentative Plans Are Making.

TO FIX PERMANENT SIZE

Sea Patrol Will Fall Chiefly on Our Navy—Building to be Continued.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—There are about 2,200,000 American soldiers in Europe, the great majority of whom have been on the western front, and it is estimated that fully half will be needed for occupation duty in Germany and Austria-Hungary.

With the plans of the Allied War Council not yet decided as to what percentage of troops each country shall furnish to enforce armistice terms, it is impossible for the War Department to announce at this time definite plans for demobilization of the army.

Before there can be complete demobilization there must be legislation, according to Secretary Baker, who said to-day:

"Legislation, as it now stands terminates all terms of enlistment at a fixed period after the declaration of peace. It will be necessary to have Congressional legislation to determine the permanent military establishment. The department has at present, however, no intention to present its views on that subject."

Troops who have seen the longest service in France probably will be returned home soon, to be replaced by new men now in this country, who will perform guard or other duty overseas. There are more than 1,000,000 men now in camps in the United States.

The military authorities have had under consideration for some time the subject of demobilization of the army, but the plan which will be used has not yet been officially approved. Breaking up of the American Expeditionary Forces will begin in France if this plan is adopted. The program entails the gradual breaking up of the large military units into segments governed solely by the location of the home of the individual soldier.

The United States will be divided into districts, each of which is to be fed by one or more Atlantic ports from Galveston to Bangor. Commanding officers of divisions will be instructed to detach, for instance, men from the "first demobilization district," which might include men from Maine and Massachusetts and entrain them for a specified French port, where adequate shipping will be waiting. These vessels will proceed directly to the ports selected for the first district, and, disembarking their passengers, will return on a routine schedule to meet the next detachment of soldiers for that territory.

The situation in connection with the return of American soldiers will be studied by Mr. Hurley during his visit to Europe. In discussing the situation today he said that Navy Department boats and transports controlled by the United States could bring back from 250,000 to 300,000 a month and that more ships could be provided if quicker return of the soldiers was to be planned. Cargo ships could be employed if necessary, he said.

Secretary Daniels announced today that no immediate steps would be taken toward demobilizing any part of the naval forces of the United States.

The Secretary said that upon the United States Navy chiefly would devolve the important task of policing the world during the peace-making period, and possibly during the transition period. This so happens because America is in the best position to undertake and carry on such work.

The question of patrol of European waters is now being discussed by the British and American Governments. Many small vessels, such as patrolling yachts, are expected to be withdrawn almost directly, but the larger vessels will remain abroad.

The Navy Department, it was stated authoritatively, would issue no orders until it was determined what should be done, this subject now being under consideration by the President, Secretary Daniels, and the professional naval authorities.

About 70,000 members of the naval establishment, including the marines with General Pershing's army, are now in Europe. Mr. Daniels said withdrawal of the marines would be in accord with the army's demobilization plans, adding that in all previous wars where marines had been employed they remained usually longer near the scene of hostilities than any other force.

The United States will not stop its naval building program, and the construction of merchant shipping also will go forward as planned, except that the program may now be vastly increased, so far as the merchant marine is concerned, by the fact that materials are released to the shipyards by the cessation of hostilities.

The Newport News, Norfolk, and Great Lakes training camps would be continued, Mr. Daniels said, as it would be necessary to train men not only for the navy, but for merchant service.

All members of the Naval Reserve, numbering about 285,000, will be allowed to resign within a very short time

TRIED TO SELL IRON CROSS.

Prisoner Wanted Three Packages of Tobacco for It, Says Worker.

How three American girls entertained several hundred United States marines on the night before they marched into the St. Mihiel salient on Sept. 12 was told recently, at the Belmont Hotel by Miss Sophie Beauveau Norris of Philadelphia. Miss Norris has just returned from the war front after over a year's experience as a canteen worker in the Y. M. C. A. For the last few months she was in the Toul sector, and saw the preparations going forward to drive the Germans out of the St. Mihiel territory.

"A lot of marines were in our village of Bauvron, northwest of Toul," said Miss Norris, "and we got up a rousing concert for them on the night before they left for the battlefront. The biggest feature was the dancing in the streets, and as every marine wanted to dance with an American girl, it was mighty strenuous work for the three girls to give every one a chance. The boys told us that we were the first American girls they had seen since embarking for France, and they were wild with delight. We saw some of them wounded after the Germans had been cleared out of the salient. There was not a whimper or groan, and every wounded fellow tried to get off some joke, asking what kind of a baseball team they would make and making other laughable comparisons on their crippled condition. It was the typical American spirit that is characteristic of the American Army. They want to get back home, of course, but not one wishes to come until it is over and the Germans completely beaten."

Miss Norris saw one batch of over 2,000 German prisoners captured in the St. Mihiel fight.

"I did not see one who was not glad to be captured," she said. "In the batch was one big German who offered to sell his iron cross for three packages of cigarettes. Supplies had run low then, and we didn't have three packages. The German was offered money, but he said that good American smokes were worth more to him than money."

PLAN TO GREET MISSIONS.

Mayor's Committee Arranges Reception for French and Belgians.

The committee of citizens appointed by Mayor Hylan to receive the French and Belgian Missions delegated by their respective Governments to visit America to honor Cardinal Gibbons on the occasion of the celebration of his golden jubilee and to decorate him with the Legion of Honor held a meeting in the Mayor's reception room at the City Hall yesterday. Rodman Wanamaker was elected Chairman; Charles B. Alexander, Vice Chairman, and Grover A. Whalen, the Mayor's Secretary, Executive Chairman.

The Reception Committee will meet in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall at noon on Friday to await the arrival of the visiting missions at about 1 o'clock. In the meantime, Mr. Wanamaker, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Whalen will escort the members of the missions from their hotel to the City Hall, where they will be officially received by the Mayor. After the formal ceremonies are over the Mayor and members of the committee will escort the distinguished visitors to Sherry's, where a luncheon will be served.

AMERICANS HELD CAPTIVE.

War Department Gets Report on Long List of Officers and Men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The War Department tonight announce the names of the following officers and enlisted men held in German prison camps:

Camp Karlsruhe.

CAPTAINS.

McCALL, HOWARD H., Atlanta, Ga.
CHICKERING, WILLIAM E., Moorestown, N. J.

LIEUTENANTS.

WHITE, ROGER E., Taunton, Mass.
BRADFIELD, WILLIAM L., Dallas.
SCROGGIE, EUGENE R., Des Moines, Iowa.
COOLMAN, THOMAS C., Thornton, Ind.
GILMORE, WILLIAM J., Birmingham, Ala.
WEAVER, WILLIAM M., Macon, Ga.
HAMILTON, EDWARD F., East Orange, N. J.
MANDEL, OSCAR, Grantwood, N. J.
HAGENBUCH, REA I., Bloomsburg, Penn.
GEPSER, CHARLES, Cheathe, Kan.
THOMAS, ROY, Redondo, Cal.
JACKSON, THOMAS F., New Britain, Conn.
WIERMAN, GUYON J., Arendtsville, Penn.
ROTHMAN, HENRY L., St. Louis.
VON SALTZA, PHILLIP, 2 West 83d Street, New York.
McDOWELL, STEWART, West Philadelphia.

Enlisted Men.

Hospital St. Clemens, Metz.

ANDERSON, JULIOS O., Opstead, Minn.

Reserve Hospital No. 2, Saarbrucken.

HIGGINS, JOHN J., Philadelphia.
PAVLIK, JOHN, Buffalo, N. Y.

Festungs, Hospital No. 3, Germansheim.

FAHEY, JOHN P., Old Forge, Penn.
KILLORAN, JOHN, Chester, Penn.

Camp Meschede.

GARBER, SAM, 426 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.
BURKE, THOMAS F., 1,250 St. Nicholas Av., New York.

Military Hospital at Strassburg.

SKEETS, WILLIAM H., Lockport, N. Y.

Darmstadt.

HODGE, MATHEW, Patten, Penn.

Camp Rastatt.

GILLOULY, CHARLES, 312 Classon Av., Brooklyn.
BERNHARD, JOHN J., Jersey City, N. J.
McLARIN, HENRY, Carthage, Tenn.
TRIBBLE, CHESTER B., Bevins, Ark.
WILSON, ESTILL A., Leonard, Texas.
DICKERSON, EARL, Havana, Ill.
CONGDON, FRANK H., Scranton, Penn.
BISHOP, JOSEPH, Lincroft, N. J.
BIRK, WILLIAM, Buffalo, N. Y.
BLOUNT, GEORGE L., 738 East 137th Street, New York.
MASUCCI, VINCENZO, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
ANDERSON, LEO P., Wellsville, N. Y.
HALL, GEORGE V., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
GIMELEWSKY, JOSEPH, Poland.
KINLEFSKY, JOHN P., 440 West 31st St., New York.
KEEFE, ROBERT M., Columbus, Ohio.
MULLIN, LEO T., 683 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn.
OAKLEY, JOHN L., Hartford, Conn.
PRICE, DANIEL D., Marcus Hook, Penn.
MANEK, JOHN P., Norwalk, Conn.
FRANKLIN, AUGUSTA, Bartlesville, Okla.
BLANCO, GIORGIO, Frankfort, N. Y.
LEGGIO, MARIANO, Akron, Ohio.
BROKAW, CHARLES VERNON, Craig, Neb.
YAPP, WARREN E., Littleton, Mass.
HURD, RICHARD L., Chattanooga, Tenn.
BREHMER, ARNOLD F., Collins, Wis.
MURTHREE, SIDNEY A., Senatobia, Miss.
STUREBAKER, ROY D., Robert, Ore.
BALLON, CHARLES J., Alicia, Penn.
GAURIAN, VALENTINE, Oakland, Cal.
KIES, FLOYD, Erie, Penn.
SAMICK, JEROME M., St. Mary's, Penn.
FRANCIS, GEORGE, Gilberton, Penn.
MALIZIA, LUIGI, Italy.
GOLTFER, MARK, Carlisle, Penn.
BAILEY, Z., Prosperity, W. Va.
KAUPENIS, WALTER, Pittsburgh.
VIRGIN, MELVIN V., Pittsburgh.
STAFFORD, WILLIAM H., Pittsburgh.
SANDONE, JOE, Italy.
McSWAIN, MILTON S., Fell City, Ala.
McENANEY, ANDREW J., Burlington, Vt.
ASHMORE, PASCHEL, Atlanta, Ga.
NISSENHOLTZ, SAMUEL, Russia.
FRENCH, GEORGE W., Hamilton, Md.
STRAUSS, E. S., 175 E. 78th St., New York.
BENSON, CHARLES R., Riverdale, Ill.
DIMSTEIN, LEON, Chicago, Ill.
WOOR, JONAH E., Sandy Ridge, N. C.

At Lamsdorf.

CRESCIMANNO, J., 123 George St., Brooklyn

At Cassel.

PRICE, JOHN, Dickson City, Penn.
LUTINSKI, LOUIS, East Bayonne, N. J.
ORMENT, CHARLES, Halls, Tenn.

EXTRA POLICE ON DUTY.

Order Maintained in Most Districts —Negroes Riot in Harlem.

Curtailing leaves of absence and suspending details, Police Commissioner Enright as a precautionary measure against serious disorder last night had every available man of his department on duty. Thousands of policemen and plainclothes men, reinforced by squads from the mounted traffic section, patroled the principal gathering points of the town and, whereas last Thursday night the police were disposed to wink at boisterousness they were quick last night to rush toward any swirl in the throngs that signaled the beginning of a scuffle.

Though the strict regulations of the police kept the situation in hand downtown, the withdrawal of reserves permitted the celebrators more scope uptown and in the side streets. With several other detectives from the West 135th Street Station, Thomas Ahern last night was patroling Lenox Avenue, near 135th Street, the centre of the negro quarter. According to Ahern, he noticed a number of negro soldiers and sailors trooping down Lenox Avenue and stopping now and then to vent what Ahern declared was "alcoholic patriotism" by smashing store windows and display cases.

The detective headed for the party, and arrested George Cox, a negro cook in the navy, attached to the Receiving Ship Adirondack, stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. As Ahern was slipping handcuffs on him a crowd of negroes, who had run up, closed in and were rescuing the prisoner when Policeman Patrick O'Connor of the 135th Street Station ran up alone. While Ahern's companions turned in a call for the reserves from the West 135th Street, West 123d Street, and East 126th Street Stations O'Connor fought his way to Ahern's side.

The arrival of the policeman in uniform seemed to anger the crowd, and stones, horns, and bottles began to fly. Ahern was struck twice by missiles, but he and O'Connor managed to stand their ground. Just as the first of the reinforcements dashed up Lenox Avenue and set the crowd scurrying to cover, O'Connor dropped to the sidewalk with a deep stab in the back, two in the thighs and another across his face. He was removed to the Harlem Hospital, where his condition was reported as serious. Ahern was compelled to quit duty. Cox was held on a charge of felonious assault. The police said they did not know who stabbed O'Connor.

In co-operation with the Police Department to prevent disorder and to compel the celebrators to return to their homes at a proper hour, saloons along Third Avenue, Broadway, and other thoroughfares that seemed booked for big throngs, closed their doors at sunset and refused to open them again. No official order was issued by the Police Commissioner or the Mayor, it was stated, but the owners of cafes acted in protection of their property.

According to Frank Parker Stockbridge of the American Library Association an instance of liquor selling in the streets was reported to Mrs. Stockbridge by two women members of the Motor Corps of America, a Miss Herzig and a Mrs. Stearns. According to their story they witnessed a man with a bag slung over his shoulder selling half pints of whisky to soldiers and sailors in West Twenty-eighth Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue. The representatives of the organization said they satisfied themselves that the man was actually retailing liquor to men in uniform and then reported it to a policeman stationed at Fifth Avenue. He returned to where the peddler was working, but refused to make an arrest when the soldiers refused to make a complaint and the peddler voiced a denial. Mr. Stockbridge said last night that he would make a formal complaint to Commissioner Enright because of the failure of the policeman to make the arrest.

IN FEAR OF BOLSHEVISM.

Fess Tells Lutherans Problem Is to Curb Anarchy.

The Federal Council of Lutheran Brotherhoods, which is to celebrate this week its first convention of the United Lutheran Church in America, when the three large Lutheran bodies, the General Synod, the General Council, and the United Synod of the South, will be merged, held a war-time buffet supper at the Waldorf-Astoria last night and listened to an address on what America accomplished in the war, by Representative S. D. Fess of the Seventh Ohio District. Secretary of War Baker was scheduled to make a speech, but he sent word that the latest war developments made it impossible for him to leave Washington. Instead, Mr. Baker sent a telegram which read in part:

There probably never has been a time when one could with more satisfaction speak to a gathering of laymen assembled in the interest of religious work among men. Our country is engaged in the greatest war in history, and its engagement is not only attended with striking success from a military point of view, but has placed our country on a moral plane so high that struggling peoples everywhere in the world realize the just foundations of our own national polity and the hope held out to them in the acceptance of a similar national and international philosophy.

Representative Fess, Republican, who is a candidate for Speaker of the House, said that the country has yet to face some of the biggest problems of the war. If America had not entered the war, Germany, through its unrestricted submarine warfare, would have taken over the British and French fleets, the speaker said, and America would have had to fight Germany alone.

"With the defeat of imperialism comes the triumph of the rule by consent of the ruled. Our greatest problem today is to guide properly and carefully the impulse of self-government to avoid the rocks of anarchy. We must not destroy autocracy in the interest of liberty only to break on the rocks of anarchy. We will owe not only a debt of gratitude to our own for the victory against absolutism, but we will owe it to the world not to permit Bolshevihism to spread over the erstwhile realms of the Teutons."

HOTEL STRIKE SPREADING.

Waiters Go Out at the St. Regis and Knickerbocker.

Anticipating the big influx of diners at the city's large hotels yesterday afternoon and last night, the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Hotel Employes, yesterday morning called strikes at the St. Regis and Knickerbocker Hotels, adding them to the Plaza, Waldorf-Astoria, McAlpin, Claridge, Vanderbilt and Astor. At a late hour last night a committee of the strikers' union was engaged in a series of conferences with the management of the Hotel Biltmore and the other hotels controlled by John McE. Bowman. More than 2,000 persons thronged into the Biltmore between 6 and 9 o'clock last night and were served with dinner, the waiters agreeing to remain at work at least until the dinner hour was over.

It was understood that the conference at the Biltmore would determine whether there was to be a strike there, as well as at the Belmont, Murray Hill, Manhattan, and Ansonia. At the St. Regis the cooks, waiters, and storeroom girls walked out just before noon. R. M. Haan, the proprietor, however, had made preparations to meet the emergency and as the old employes left their posts, cooks and waitresses who had been held in readiness took their places.

While the Hotel Knickerbocker's force of waiters walked out yesterday morning, the cooks remained at work. James B. Regan, the proprietor, immediately set a corps of waitresses at work in the dining rooms.

A representative of Fred Sterry, Managing Director of the Hotel Plaza, said that, despite the walkout of its regular employes, the new force of waitresses was "doing fairly well." The Plaza was able to furnish sufficient help to serve a big crowd of peace celebrants in its grill room late last night.

The strikers whom the hotels met yesterday afternoon at the New Amsterdam Opera House, Forty-fourth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, where union delegates from more than 100 hotels assured them of full support in their fight for wage increases. Pledges of support to the strikers were given by 1,000 hotel workers from the five hotels in the Biltmore group last night at a meeting in Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Avenue.

The dinner of the Canadian Club, which was scheduled for last night at the Biltmore, did not take place, due to lack of waiters. The members dined at home or in other restaurants and gathered at the Biltmore at 9 o'clock for the meeting, at which prominent Canadians spoke.

CAPTURE OF ALEPPO DUE TO HIGH VALOR

British Cavalry and Armored Cars Distinguished Themselves in Attack on Turks.

By W. T. MASSEY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALEPPO, Oct. 31, (Delayed.)—The capture of this city was the result of fine work by the British cavalry and armored cars in the desert. The Mounted Corps has made a 400-mile march since Sept. 19. The feat was magnificent, and will stand in history.

Starting Oct. 22 from Hama, 100 miles south of Aleppo, the armored cars and light armored-car batteries, negotiating in the mud a track of fifty miles, found the Germans holding the village of Sebil. These Germans, seeing the long trails of dust, left in motor lorries northward, with a German armored car as a rearguard. In the chase the German rearguard car was knocked out and one lorry was caught up with, all its thirty-five passengers being killed or wounded.

Halting at night at Seraikin, the British cars started again at dawn on the 23d, captured another lorry, and came on a German outpost at Tuman, ten miles south of Aleppo. The enemy was forced back to the line of low hills southwest of Aleppo. A motor car was sent into the city, demanding its surrender. The officer was well received by the Turks, who said they hoped for peace; but the commander sent back an official reply that he did not consider an answer necessary. The cars retired to the hills south of Tuman.

During the day the enemy advance guards were driven back. On the morning of the 25th we forced the Germans out of their trenches.

Next morning the cars entered Aleppo. Hedjaz troops, also Imperial Service cavalry, proceeded along the Aleppo-Alexandretta road and found the Turks holding the line east and west of the road near the village of Haritan and were reported to be from 200 to 300 strong.

While two squadrons held the enemy front, six squadrons not at full strength moved to the right and charged in waves down the Turkish trenches. The charge was carried well home in a considerable section of the trenches. The Turks held up their hands, and when the last wave passed, picked up their rifles and shot into the backs of our men.

The Indian cavalry, whose behavior all agree to be worthy of the highest praise, found the enemy much stronger than reported, 2,000 to 3,000 strong, with ten guns, and retired on our line. The Turks tried a counterattack, and were heavily repulsed, machine-gun and rifle fire accounting for many of the enemy. The troops sent down to hold Aleppo retired during the night to high ground ten miles further north, which they were holding.

When at noon today the armistice was signed in Aleppo, we took 18 guns, nearly 1,000 prisoners, and a large quantity of rolling stock. The enemy had burned his engine sheds, but had not had time to do much damage to the railway station.

The people of Aleppo are highly delighted to see our troops, and there are scenes of enthusiasm similar to those in other important towns captured.

FRENCH LECTURE TOUR.

Dr. Reinach to Speak at Art Museum on the Unity of France.

The first lectures to be given by the Mission of French Scholars, which arrived here on Sunday for a two months' tour of the United States, will be given tomorrow, it was announced yesterday by Provost Carpenter of Columbia University. At 4:15 o'clock in the afternoon Dr. Theodore Reinach, who is a Lieutenant Colonel in the French Army, will lecture in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and at 8:15 o'clock Professor Charles Cazamian of the University of Paris and a Captain in the French Army will lecture at Havemeyer Hall on the unity of France. Both lectures will be in English. On Friday afternoon a reception will be tendered to the visiting French scholars at Columbia University in the Avery Library. Their entertainment while in New York City is being arranged by the Columbia authorities.

The members of the party expect to go to Washington next Sunday, where they will be received by President Wilson. Among the cities to be visited on their tour will be Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New Haven, Ithaca, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Cleveland.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, in 57th St., near Carnegie Hall, black handbag containing money, small diamond ring, &c.; ring is a valued keepsake; if finder will return the ring he may keep the money. Address Mrs. B. Bradley, Hotel Osborn, New Rochelle, New York.

LOST—Somewhere in vicinity of 45th and 46th Sts., Broadway, a brown suede handbag containing $25 in bills and small change; also gold watch bearing owner's name; also professional cards. Reward. G. A. Clarke, 142 West 75th St. Col. 4667.

LOST—Friday night, at Biltmore Hotel, taxicab or Republic Theatre, lady's gold cigarette case, black and white enamel stripe, diamond clasp; liberal reward. Finder please notify Mrs. H. W. Underwood, 71 Post Av. Phone St. Nicholas 3033.

LOST—On Sunday, the 10th, an automobile wire wheel with a 35x5 U. S. Nobby Tread shoe, somewhere between New Brunswick, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y.; liberal reward. Please notify 338 McDonough St., Brooklyn. Telephone 3556 Bedford.

LOST—In vicinity of 137th and Broadway, a gentleman's gold octagon-shaped watch, attached to platinum chain on gold penknife with initials M. M. Reward if returned to Apartment 24, 607 West 137th St.

LOST—On Sunday morning, police dog, wearing muzzle, chain and collar with name and address; liberal reward. Please return to Mrs. L. G. Scott, 19 East 66th St. Phone Plaza 5560.

LOST—Baroque pearl ring, with two diamonds and emeralds, in ladies' dressing room of Holland House, Monday afternoon. Finder deliver at Holland House desk and receive reward.

LOST in taxicab, Saturday night, a gold meshbag with gold vanity case inside and money; liberal reward to finder. Please return to May A. Broese, 131 West 74th St.

LOST—Between 26th and 33d Sts., on 5th Av., fur scarf neckpiece. Return to Mrs. G. Y. Gross, 52 Marshall Road, Yonkers. Phone Yonkers 6007. Reward.

LOST—Sunday evening, Broadway, near 102d St., lady's black patent leather purse, containing nose glasses. Reward. Allyn, Hall Realty Co., 225 5th Av.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, Nov. 9, a round amethyst brooch with amethyst drop; valued as an heirloom; reward. Phone Prospect 5707. Mrs. T. Alexander.

LOST—Election night, lady's gold wrist watch, between 42d St., Tokio Restaurant and West 123d; reward. G 326 Times.

LOST—Diamond ring, ladies' room, Grand Central, Nov. 11; initials F. M. to J. L. Reward. Murphy, 2,698 Briggs Av.

LOST—Monday afternoon, beaver fur cuff on Broadway, near Times Square; liberal reward. Vivian Tobin, 212 West 104th.

LOST—Blue fox scarf, Sunday, Hotel McAlpin or taxi, Waldorf to 41 West 83; reward. Adams, Schuyler 1581.

LOST—Envelope containing securities, payment stopped. Please return to Henry D. Miller, 157 West 123d St., City.

LOST—Fur collar, Nov. 11, 5th Av., near 42d; reward. K. F. Belcher, 819 Grove St., Elizabeth, N. J. Phone 888W.

LOST—Nov. 11, enamicled watch-pin, shape of darning needle, 3 brilliants; reward. Bernstein, 240 West 129th St.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Saturday, $200 reward on return to Mrs. Henry B. Harris, Hudson Theatre.

LOST—Sterling silver rosary, on Friday; suitable reward. M. G. C., Room 813, 61 Broadway.

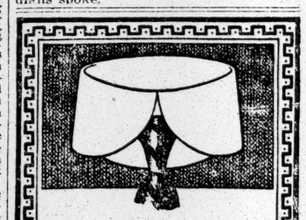
LOST—Election Day, mink scarf, 4 skins; reward. Return to 740 84th St., Brooklyn.

$100 REWARD for information leading to recovery Hudson Super Six No. 6119L; when lost, Oct. 15, had red wheels, blue body, damage marks on right side and top. P. O. Box 145, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Friday noon, at 60th St. and Columbus Circle, male Airedale terrier, answering name "Raga"; liberal reward paid. Address Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th St.

LOST—Sheepdog, 44th St. Return Hotel Algonquin. Reward. John Drew.



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Pave the Boys' Homeward Path with Gold—Give!

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A SUIT MADE TO ORDER
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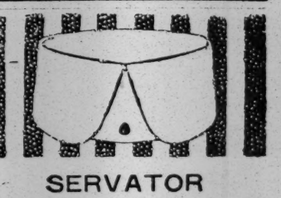
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
It prevents waste of food.

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The men in the front line trenches craved it—they couldn't smoke. To the men in the hospitals it was a blessing. The men in the artillery used it to rest their nerves. The men in the Tank Corps fought on it. And to the boys in the air, gum was a great steadier.
Now that peace is here, let Adams Gum become a part of your daily existence. For the soldier boy has proved that chewing gum is an efficiency habit. It makes men fit.
But until the boys get back home again please bear with us. You probably couldn't buy your favorite Adams brand the last time you asked for it. Some soldier boy got your package. If you find Adams Black Jack missing from the counter, try Adams California Fruit, Adams Pepsin, Adams Chiclets or any Adams brand.
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